STATISTICAL ATLAS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
1900

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September 23, 1905.

Prof. George Davidson,
2221 Washington Street,
San Francisco,
California.

Dear Sir:-

I am sending you, by registered mail, a copy of the Statistical Atlas of the Twelfth Census, which I trust you may find of interest and value. This volume is a compilation containing not only all the maps and diagrams used for illustrating the Reports of the Twelfth Census, but a number especially prepared for this publication.

Very respectfully,

S. N. D. North

Director.

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TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES,
TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1900

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, DIRECTOR

STATISTICAL ATLAS

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF HENRY GANNETT,
GEOGRAPHER OF THE TWELFTH CENSUS

WASHINGTON
UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE
1903

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1903.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for publication the Statistical Atlas of the Twelfth Census.

The illustrations, which are necessarily confined to the four subjects, Population, Vital Statistics, Agriculture, and Manufactures, were prepared under the supervision of Mr. Henry Gannett, Geographer of the Twelfth Census. For valuable suggestions regarding the maps and diagrams used in illustrating the figures of the main reports, the Geographer is much indebted to Mr. William C. Hunt, Chief Statistician for Population; Mr. William A. King, Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics; Mr. Le Grand Powers, Chief Statistician for Agriculture; Mr. S. N. D. North, the former Chief Statistician for Manufactures, and Mr. William M. Steuart, the present Chief Statistician.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES S. SLOANE,
In Charge of Geographical Division.

Hon. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,
Director of the Census.

POPULATION.

POPULATION.

The population of the United States and its insular possessions, June 1, 1900, was 84,233,069, and the gross area 3,746,192 square miles, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1.—United States.

	Aggregate population.	Gross area (square miles).
United States	84,233,069	3,746,192
Area of enumeration [1]	76,303,387	3,622,933
Guam	[2] 9,000	201
Philippine Islands	[2] 6,961,339	119,542
Porto Rico	953,243	3,435
Samoa	[2] 6,100	81

[1] Twelfth Census, Vol. II, table 1, page xvii. [2] Estimated.

The increase in population over the returns of the census of 1790 was 80,303,855, or more than twenty times the population returned at the First Census. The area was extended from 843,799 square miles to 3,746,192 square miles, an increase of 2,902,393 square miles, which is nearly three and one-half times the area of the original thirteen states, as shown in Table 2, in which is given the gross area, aggregate population, increase, and percentage of increase at each census, from 1790 to 1900.

Table 2.—United States.

CENSUS.	Gross area (square miles).	Aggregate population.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
1790	843,799	3,929,214		
1800	843,799	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1810	1,734,720	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4
1820	1,793,400	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1
1830	1,793,400	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1840	1,793,400	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1850	2,994,583	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9
1860	3,025,600	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6
1870	3,616,484	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6
1880	3,616,484	50,189,209	11,630,838	30.2
1890	3,616,484	62,979,766	12,790,557	25.5
1900	3,746,192	84,233,069	21,253,303	33.7

Table 3 gives the gross area and date of annexation of each accession of territory from 1790 to 1900. The boundaries of the original thirteen states and the accessions of territory prior to 1867 are shown on Plate 1.

Table 3.—Accessions of territory.

ACCESSION.	Date acquired.	GROSS AREA IN SQUARE MILES. Area of accession.	Total area.
Original thirteen states			843,799
Louisiana purchase [1]	1803	890,921	1,734,720
Florida [2]	1819	58,680	1,793,400
Texas [3]	1845	289,616	2,183,016
Oregon territory [4]	1846	285,123	2,468,139
Mexican cession [5]	1848	526,444	2,994,583
Gadsden purchase [6]	1853	31,017	3,025,600
Alaska [7]	1867	590,884	3,616,484
Hawaii	1898	[8] 6,449	3,622,933
Guam	1899	201	3,623,134
Philippine Islands		119,542	3,746,111
Porto Rico		3,435	
Samoa	1900	81	3,746,192

[1] Includes territory between the Perdido and Mississippi rivers; area, 10,920 square miles.
[2] Claimed by discovery, 1792; exploration, 1805; Astoria settlement, 1811; Spanish cession, 1819; British claims extinguished, 1846, and area included at that date.

Table 4 shows at each census the land area, population, increase, percentage of increase, and number of persons to a square mile for continental United States, that is, the population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, the insular possessions, and persons in the military and naval service of the United States stationed abroad.

Table 4.—Continental United States.

CENSUS.	Land area (square miles).	Population.[3]	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Number of persons to square mile.
1790	[4] 819,466	3,929,214			4.8
1800	819,466	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1	6.5
1810	[5] 1,698,107	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4	4.3
1820	[6] 1,752,347	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1	5.5
1830	1,752,347	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5	7.3
1840	1,752,347	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7	9.7
1850	[7] 2,939,021	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9	7.9
1860	[8] 2,970,038	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6	10.6
1870	2,970,038	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6	13.0
1880	2,970,038	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1	16.9
1890	2,970,038	62,622,250	12,466,467	24.9	21.1
1900	[9] 2,970,230	[10] 75,568,186	12,945,936	20.7	25.4

[1] Exclusive of Indians in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations. (See Twelfth Census, Vol. I, table III, page xix.)
[2] Original thirteen states.
[3] Louisiana purchase added; area, 878,641 square miles.
[4] Florida added; area, 54,240 square miles.
[5] Area added—Texas, 385,926 square miles; Oregon territory, 280,680 square miles; Mexican cession, 520,068 square miles.
[6] Gadsden purchase added; area, 31,017 square miles.
[7] Area gained by drainage of Lake Tulare, California, 192 square miles.

The density of population of the United States, contained in Table 4, differs from that given in table XII, Twelfth Census, Volume I, page XXXIII, owing to the addition to the Louisiana purchase of the territory between the Perdido and Mississippi rivers, in dispute with Spain; the inclusion of Oregon territory in 1846, instead of 1803; as well as to slight changes in the areas of the different accessions.

Although the land area of continental United States had increased nearly fourfold, the population per square mile had increased over fivefold, showing that in spite of the tremendous increase in area of comparatively unsettled tracts the increase in population had been so great as to more than balance the additions of territory.

The absolute increase at each census was larger than at the preceding census, except between 1860 and 1870, when it fell below that of the preceding decade. This was due partly to the Civil War and partly to a deficient enumeration in 1870. The greatest percentage of increase was from 1800 to 1810, after which date it diminished until the period between 1840 and 1850, when the tide of immigration set in and raised the percentage until it almost reached the maximum.

The increase and decrease in density of population, as represented by diagram 2, Plate 17, has varied from census to census, owing to the acquisitions of sparsely settled territory and the increase in population.

Growth of Population.

In the discussion of the growth of the population, graphically represented on Plates 2 to 13, the area and population of continental United States alone were considered, and for 1880 and 1890 the population of Indian reservations and Indian Territory was not included. In computing the density of population for this series of maps the county has, in general, been taken as the unit and its population, less the number of persons residing in cities of 8,000 or more inhabitants, divided by the land area in square miles. The counties have then been grouped as follows:

Less than 2 persons to a square mile (regarded as unsettled area).
2 to 6 persons to a square mile.
6 to 18 persons to a square mile.
18 to 45 persons to a square mile.
45 to 90 persons to a square mile.
90 or more persons to a square mile.

Certain large counties, especially in the West, where the density of population varies greatly in different portions, were subdivided, the density for each part was computed and each subdivision placed in the proper group. Cities of 8,000 or more inhabitants are represented by circles of solid color approximately proportionate in size to the population.

The density groups are closely related to the industries of the country. The lowest group, less than 2 persons to a square mile, which for census purposes is regarded as unsettled, is inhabited principally by hunters, prospectors, or persons engaged in stock raising. The next group, 2 to 6 persons to a square mile, includes the area of sparse agricultural population, where irrigation is relied upon for raising crops. Agriculture is also the principal occupation in the group 6 to 18 persons to a square mile. In the next group, 18 to 45 persons to a square mile, manufactures and commerce have made considerable progress, but the principal occupation is agriculture; the farms, however, are much smaller than in the preceding group, and cultivation of the soil is more thorough. In the last two grades, where the population exceeds 45 persons to a square mile, manufactures and commerce are of the greatest importance, and the larger proportion of the people is found in towns and cities.

Distribution of Population: 1790.

The First Census of the United States, taken as of the first Monday in August, 1790, under the provisions of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, showed the population of the thirteen states then existing and of the unorganized territory to be, in the aggregate, 3,929,214. This population was distributed, as shown on Plate 2, almost entirely along the Atlantic seaboard, extending from the eastern boundary of Maine nearly to Florida, and in the region known as the Atlantic plain. Only a very small proportion of the inhabitants of the United States, not, indeed, more than 5 per cent, was found west of the Appalachian mountains. The average depth of settlement, in a direction at right angles to the coast, was 255 miles. The most populous areas were to be found in eastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and about New York city. The population had also extended north up the Hudson, so that the Hudson river valley, as far north as Albany, had become quite thickly settled. The settlements in Pennsylvania, which started from Philadelphia, extended northeast, and formed a solid body of occupation from New York, through Philadelphia, down to the upper part of Delaware.

The Atlantic coast, as far back as the limits of tide water, was well settled at this time from Casco bay south to the northern border of North Carolina, also around Charleston, South Carolina. In the "district of Maine" sparse settlement extended along the entire seaboard. The greater part of New Hampshire and Vermont was covered with settlements. In New York, branching off from the Hudson at the mouth of the Mohawk, the line of population followed a broad gap between the Adirondacks and the Catskills, and even reached beyond the center of the state, occupying the whole of the Mohawk valley and the country about the interior New York lakes. In Pennsylvania population had spread northwest, occupying not only the Atlantic plain, but, with

sparse settlements, the region traversed by the numerous parallel ridges of the eastern portion of the Appalachians. The general limit of settlement was at that time the southeastern edge of the Allegheny plateau, but beyond this, at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, a point early occupied for military purposes, considerable settlements existed which were established prior to the War of the Revolution. In Virginia settlements extended west beyond the Blue Ridge, and on the western slope of the Allegheny mountains, though very sparse. From Virginia, also, a narrow tongue of settlement, which was almost as populous as Vermont or Georgia, penetrated into the "Kentucky country," and down to the head of the Tennessee river in the great Appalachian valley, where the "state of Franklin" had been for four years a political unit. In North Carolina settlements were abruptly limited by the base of the Appalachians. The state was occupied with remarkable uniformity, except in its southern and central portions, where population was comparatively sparse. In South Carolina, on the other hand, there was evidence of much natural selection, apparently with reference to the character of the soil. Charleston was then a city of considerable magnitude, and about it was grouped a comparatively dense population; but all along a belt running southwest across the state, near its central part, settlement was very sparse. This area of scattered settlement joined that of central North Carolina, and ran east to the coast, near the junction of the two states. Farther west, in the "up country" of South Carolina, the density of settlement was noticeable, due to the improvement in soil. At that date settlements were almost entirely agricultural, and the causes for variation in their density were general. The movements of population at that epoch may be traced, in almost every case, to the character of the soil and to the facility of transportation to the seaboard; and, as the inhabitants were dependent mainly upon water transportation, the settlements also conformed very largely to navigable streams.

Outside the area of continuous settlement, which has been approximately sketched, were found a number of smaller settlements of greater or less extent. The principal one was located in the northern part of what was known as the "territory south of the river Ohio," and comprised an area of 10,900 square miles; another, in western Virginia, upon the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, comprised about 750 square miles; a third, in the southern part of the "territory south of the river Ohio," upon the Cumberland river, embraced about 1,200 square miles.

In addition to these, there were a score or more of small posts, or incipient settlements, scattered over what was an almost untrodden wilderness—such as Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Prairie du Chien, Mackinac, and Green Bay, besides the humble beginning of Elmira and Binghamton, in New York—which, even at that time, were outside the body of continuous settlement and embraced about 1,000 square miles.

The line which limited this body of settlement, following all its undulations, was 3,200 miles in length. In this measurement no account was made of slight irregularities, such as those in the ordinary meanderings of a river which forms the boundary line of population; but an account has been made of all the prominent irregularities of this frontier line, which seem to indicate a distinct change in the settlement of the country, either of progression or of retrogression. Thus the area of settlement formed that territory embraced between the frontier line and the coast, diminished by such unsettled areas as lay within it and increased by such settled areas as lay without it. These are not susceptible of very accurate determination, owing to the fact that the best maps are, to a certain extent, incorrect in boundaries and areas. The settled area of 1790, as indicated by the line traced, was 226,085 square miles. The entire body of continuously settled area lay between 31° and 45° north latitude and 67° and 83° west longitude. Beyond this were the smaller areas previously mentioned, which, added to the main body of settled area, gave as a total 239,935 square miles, the aggregate population being 3,929,214, and the average density of settlement 16.4 persons to the square mile.

The "district of Maine" belonged to Massachusetts; Georgia extended to the Mississippi river; Kentucky and Tennessee were known as the "territory south of the river Ohio," and Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a part of Minnesota, as the "territory northwest of the river Ohio." Spain claimed possession of Florida, with a strip along the southern border of Georgia, and all of the region west of the Mississippi river.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION: 1800.

At the Second Census, that of 1800, the frontier line, as it appears on Plate 3, had advanced, so that while it embraced 282,208 square miles, it described a course, when measured in the same manner as that of 1790, of only 2,800 linear miles. The advancement of this line had taken place in every direction, though in some parts of the country much more prominently than in others.

In Maine and New Hampshire only a slight northern movement of settlement was apparent; in Vermont, on the other hand, while the settled area had not decidedly increased, its density had become greater. Massachusetts showed but little change, but in Connecticut the settlements along the lower course of the Connecticut river had appreciably increased.

In New York settlement had poured up the Hudson

to the mouth of the Mohawk, and thence, through the great natural roadway, westward. The narrow tongue, which before extended beyond the middle of the state, had now widened until it spread from the southern border of the state to Lake Ontario. A narrow belt of settlement stretched down the St. Lawrence and along all the northern border of the state to Lake Champlain, completely surrounding what may be characteristically defined as the Adirondack region.

In Pennsylvania settlements had extended up the Susquehanna and joined the New York groups, leaving an unsettled space in the northeast corner of the state, which comprised a section of rugged mountain country. With the exception of a little strip along the western border of Pennsylvania, the northern part of the state west of the Susquehanna was as yet entirely uninhabited. Population had streamed across the southern half of the state and settled in a dense body about the forks of the Ohio river, where the beginning of Pittsburg may be noted, and thence extended slightly into the "territory northwest of the river Ohio."

In Virginia there was but little change, although there was a general extension of settlement, with an increase in density, especially along the coast. North Carolina was at that time almost entirely populated; the mountain region had, generally speaking, been nearly all reclaimed to the service of man. In South Carolina there was a general increase in density, while the southwestern border of the settled area had been extended to the Altamaha river. The settlements in northern Kentucky had spread southward across the state into Tennessee, forming a junction with the little settlement on the Cumberland river, noted at the date of the First Census. The group thus formed had extended down the Ohio, nearly to its junction with the Tennessee and the Cumberland, and across the Ohio river, where the beginning of Cincinnati can be noted. Other small settlements appeared at this time on that side of the river. On the east side of the Mississippi river was a strip of settlement along the bluffs below the Yazoo bottom. Above this, on the west side, was the beginning of St. Louis, not at that time within the United States, and directly across the river a settlement in what was known as "Indiana territory," while all the pioneer settlements previously noted had grown to a greater or less extent.

From the region embraced between the frontier line and the Atlantic must be deducted the Adirondack tract in northern New York, and the unsettled region in northern Pennsylvania already referred to, so that the actual area of settlement, bounded by a continuous line, was 271,908 square miles. All this lay between 30° 45′ and 45° 15′ north latitude, and 67° and 88° west longitude. To this should be added the aggregate extent of all settlements lying outside of the frontier line, which collectively amounted to 33,800 square miles, making a total area of settlement of 305,708 square miles. As the aggregate population was 5,308,483, the average density of settlement was 17.4 persons to the square mile.

The early settlements of this period had been much retarded at many points by the opposition of Indian tribes, but in the neighborhood of the more densely settled portions of the northern part of the country these obstacles had been of less magnitude than farther south. In Georgia, especially, the large and powerful tribes of Creeks and Cherokees had stubbornly opposed the progress of population.

During the decade, Vermont, formed from the New Hampshire grants, territory claimed by both New York and New Hampshire, had been admitted to the Union; also Kentucky and Tennessee, formed from the "territory south of the river Ohio"; Mississippi territory had been organized, having, however, very different boundaries from what was known later as the state of that name; while the "territory northwest of the river Ohio" had been divided and Indiana territory organized from the western portion. The District of Columbia, comprising 100 square miles, was formed in 1791 from portions of Maryland and Virginia.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION: 1810.

During the decade from 1800 to 1810 (Plate 4) great changes will be noted, especially the extension of sparse settlements in the interior. The hills of western New York had become almost entirely populated, settlements had spread along the south shore of Lake Erie well over into Ohio, and effected a junction with the previously existing body of population about the forks of the Ohio river, leaving unsettled an included heart-shaped area in northern Pennsylvania, which comprised the rugged country of the Appalachian plateau. The occupation of the Ohio river valley had now become complete, from its head to its mouth, with the exception of small gaps below the mouth of the Tennessee. Spreading in every direction from the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, settlement covered almost the entire state, while its southern border line had been extended to the Tennessee river, into what was known as "Mississippi territory." In Georgia settlements were still held back by the Creek and Cherokee Indians, although in 1802 a treaty with the former tribe relieved the southwestern portion of the state of their presence, and left the ground open for occupancy by the whites. In Ohio, starting from the Ohio river and from southwestern Pennsylvania, settlements had worked north and west until they covered two-thirds of the area of the state. Michigan and Indiana were still virgin territory, with the exception of a small strip about Detroit, in the former, and two small areas in the latter, one in the southeastern part of the territory extending along the Ohio river, and one in the southwestern part extending

up the Wabash from its mouth to and including the settlement at Vincennes. St. Louis, from a fur-trading post, had become an important center of settlement, population having spread north above the mouth of the Missouri and south along the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio. On the Arkansas, near its mouth, was a similar body of settlement. The transfer of the territory of Louisiana to our jurisdiction, which was effected in 1803, had brought into the country a large body of population, which stretched along the Mississippi river from its mouth nearly to the northern limit of what was known as the "territory of Orleans" and up the Red and Ouachita (Washita) rivers, in general occupying the alluvial regions. The incipient settlements noted on Plate 3, in Mississippi territory effected a junction with those of Louisiana territory, while in the lower part of Mississippi territory a similar patch appeared upon the Mobile river.

During this decade large additions were made to the territory of the United States, and many changes effected in the lines of the interior division. The purchase of Louisiana, an empire in itself, had added 890,921 square miles to the United States, and had given to the people absolute control of the Mississippi and its navigable branches. Georgia, during the same period, had ceded to the United States about two-thirds of its territory. The state of Ohio had been formed from a portion of what had been known as the "territory northwest of the river Ohio." Michigan territory had been erected, comprising at that time the peninsula north of Ohio and the lower part of Indiana territory and south of the straits. Indiana territory had become restricted in its limits to the following boundaries: Lake Michigan and Michigan on the north, Ohio on the east, the Ohio river on the south, and Illinois territory on the west, with a detached area between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. Illinois territory comprised all territory west of Lake Michigan and Indiana territory, north of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi. The "territory of Orleans," which was located west of the Mississippi, had been carved out of the Louisiana purchase. The remainder of the territory acquired from France was known by the name of "Louisiana territory."

At this date the frontier line was 2,900 miles long, and the settled territory included between this imaginary line and the Atlantic comprised 408,895 square miles. From this must be deducted several large areas of unsettled land: First, the area in northern New York, somewhat smaller than ten years before, but by no means inconsiderable in extent; second, the heart-shaped area in northwestern Pennsylvania, embracing part of the Allegheny plateau, in size about equal to the unsettled area in New York; third, a strip along the western part of Virginia, extending south from the Potomac, taking in a part of eastern Kentucky and southwestern Virginia, and extending nearly to the border line of Tennessee; fourth, a comparatively small area in northern Tennessee upon the Cumberland plateau. These tracts together comprised about 26,050 square miles, making the approximate area of settlement included within the frontier line 382,845 square miles. All this lay between latitude 29° 30′ and 45° 15′ north, and longitude 67° and 88° 30′ west.

Beyond the frontier there were, in addition to the steadily increasing number of outposts and minor settlements, several considerable bodies of population, which have been already noted. The aggregate extent of these, and of the numerous small patches of population scattered over the West and South, may be estimated at 25,100 square miles, making the total area of settlement in 1810, 407,945 square miles. The aggregate population was 7,239,881, and the average density of settlement 17.7 persons to the square mile.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION: 1820.

The decade from 1810 to 1820 (Plate 5) witnessed several territorial changes. Florida at this date (1820) had not actually become a part of the United States; the treaty with Spain to transfer this territory to the United States had been signed, but had not gone into effect. Alabama and Mississippi, made from Mississippi territory, had been organized and admitted as states, Alabama having been made a territory in 1817. Indiana and Illinois appeared as states, with restricted limits. The "territory of Orleans," with somewhat enlarged boundaries, had been admitted as a state and was known as Louisiana. The "district of Maine" had also been erected into a state. Arkansas territory had been cut from the southern portion of the territory of Louisiana. The Indian territory had been constituted to serve as a reservation for the Indian tribes. Michigan territory included all area east of the Mississippi river and north of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. That part of the old Louisiana territory remaining, after cutting out Arkansas and the Indian territory, had received the name of "Missouri territory."

Again, in 1820, there was a great change in regard to the frontier line. It had become vastly more involved, extending from southeastern Michigan, on Lake St. Clair, southwest into Missouri territory; thence, making a great semicircle to the east, it swept west again around a body of population in Louisiana, and ended along the Gulf coast in that state. The area east of this line had increased immensely, but much of this increase was balanced by the great extent of unsettled land included within it.

Taking up the changes in detail, the great increase in the population of central New York will be noted, a belt of increased settlement having swept up the Mohawk valley to Lake Ontario, and along its shore nearly to the Niagara river. A similar increase was experienced about the forks of the Ohio river, and in

northern Pennsylvania the unsettled region on the Appalachian plateau had sensibly decreased in size. The unsettled area in western Virginia and eastern Kentucky had very greatly diminished, population having extended almost entirely over the Allegheny region in these states. The little settlements about Detroit had extended along the shore of Lake Erie, until they had joined those in Ohio. The frontier line in Ohio had crept north and west, leaving only the northwestern corner of the state unoccupied. Population had spread north from Kentucky and west from Ohio into southern Indiana, covering sparsely the lower third of that state. The groups of population around St. Louis, which at the time of the previous census were enjoying a rapid growth, had extended widely, making a junction with the settlements of Kentucky and Tennessee, along a broad belt in southern Illinois; following the main water courses, population had gone many scores of miles up the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers. The settlements in Alabama, which previously had been very much retarded by the Creeks, had been rapidly reinforced and extended, in consequence of the victory of General Jackson over this tribe and the subsequent cession of portions of this territory. Immigration to Alabama had already become considerable, indicating that in a short time the whole central portion of the state, embracing a large part of the region drained by the Mobile river and its branches, would be covered with settlements, to extend north and effect a junction with the Tennessee and Kentucky settlements, and west across the lower part of Mississippi, until they met the Louisiana settlements. In Georgia the Cherokees and the Creeks still held back settlement along the line of the Altamaha river. There were, however, scattered bodies of population in various parts of the state, though of small extent. In Louisiana is noted a gradual increase of the extent of redeemed territory, which appeared to have been limited almost exactly by the borders of the alluvial region. In Arkansas the settlements, which in 1810 were near the mouth of the Arkansas river, had extended up the bottom lands of that river, forming a body of population of considerable size. Besides these, a settlement was found in the south central part of the territory, at the southeastern base of the hill region, and another in the prairie region in the northern part.

The frontier line had a length of 4,100 miles, embracing an area (after excluding all unsettled regions included between it, the Atlantic, and the Gulf) of 504,517 square miles, all lying between 29° 30′ and 45° 30′ north latitude, and between 67° and 93° 15′ west longitude. Outside the frontier line were a few settlements on the Arkansas, White, and Ouachita (Washita) rivers, in Arkansas, as before noted, as well as those in the Northwest. Computing these at 4,200 square miles in the aggregate, there was a total settled area of 508,717 square miles, the aggregate population being 9,638,453, and the average density of settlement 18.9 persons to the square mile.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION: 1830.

In the early part of the decade from 1820 to 1830 (Plate 6) the final transfer of Florida from Spanish jurisdiction was effected, and it became a territory of the United States. Missouri, carved from the southeastern part of the old Missouri territory, had been admitted as a state; otherwise the states and territories had remained nearly as before. Settlement during the decade had spread greatly. The westerly extension of the frontier did not appear to be so great as in some former periods, the energies of the people having been mainly given to settling the included areas. In other words, the decade from 1810 to 1820 seems to have been one of blocking out work which the succeeding decade was largely occupied in completing.

During this period the Indians, especially in the South, had still delayed settlement to a great extent. The Creeks and Cherokees in Georgia and Alabama, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws in Mississippi, occupied large areas of the best portions of those states and successfully resisted encroachment upon their territory. Georgia, however, had witnessed a large increase in settlement during the decade. The settlements which heretofore had extended along the Altamaha had spread westward across the central portion of the state to its western boundary, where they reached the barrier of the Creek territory. Stopped at this point, they had moved south into the southwest corner, and over into Florida, extending even to the Gulf coast. They stretched toward the west across the southern part of Alabama, and joined that body of settlement which had previously formed in the drainage basin of the Mobile river. The Louisiana settlements had but slightly increased, and no great change appeared to take place in Mississippi, owing largely to the cause previously noted, viz, the occupancy of this area by Indians. In Arkansas the spread of settlement had been in a strange and fragmentary way. A line reached from Louisiana to the Arkansas river and along its course to the boundary of the Indian territory. It extended up the Mississippi, and joined the body of population in Tennessee. A branch extended northeast from near Little Rock to the northern portion of the territory. All the settlements within Arkansas territory were as yet very sparse. In Missouri the principal extension of settlement had been in a broad belt along the Missouri river, reaching to the state line, at the mouth of the Kansas river, where quite a dense body of population appeared. Settlement had progressed in Illinois, from the Mississippi river east and north, covering more than half of the state. In Indiana it followed the Wabash river, and thence spread toward the northern state line. But a small portion of Ohio remained unsettled. The sparse settlements about

Detroit, in Michigan territory, had broadened out, extending toward the interior of the lower peninsula, while isolated patches appeared in various other localities.

Turning to the more densely settled parts of the country, it will be noted that settlement was slowly making its way northward in Maine, although discouraged by the poverty of the soil and the severity of the climate. The unsettled tract in northern New York was decreasing, but very slowly, as was also the case with the unsettled area in northwestern Pennsylvania. In western Virginia the unsettled tracts were reduced to almost nothing, while the unsettled region in eastern Tennessee on the Cumberland plateau was rapidly diminishing.

In 1830 the frontier line had a length of 5,300 miles, and the aggregate area embraced between the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the frontier line was 725,406 square miles. Of this, however, not less than 97,389 square miles were within the included unsettled tracts, leaving only 628,017 square miles as the settled area east of the frontier line, all of which lay between latitude 29° 15′ and 46° 15′ north, and longitude 67° and 95° west.

Outside the body of continuous settlement large groups were no longer found, but several small patches of population appeared in the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and Michigan territory, aggregating about 4,700 square miles, making a total settled area in 1830 of 632,717 square miles. As the aggregate population was 12,866,020, the average density of settlement was 20.3 persons to the square mile.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION: 1840.

During the decade ending in 1840 (Plate 7) the territory of Michigan had been divided; that part east of Lake Michigan and north of Ohio and Indiana, together with the greater part of the peninsula between lakes Superior and Michigan, had been created into the state of Michigan, the remainder being known as Wisconsin territory. Iowa territory had been created out of that part of Missouri territory lying north of the Missouri state line and east of the Missouri river, and Arkansas had been admitted to the Union.

In 1840 we find, by examining Plate 7, that the settlements had been growing steadily and the frontier line of 1810 and 1820 advanced still farther. From Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indians, who, at the time of the previous census, occupied large areas in these states, and formed a very serious obstacle to settlement, had been removed to Indian Territory, constituted under the act of June 30, 1834, and their country opened up to settlement. Within the two or three years which had elapsed since the removal of these Indians the lands relinquished by them had been entirely taken up and the country covered with comparatively dense settlement. The Sac and Fox and the Potawatomi tribes having been removed to Indian Territory, their country in northern Illinois had been promptly taken up and settlements had spread over nearly the whole extent of Indiana and Illinois, also across Michigan and Wisconsin as far north as the forty-third parallel. Population had crossed the Mississippi river into Iowa territory and occupied a broad belt up and down that river. In Missouri settlements spread north from the Missouri river nearly to the boundary of the state, and south until they covered most of the southern portion, connecting (on the right and on the left) with the settlements of Arkansas. The unsettled area found in southern Missouri, together with that in northwestern Arkansas, was due to the hilly and rugged nature of the country and to the poverty of the soil, as compared with the rich prairie lands surrounding. In Arkansas the settlements remained sparse, but had spread widely away from the streams, covering much of the prairie regions of the state. There was, beside the area in northwestern Arkansas just mentioned, a large area in the northeastern part of the state, almost entirely within the alluvial regions of the Black river, and also one in the southern portion, extending over into northern Louisiana, which was entirely in the fertile prairie section. The fourth unsettled region lay in the southwestern part of the state.

In the older states we note a gradual decrease in the unsettled areas, as in Maine and New York. In northern Pennsylvania the unsettled section had nearly disappeared. A small portion of the unsettled patch on the Cumberland plateau still remained. In southern Georgia the Okefenokee swamp and the pine barrens adjacent had thus far repelled settlement, although population had increased in Florida, passing entirely around this area to the south. The greater part of Florida, however, including nearly all the peninsula and several large areas along the Gulf coast, still remained unsettled. This was due in part to the nature of the country, being alternately swamp and hummock, and in part to the hostility of the Seminole Indians, who still occupied nearly all of the peninsula.

The frontier line in 1840 had a length of 3,300 miles. This shrinking in its length was due to its rectification on the northwest and southwest, owing to the settlement of the entire interior. It inclosed an area of 900,658 square miles, lying between latitude 29° and 46° 30′ north and longitude 67° and 95° 30′ west. The unsettled portions had, as noted above, decreased to 95,516 square miles, although they were still quite noticeable in Missouri and Arkansas. The settled area outside the frontier line was notably small, and amounted in the aggregate to only 2,150 square miles, making the approximate settled area 807,292 square miles in 1840. The aggregate population being 17,069,453, the average density was 21.1 persons to the square mile.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION: 1850.

Between 1840 and 1850 (Plate 8) the limits of our country were further extended by the annexation of Texas and of territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The states of Florida, Iowa, and Wisconsin had been admitted to the Union, and the territories of Oregon and Minnesota created. That portion of the District of Columbia south of the Potomac originally ceded by Virginia was receded to that state July 9, 1846. An examination of the map shows that the frontier line had changed very little during the decade. At the western border of Arkansas the extension of settlement was peremptorily limited by the boundary of Indian Territory; and, curiously enough, the western boundary of Missouri also put almost a complete stop to all settlement, notwithstanding the fact that some of the most densely populated portions of the state lay directly on that boundary.

In Iowa settlements had made some advance, moving up the Missouri, the Des Moines, and other rivers. The settlements in Minnesota at and about St. Paul, which existed in 1840, had greatly extended up and down the Mississippi river, while scattered bodies of population appeared in northern Wisconsin. In the southern part of the state settlement had made considerable advance, especially in a northeasterly direction toward Green bay. In Michigan the change had been very slight.

Texas, for the first time on the map of the United States, appeared with a considerable extent of settlement; in general, however, it was very sparse, most of it lying in the eastern part of the state, and being largely dependent upon the grazing industry.

The included unsettled areas now were very small and few in number. There still remained one in southern Missouri, in the hilly country; a small one in northeastern Arkansas, in the swampy and alluvial region; and one in the similar country in the Yazoo bottom lands in western Mississippi. Along the coast of Florida were found two patches of considerable size, which were confined to the swampy coast regions. The same was the case along the coast of Louisiana. The sparse settlements of Texas were also interspersed with several patches devoid of settlement. In southern Georgia the large unsettled area heretofore noted, extending also into northern Florida, had disappeared, and the Florida settlements had already reached southward to a considerable distance in the peninsula, being now free to extend without fear of hostile Seminoles, the greater part of whom had been removed to Indian Territory.

The frontier line, which now extended around a considerable part of Texas and issued on the Gulf coast at the mouth of the Nueces river, was 4,500 miles in length. The aggregate area included by it was about 1,005,213 square miles, from which deduction must be made for unsettled area, in all 64,339 square miles. The isolated settlements lying outside this body in the western part of the country amounted to 4,775 square miles.

It was no longer true that a frontier line drawn around from the St. Croix river to the Gulf of Mexico embraced all the population of the United States, except a few outlying posts and small settlements. From the Pacific a line could be made to encircle 80,000 miners and adventurers, the pioneers of more than one state of the Union soon to arise on that coast. This body of settlement had been formed, in the main, since the acquisition of the territory by the United States, and, it might even be said, within the last year (1849–50), dating from the discovery of gold in California. These settlements may be computed rudely at 33,600 square miles, making a total area of settlement of 979,249 square miles, the aggregate population being 23,191,876, and the average density of settlement 23.7 persons to the square mile.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION: 1860.

In 1860 (Plate 9) the first extension of settlements beyond the line of the Missouri river is noted. The march of settlement up the slope of the Great plains had begun. In Kansas and Nebraska population was found beyond the ninety-seventh meridian. Texas had filled up even more rapidly, its extreme settlements reaching to the one-hundredth meridian, while the gaps noted at the date of the previous census had all been filled by population. The incipient settlements about St. Paul, in Minnesota, had grown like Jonah's gourd, spreading in all directions, and forming a broad band of union with the main body of settlement down the line of the Mississippi river. In Iowa settlements had crept steadily northwest along the course of the drainage until the state was nearly covered. Following the Missouri, population had reached out beyond the northern border of Nebraska territory. In Wisconsin the settlements had moved at least one degree farther north, while in the lower peninsula of Michigan they had spread up the lake shores, nearly encircling it on the side next to Lake Michigan. On the upper peninsula the little settlements which appeared in 1850 in the copper region on Keweenaw point had extended and increased greatly in density, as that mining interest had developed in value. In northern New York there was apparently no change in the unsettled area. In northern Maine was noted for the first time a decided movement toward the settlement of its unoccupied territory in the extension of the settlements on its eastern and northern border along the St. John river. The unsettled regions in southern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, and northwestern Mississippi had become sparsely covered by population. Along the Gulf coast there was little or no change; in the peninsula of Florida there was a slight extension of settlement south.

Between 1850 and 1860 the territorial changes noted were as follows: The territory of New Mexico had been created, and the territory south of the Gila river, which had been acquired from Mexico by the Gadsden purchase (1853), added to it; Minnesota admitted as a state; Kansas and Nebraska territories formed from parts of Missouri territory; California and Oregon admitted as states; while in the unsettled parts of the Cordilleran region two new territories, Washington and Utah, had been created, the former out of part of Oregon territory, and the latter from part of the Mexican cession.

The frontier line now measured 5,300 miles, and embraced approximately 1,126,518 square miles, lying between latitude 28° 30′ and 47° 30′ north and between longitude 67° and 99° 30′ west. From this, deduction should be made on account of unsettled portions, amounting to 39,139 square miles, found mainly in New York and along the Gulf coast. The outlying settlements beyond the one-hundredth meridian were now numerous. They included, among others, a strip extending far up the Rio Grande in Texas, embracing 7,475 square miles (a region given over to the raising of sheep); while the Pacific settlements, comprising two sovereign states, were nearly three times as extensive as in 1850, embracing 99,900 square miles. The total area of settlement in 1860 was 1,194,754 square miles, the aggregate population 31,443,321, and the average density of settlement 26.3 persons to the square mile.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION: 1870.

During the decade from 1860 to 1870 a number of territorial changes had been effected in the extreme West. A great tract called Alaska, stretching into Arctic regions and containing few people, was purchased from Russia in 1867. Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming had been organized as territories. Kansas and Nebraska had been admitted as states. Nevada was made a territory in 1861 and admitted as a state in 1864. West Virginia had been cut off from the mother commonwealth and made a separate state.

In 1870 (Plate 10) a gradual and steady extension of the frontier line west over the Great plains will be noted. The unsettled areas in Maine, New York, and Florida had not greatly diminished, but in Michigan the extension of the lumber interests northward and inward from the lake shore had reduced considerably the unsettled portion. On the upper peninsula settlements had increased somewhat, owing to the discovery of rich iron deposits destined to play so important a part in the manufacturing industry of the country.

Settlement had spread west to the boundary of the state in southern Minnesota, and up the Big Sioux river in southeastern Dakota. Iowa was entirely reclaimed, excepting a small area of perhaps 1,000 square miles in its northwestern corner. Through Kansas and Nebraska the frontier line had moved steadily west, following in general the courses of the larger streams and of the newly constructed railroads. The frontier in Texas had changed but little, that little consisting of a general westerly movement. In the Cordilleran region, settlements had extended but slowly. Those upon the Pacific coast showed little change, either in extent or in density. In short, everywhere the effects of the war were seen in the partial arrest of the progress of development.

Settlements in the West, beyond the frontier line, had arranged themselves mainly in three belts. The most eastern of these was located in New Mexico, central Colorado, and Wyoming, along the eastern base of and among the Rocky mountains. To this region settlement was first attracted in 1859 and 1860 by the discovery of mineral deposits, and had been retained by the richness of the soil and by the abundance of water for irrigation, which served to promote the agricultural industry.

The second belt of settlement was that of Utah, settled in 1847 by the Mormons fleeing from Illinois. This community differed radically from that of the Rocky mountains, being essentially agricultural, mining having been discountenanced from the first by the church authorities, as tending to fill the "Promised land" with Gentile adventurers and thereby imperil Mormon institutions. The settlements of this group, as seen on the map for 1870, extended from southern Idaho south through central Utah, and along the eastern base of the Wasatch range to the Arizona line. They consisted mainly of scattered hamlets and small towns, about which were grouped the farms of the communities.

The third strip was that in the Pacific states and territories, extending from Washington territory south to southern California and east into western Nevada. This group of population owed its existence to the mining industry; originated in 1849 by a great immigration movement, it had grown by successive impulses as new fields for rapid wealth had been developed. However, the value of this region to the agriculturist had been recognized and the character of the occupations of the people was undergoing a marked change.

These three great western groups comprised nine-tenths of the population west of the frontier line. The remainder was scattered about in the valleys and the mountains of Montana, Idaho, and Arizona, at military posts, isolated mining camps, and on cattle ranches.

The frontier line in 1870 embraced 1,178,068 square miles, between 27° 15′ and 47° 30′ north latitude, and between 67° and 99° 45′ west longitude. From this, however, deduction must be made of 37,739 square miles on account of interior portions uninhabited. What remains should be increased by 11,810 square miles, on account of settled tracts east of the one-hundredth meridian, lying outside of the frontier line, and

120,100 square miles on account of settlements in the Cordilleran region and on the Pacific coast, making the total area of settlement for 1870 not less than 1,272,239 square miles. The aggregate population was 38,558,371, and the average density of settlement 30.3 persons to the square mile.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION: 1880.

During the decade from 1870 to 1880 Colorado had been added to the sisterhood of states. The first noticeable point in examining Plate 11, showing the areas of settlement at this date, as compared with previous ones, is the great extent of territory which was brought under occupation during the decade. Not only had settlement spread west over large areas in Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas, thus moving the frontier line of the main body of settlement west many scores of miles, but the isolated settlements of the Cordilleran region and of the Pacific coast showed enormous accessions of occupied territory.

The migration of farming population to the northeastern part of Maine had widened the settled area to a marked extent, probably more than had been done during any previous decade. The unsettled portion of the Adirondack region of northern New York had decreased in size and its limits had been reduced practically to the actual mountain tract. The most notable change, however, in the North Atlantic states, also in Ohio and Indiana, had been the increase in density of population and the migration to cities, with the consequent increase of urban population, as indicated by the number and size of the spots representing these cities upon the map. Throughout the Southern states there is to be noted not only a general increase in the density of population and a decrease of unsettled areas, but a greater approach to uniformity of settlement throughout the whole region. The unsettled area of the peninsula of Florida had decreased decidedly, while that previously seen along the upper coast of Florida and Louisiana had entirely disappeared. Although the Appalachian mountain system was still distinctly outlined by its general lighter shade of color on the map, its density of population more nearly approached that of the country on the east and on the west. In Michigan there was a very decided increase of the settled region. Settlements had surrounded the head of the lower peninsula, and left only a very small body of unsettled country in the interior. In the upper peninsula copper and iron interests and the railroads which subserve them had peopled quite a large extent of territory. In Wisconsin the unsettled area was rapidly decreasing as railroads stretched out over the vacant tracts. In Minnesota and in eastern Dakota the building of railroads and the development of the latent capabilities of this region in the cultivation of wheat caused a rapid flow of settlement, and the frontier line of population, instead of returning to Lake Michigan, as it did ten years before, met the boundary line of the British possessions west of the ninety-seventh meridian. The settlements in Kansas and Nebraska had made great strides over the plains, reaching at several points the boundary of the humid region, so that their westward extension beyond this point must be governed hereafter by the supply of water in the streams. As a natural result, settlements followed these streams in long ribbons of population. In Nebraska these narrow belts reached the western boundary of the state at two points, one upon the South Platte and the other upon the Republican river. In Kansas, too, settlements followed the Kansas river, its branches, and the Arkansas nearly to the western boundary of the state. Texas also had made great strides, both in the extension of the frontier line of settlement and in the increase in the density of population, due to the building of railroads and to the development of the cattle and sheep raising industry, and other agricultural interests. The heavy population in the prairie portions of the state is explained by the railroads which traversed them. In Dakota, besides the agricultural region in the eastern part of the territory, may be noted the formation of a body of settlement in the Black hills, in the southwest corner, which in 1870 was a part of the reservation of the Sioux Indians. This settlement was the result of the discovery of valuable gold deposits. In Montana the settled area had been greatly extended, and as it was mainly due to agricultural interests, was found chiefly along the courses of the streams. Mining, however, played not a small part in this increase in settlement. Idaho, too, showed a decided growth from the same causes. The small settlements which in 1870 were located about Boise city and near the mouth of the Clearwater river had extended their areas to many hundreds of square miles. The settlement in the southeastern corner of the territory was almost entirely of Mormons, and had not made a marked increase.

Of all the states and territories of the Cordilleran region, Colorado had made the greatest stride during the decade. From the narrow strip of settlement extending along the immediate base of the Rocky mountains, the belt increased so that it comprised the whole mountain region, besides a great extension outward upon the plains. This increase was the result of the discovery of extensive and very rich mineral deposits about Leadville, producing a "stampede" second only to that of 1849 and 1850 to California. Miners spread over the whole mountain region, until every range and ridge swarmed with them. New Mexico showed but little change, although the extension of railroads in the territory and the opening up of mineral resources promised in the near future to add largely to its population. Arizona, too, although its extent of settlement had increased somewhat, was but just commencing to enjoy a

period of rapid development, owing to the extension of railroads and to the suppression of hostile Indians. Utah presented a case dissimilar to any other of the territories—a case of steady growth, due almost entirely to its agricultural capabilities and to the policy of the Mormon church, which had steadily discountenanced mining and speculation in all forms, and encouraged in every way agricultural pursuits. Nevada showed a slight extension of settlement due mainly to the gradual increase in agricultural interests. The mining industry was probably not more flourishing in this state than it was ten years before, and the population dependent upon it was, if anything, less in number. In California the attention of the people had become devoted more and more to farming, at the expense of mining and cattle raising. The population in some of the mining regions had decreased, while over the area of the great valley and in the fertile valleys of the coast ranges it had increased. In Oregon the increase had been mainly in the section east of the Cascade range, a region drained by the Deschutes and the John Day rivers, and by the smaller tributaries of the Snake, a region which, with the corresponding section in Washington territory, was coming to the front as a wheat-producing district. In most of the settled portions here spoken of, irrigation was not necessary for the cultivation of crops, consequently the possibilities of the region in the direction of agricultural development were very great. In Washington territory, which in 1870 had been scarcely touched by immigration, the valley west of the Cascade mountains was fairly well settled throughout, while the stream of settlement had poured up the Columbia into the valleys of the Wallawalla and Snake rivers and the great plain of the Columbia, induced thither by the facilities for cattle raising and by the great profits of wheat cultivation.

The length of the frontier line in 1880 was 3,337 miles. The area included between this line, the Atlantic ocean, the Gulf coast, and the northern boundary was 1,398,940 square miles, lying between 26° and 49° north latitude and 67° and 102° west longitude. From this must be deducted, for unsettled areas, a total of 89,400 square miles distributed as follows:

	Square
Maine	12,000
New York	6,000
Minnesota	4,000
Wisconsin	2,000
Michigan	2,000
Florida	63,400

To the remaining 1,309,540 square miles, must be added the isolated areas of settlement in the Cordilleran region and the extent of settlement on the Pacific coast, which amounted, in the aggregate, to 260,025 square miles, making a total settled area of 1,569,565 square miles. The population was 50,155,783, and the density of settlement 32.0 persons to the square mile.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION: 1890.

During the decade from 1880 to 1890 a trifling change was made in the boundary between Nebraska and Dakota which slightly increased the area of Nebraska. Dakota territory was divided and the states of North Dakota and South Dakota admitted. Montana and Washington were added to the sisterhood of states. The territory of Oklahoma was created out of the western half of Indian Territory, to which was added the strip of public land lying north of the panhandle of Texas.

The most striking fact connected with the extension of settlement during this decade was the numerous additions which were made to the settled area within the Cordilleran region, as defined on Plate 12. Settlements spread westward up the slope of the plains until they joined the bodies formerly isolated in Colorado, forming a continuous body of settlement from the East to the Rocky mountains. Practically the whole of Kansas became a settled region, and the unsettled area of Nebraska was reduced in dimensions to one-third of what it was ten years before. What had been a sparsely settled region in Texas in 1880, became the most populous part of the state, while settlements had spread westward to the escarpment of the Staked plains. The unsettled regions of North Dakota and South Dakota were reduced to about one-half their former dimensions. Settlements in Montana spread until they occupied practically one-third of the state. In New Mexico, Idaho, and Wyoming considerable extensions of area were made. In Colorado, in spite of the decline of the mining industry and the depopulation of its mining regions, settlement spread over two-thirds of the state. Oregon and Washington showed equally rapid progress, and California, although its mining regions had suffered, made great inroads upon its unsettled regions, especially in the southern part. Of all the Western states and territories Nevada alone was at a standstill in this respect, its settled area remaining practically the same as in 1880. When it is remembered that the state had lost over one-third of its population during the decade, the fact that it held its own in settled area is surprising, until it is understood that the state had undergone a material change in occupations, and that the inhabitants, instead of being closely grouped and engaged in mining pursuits, had scattered along its streams and engaged in agriculture.

Settlement was spreading with some rapidity in Maine, its unsettled area having dwindled from 12,000 to about 6,000 square miles. The unsettled portion of the Adirondack region in New York had also diminished, there remaining but 1,000 square miles. The frontier had been pushed still farther south in Florida,

and the unsettled area reduced from 20,809 to about 15,000 square miles.

Lumbering and mining interests had practically obliterated the wilderness of Michigan, and reduced that of Wisconsin to less than one-half of its former area. In Minnesota the area of the wild northern forests had been reduced from 34,000 to 22,000 square miles.

Up to and including 1880, the country had a frontier of settlement, but in 1890 the unsettled area had been so broken into by isolated bodies of settlement that there could hardly be said to be a frontier line. Its extent and westerly movement can not, therefore, be further discussed.

In 1890 the total population returned by the general enumeration was 62,622,250, and the settled area amounted to 1,947,280, making a density of 32.2 persons to a square mile.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION: 1900.

The Twelfth Census (Plate 13) marked one hundred and ten years' growth of the United States, during which period the population has increased more than twenty-one times; the country has grown from groups of settlements of less than 4,000,000 people to one of the leading nations of the world, with a population of nearly 85,000,000. In the decade from 1890 to 1900, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah were admitted as states, and numerous additions of territory were made, comprising Hawaii, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Guam, and Samoa, covering an area of nearly 130,000 square miles with over 8,000,000 inhabitants.

It is a peculiar fact that, in spite of the great increase in population of continental United States from 1890 to 1900, the unsettled area has also increased, principally in the Western states. In these states, however, the population of the settled area has increased sufficiently to balance the loss in the sparsely settled districts, and the density of population for the state or territory, as a whole, has not decreased, except in Nevada. The unsettled area has materially increased in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon, while in Nebraska, Montana, Texas, and Wyoming slight increases are also noted. The western portions of Kansas and Nebraska show an increase in unsettled area, although the density of population of the state, as a whole, has not decreased, owing to the increase of population in the eastern portions of these states; this increase, however, is slight, being but 1 person to 10 square miles in Nebraska, and 1 person to 2 square miles in Kansas.

In May, 1890, the territory of Oklahoma was created, and a month later the enumeration showed an area of settlement of 2,890 square miles, which, in 1900, had increased to 32,432 square miles, an actual increase in the settled area of 29,542 square miles, a greater increase than that of any other state or territory, due to the increase in population during the decade from 78,475 to 398,331, or 407.6 per cent.

Indian Territory also made a remarkable increase in population, but, as it was not divided into counties, no detailed computation of the density of settlement or comparison of the increase in settled area could be made. The area of settlement, computed by taking each Indian reservation as a unit, showed that every portion of the territory had a density of more than 2 persons to a square mile.

The unsettled area of Maine remained practically unchanged, although the second group, from 6 to 18 persons to a square mile, greatly increased. In northern New York the unsettled area of the Adirondack region has been entirely obliterated by advancing settlement. In Florida this area was practically unchanged. Mining and lumbering enterprises and the extension of railroads have effaced the unsettled area in Wisconsin. In Minnesota the opening of Indian reservations, the growth of mining and lumbering enterprises, and the extension of railroads have caused a great influx of settlement to the northern portion and the unsettled area has been reduced 7,000 square miles. North Dakota has decreased its unsettled area by 18,000 square miles and extended its area of 2 to 6 persons to a square mile north and west to the Canadian line and nearly to the border of Montana. The eastern part of the state, especially in the valley of the Red River of the North, shows quite an increase in the area of 6 to 18 persons to a square mile. In South Dakota very little change is noted in the unsettled area, but the group from 2 to 6 has increased, and in the southeastern portion of the state the group of 18 to 45 has enlarged its area. The unsettled area in Texas has shown a slight growth, the increase in population being principally in the eastern half. The unsettled area in the state of Washington has decreased since 1890, while in Montana, Oregon, and California an increase is noted. Nevada shows a great decrease in its settled area, the entire state having a population of 1 person to each 2½ square miles of area; there were, however, patches of settlement, as shown on Plate 13, with a population of from 2 to 6 persons to a square mile.

The total land area of continental United States, in 1900, was 2,970,230 square miles, and the aggregate population, including Indians, 75,994,575, giving a density of 25.6. Excluding the unsettled area of 1,044,640 square miles, the density of population of the settled area in 1900 was 39.5 persons to the square mile.

After studying the increase in population of the United States from 1790 to 1900, it will be of interest to compare its growth in population during the past century with that of the principal nations of Europe; Plate 14 represents graphically the growth in popula-

tion of the United States and nine of the most populous countries of Europe from 1800 to 1900. As it was impossible to obtain the population of European countries for many of the decades shown, this diagram has been based upon a chart prepared by Prof. Fr. von Juraschek for the "Geographisch Statistische Tabellen, 1901." Of the ten countries represented on the diagram, the United States was ninth in 1800, but during the century its population increased so rapidly that it passed Turkey, Spain, the United Kingdom, Italy, Austria-Hungary, the German Empire, and France, and in 1900 was second, standing just below Russia.

Center of Population and its Median Point.

The location of the center of population and the description of its movements from census to census, during the past century, is a matter of special interest, as such movements summarize the net result of all the movements of population during each decennial period.

The center of population is the center of gravity of the population of the country, each individual being assumed to have the same weight. In order that the result might be comparable with those obtained in 1880 and 1890, the population of Alaska and Hawaii has not been included. The method used was in brief as follows:

The population of the country was first distributed by "square degrees," as the area included between consecutive parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude has been designated. A point was then assumed, tentatively, as the center, and corrections in latitude and longitude to this tentative position were computed. In this case the center was assumed to be at the intersection of the parallel of 39° north with the meridian of 86° west of Greenwich. The population of each square degree was assumed to be located at the center of that square degree, except in cases where it was manifest that this assumption would be untrue; as, for instance, where a part of the square degree was occupied by the sea or other large body of water, or where it contained a city of considerable magnitude which was situated "off center." In these cases the position of the center of population of the square degree was estimated as nearly as possible. The shortest distances between each such center of population of a square degree (whether assumed to be at, or at a distance from, the center of the square degree) and the assumed parallel and meridian were determined. The population of each square degree was then multiplied by the shortest distance of its center of population from the assumed parallel of latitude, and the sums of the products, or moments, north and south of that parallel were obtained. Their difference, divided by the total population of the country, gave a correction to the latitude of the assumed center of population. In a similar manner the east and west moments were procured, and from them a correction to the longitude of the assumed center was obtained.

The following table and the map, Plate 16, show the location and movement of the center of population from 1790 to 1900:

Position of the center of population: 1790 to 1900.

Census.	North latitude.		West longitude.		Approximate location by important cities and towns.	Western movement in miles during preceding decade.
	°	′	°	′		
1790	39	16.5	76	11.2	23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.	...
1800	39	16.1	76	56.5	18 miles west of Baltimore, Md.	41
1810	39	11.5	77	37.2	40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C.	36
1820	39	5.7	78	33.0	16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.	50
1830	38	57.9	79	16.9	19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, in the present state of West Virginia.	39
1840	39	2.0	80	18.0	16 miles south of Clarksburg, in the present state of West Virginia.	55
1850	38	59.0	81	19.0	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, in the present state of West Virginia.	55
1860	39	0.4	82	48.8	20 miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio....	81
1870	39	12.0	83	35.7	48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio.	42
1880	39	4.1	84	39.7	8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, Ohio.	58
1890	39	11.9	85	32.9	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.	48
1900	39	9.6	85	48.9	6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind...	14

In 1790 the position of the center of population was 39° 16.5′ north latitude and 76° 11.2′ west longitude, which a comparison of the best maps available would seem to place about 23 miles east of Baltimore. During the decade from 1790 to 1800 it appears to have moved almost due west to a point about 18 miles west of the same city, being in latitude 39° 16.1′ north and longitude 76° 56.5′ west.

From 1800 to 1810 it moved west and slightly south to a point in Virginia about 40 miles northwest by west of Washington, being in latitude 39° 11.5′ north and longitude 77° 37.2′ west. The southerly movement during this decade appears to have been due to the annexation of the territory of Louisiana, which contained quite extensive settlements.

From 1810 to 1820 it moved west and again slightly south to a point about 16 miles north of Woodstock, Virginia, being in latitude 39° 5.7′ north and longitude 78° 33.0′ west. This continued southerly movement appears to have been due to the extension of settlements in Mississippi, Alabama, and eastern Georgia.

From 1820 to 1830 it continued to move west and south to a point about 19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, in the present state of West Virginia, being in latitude 38° 57.9′ north and longitude 79° 16.9′ west. This is the most decided southern movement that it has made during any decade. It appears to have been due in part to the addition of Florida to our territory, and in part to the great extension of settlements in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, or generally, it may be said, in the Southwest.

From 1830 to 1840 it moved still farther west, but slightly changed its direction north, reaching a point 16 miles south of Clarksburg, in the present state of West Virginia, being in latitude 39° 2.0′ north and longitude 80° 18.0′ west. During this decade settlement had made decided advances in the prairie states and in the southern portions of Michigan and Wisconsin, the balance of increased settlement evidently being in favor of the Northwest.

From 1840 to 1850 it moved west and slightly south again, reaching a point about 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, in the present state of West Virginia, in latitude 38° 59.0′ north and longitude 81° 19.0′ west, the change of direction south being largely due to the annexation of Texas.

From 1850 to 1860 it moved west and slightly north, reaching a point 20 miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio, this being in latitude 39° 0.4′ north, longitude 82° 48.8′ west.

From 1860 to 1870 it moved west and sharply north, reaching a point about 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio, in latitude 39° 12.0′ north, longitude 83° 35.7′ west. This northern movement was due in part to the waste and destruction in the South, consequent upon the Civil War, and in part, probably, to the fact that the census of 1870 was defective in its enumeration of the southern people, especially of the newly enfranchised negro population.

In 1880 the center of population had returned south to nearly the same latitude which it had in 1860, being in latitude 39° 4.1′ north, longitude 84° 39.7′ west, 8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, Ohio. This southern movement was due only in part to an imperfect enumeration in some of the Southern states in 1870. During the decade from 1870 to 1880 the Southern states made a large positive increase, both from natural growth and from migration south.

In 1890 the center of population had moved north into practically the same latitude it occupied in 1870. This northern movement was largely due to the great development in the cities of the Northwest and in the state of Washington, also to the increase of population in New England. Its position was in latitude 39° 11.9′ north and longitude 85° 32.9′ west, 20 miles east of Columbus, Indiana.

From 1890 to 1900 the center of population moved west 16′ 1″ (a little over 14 miles), and south 2′ 20″ (a little less than 3 miles)—the smallest movement that has ever been noted—and was located at a point about 6 miles southeast of Columbus, Bartholomew county, Indiana, in latitude 39° 9.6′ north and longitude 85° 48.9′ west, as it appears on Plate 15. The southern movement was due largely to the great increase in population of Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Texas, while the small western movement of the center was, undoubtedly, due to the large increase in the population of the North Atlantic states. It also shows that the population of the Western states has not increased as rapidly as in former decades.

The closeness with which the center of population, through its rapid western movement, has clung to the parallel of 39° of latitude can not fail to be noticed. The most northern point reached was at the start, in 1790; the most southern point was in 1830, the preceding decade having witnessed a rapid development of population in the Southwest and in Florida. The extreme variation in latitude has been less than 19 minutes, while the movement in longitude during the one hundred and ten years of record was a little over 9.5 degrees. Assuming the western movement to have been uniformly along the parallel of 39° of latitude, the western movement of the several decades has been as follows: 1790–1800, 41 miles; 1800–1810, 36 miles; 1810–1820, 50 miles; 1820–1830, 39 miles; 1830–1840, 55 miles; 1840–1850, 55 miles; 1850–1860, 81 miles; 1860–1870, 42 miles; 1870–1880, 58 miles; 1880–1890, 48 miles; 1890–1900, 14 miles. This is a total western movement of 519 miles since 1790. The sudden acceleration of movement between 1850 and 1860 was due to the transfer of a considerable body of population from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, twelve individuals in San Francisco exerting as much pressure at the then pivotal point, namely, the crossing of the eighty-third meridian and the thirty-ninth parallel, as forty individuals in Boston.

The center of area of the United States, excluding Alaska, Hawaii, and other recent accessions, is in northern Kansas, in approximate latitude 39° 55′ and approximate longitude 98° 50′. The center of population in 1900 was, therefore, about three-fourths of a degree south and more than thirteen degrees east of the center of area.

The median point is the point of intersection of the line dividing the population equally north and south with the line dividing it equally east and west. In short, it is the central point of population and differs from the center of population in the fact that distance from the center is not considered. Its movements from census to census bear no relation to the movements of population, since only movements by which bodies of population are transferred across the median lines have any influence upon its position. To illustrate this, a million people may move from Minnesota to Washington state without affecting its position, while the movement of a hundred persons from Michigan to Wisconsin might affect it appreciably. In 1900 the meridian of 84° 51′ 29″ equally divided the population of the United States east and west, and the parallel of 40° 4′ 22″ equally divided it north and south. The median point, therefore, was located at Spartanburg, Indiana.

In order to make a comparison with the movement of the center of population, computations were also made for the Tenth and Eleventh censuses.

The location of the median point at the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth censuses is shown on Plate 16, and its position and movement in the following table:

CENSUS.	North latitude.	West longitude.	Location.
	° ′	° ′	
1880.....	39 57.0	84 7.2	[illegible] miles [illegible] of Springfield, Miami county, Ohio.
1890.....	40 2.9	84 40.0	4.8 miles southwest of Greenville, Ohio.
1900.....	40 4.4	84 51.5	In Spartanburg, Ind.

The movement of the median point from 1880 to 1890 was north 5′ 51″ and west 32′ 49″. From 1890 to 1900 it moved north 1′ 31″ and west 11′ 28″. The comparison of the movements of the center of population and the median point shows that they do not move in parallel lines, as from 1880 to 1890 the median point moved west 27 miles and north 6.6 miles, while the center of population moved west 48 miles and north 9 miles. From 1890 to 1900 the median point moved west 10.8 miles and north 2.4 miles, while the center of population moved west 14 miles and south 2.5 miles.

Geographical Divisions.

For purposes of comparison continental United States was divided into five main groups or divisions which, with the states and territories included therein, are as follows:

NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Maine.	Massachusetts.	New York.
New Hampshire.	Rhode Island.	New Jersey.
Vermont.	Connecticut.	Pennsylvania.

SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Delaware.	Virginia.	South Carolina.
Maryland.	West Virginia.	Georgia.
District of Columbia.	North Carolina.	Florida.

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.

Ohio.	Wisconsin.	North Dakota.
Indiana.	Minnesota.	South Dakota.
Illinois.	Iowa.	Nebraska.
Michigan.	Missouri.	Kansas.

SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.

Kentucky.	Mississippi.	Indian Territory.
Tennessee.	Louisiana.	Oklahoma.
Alabama.	Arkansas.	Texas.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Montana.	New Mexico.	Washington.
Idaho.	Arizona.	Oregon.
Wyoming.	Utah.	California.
Colorado.	Nevada.	

Population by States and Territories.

Plates 18 and 19 show, by the length of the bars, the growth of the population of each state and territory at each census, and make clear the remarkable increase and magnitude of the population of New York and Pennsylvania, as compared with that of New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, and other states. Ohio and Illinois also show large and steady increases in their population from census to census.

Plate 21 indicates the rank in population of the states and territories at each census and graphically illustrates the rapid growth of those states formed from the western territory, the most conspicuous being that of Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Texas.

In 1790 Virginia was the most populous state and held this position until 1820, and, though increasing in population at each census except in 1870, steadily lost in rank until 1900 when it stood seventeenth, due principally to the separation of West Virginia in 1862. Massachusetts, second in 1790, was fourth in 1800, seventh in 1820, and, with slight changes at intervening censuses, ranked seventh in 1900. Pennsylvania, the third state in 1790, advanced to the second position in 1800, which it has held continuously, except in 1810 and 1820. New York ranked fourth in 1790, but grew so rapidly that in 1820 it displaced Virginia, as the first state, and still held first position at the Twelfth Census. North Carolina, fifth in 1790, was fifteenth; Maryland, sixth, was twenty-sixth; South Carolina, seventh, was twenty-fourth; Connecticut, eighth, was twenty-ninth; New Jersey, ninth, was sixteenth; New Hampshire, tenth, was thirty-sixth; Georgia, eleventh in 1790, was the only state that held the same rank in 1900; Rhode Island, twelfth, was thirty-fourth; and Delaware, thirteenth, was forty-sixth.

The loss in rank of a number of the original thirteen states was not caused by an actual decrease in their population, but by the remarkable growth of new states carved out of the western territory; as, for instance, Ohio in 1800 was seventeenth, and in 1900 was fourth. Illinois, twenty-second in 1810, was third; Missouri, which first appeared in 1820 as the twenty-third state, had outgrown all of the original thirteen states, except New York and Pennsylvania, and in 1900 ranked fifth; Iowa, twenty-ninth in 1840, was tenth; and Wisconsin, holding the last place, thirtieth, at the same decade, was thirteenth. Texas, admitted to the Union in 1845, ranked as the twenty-fifth state in 1850 and has had such remarkable growth that it outranked Massachusetts at the Twelfth Census, being the sixth state in population.

Density of Population.

Diagram 2, Plate 24 and cartogram 1, Plate 27, show the density of population of each state and territory in 1900, excluding the District of Columbia, which is practically a city. The most densely populated states were Rhode Island, with 407 persons to a square mile; Massachusetts, with 349; New Jersey, with 250; and Connecticut, with 188.

Plate 25 shows the decrease and the density of increase of population from 1890 to 1900. The areas colored in blue indicate those counties in which the population has decreased, and the shades of brown,

the five different groups in which the density of increase of population ranges from less than one inhabitant per square mile to twenty-five or more per square mile. The heaviest shade, denoting the greatest increase, is found principally in the states having the greatest density of population, except in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Texas, and counties containing important cities.

Cartogram 5, Plate 27, shows, by states and territories, the decrease in blue, and the density of increase of population from 1890 to 1900 in five shades of brown. The only state indicating a decrease is Nevada, the Atlantic coast states showing the greatest increase, and the states of the Western and North Central divisions the smallest.

Cartogram 3, Plate 27, shows the decrease and proportion of increase of total population from 1890 to 1900, by states and territories. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Nebraska, and Kansas had the smallest increase, and Oklahoma and Indian Territory the greatest. Nevada is the only state indicating a decrease.

Plate 28 presents in blue those counties in which the population has decreased from 1890 to 1900, and, in four shades of brown, the percentage of increase in the remaining counties. Excluding the District of Columbia, there are only twelve states and territories without a county showing a decrease in population, namely: Rhode Island, Delaware, West Virginia, South Carolina, Minnesota, North Dakota, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, and Utah. There are six states and territories having but one county with a decrease—Connecticut, Wisconsin, Iowa, New Mexico, Idaho, and Oregon.

The largest areas of blue, indicating a decrease in population, are found in Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The most extensive areas of shade IV, showing an increase in population of 50 per cent or over, are noted in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Texas. There are a number of single counties in this class scattered through the other states. The map shows, in general, that those counties having the highest percentage of increase are found in the Northwest, Southwest, and Gulf states.

Urban Population.

The Census generally regards as the urban element that portion of the population living in cities of 8,000 inhabitants or more. In 1790 this element formed only 3.3 per cent of the population, but in 1900 it constituted 33.1 per cent, or nearly one-third of the entire population (excluding Alaska, Hawaii, Indian Territory, Indian reservations, and persons in the military and naval service of the United States stationed abroad). Diagram 1, Plate 17, represents the aggregate population from 1790 to 1900 by the total length of the bars and the urban element by the shaded portion, showing that, while the aggregate population has increased rapidly from census to census, the urban element has increased proportionately much faster than the aggregate population. The following table, and diagram 3, Plate 17, show the percentage of urban to total population at each census:

Urban population.

CENSUS.	Total population.	Urban population.[1]	Percentage of urban to total population.	Number of places.[2]	Increase in number of places.
1900	75 477 467	24 992 199	33.1	545	98
1890	62 622 250	18 272 503	29.2	447	161
1880	50 155 783	11 318 547	22.6	286	60
1870	38 558 371	8 071 875	20.9	226	85
1860	31 443 321	5 072 256	16.1	141	56
1850	23 191 876	2 897 586	12.5	85	41
1840	17 069 153	1 453 994	8.5	44	18
1830	12 866 020	864 509	6.7	26	13
1820	9 638 453	475 135	4.9	13	2
1810	7 239 881	356 920	4.9	11	5
1800	5 308 483	210 873	4.0	6	0
1790	3 929 214	131 472	3.3	6	.....

[1] Figures taken from Twelfth Census, Vol. I, table XXIX, page lxxxiii.

[2] Cities having 8,000 inhabitants or more.

[3] Excludes Alaska, Hawaii, Indian Territory, Indian reservations, and persons in the military and naval service of the United States stationed abroad.

The greatest increase in the urban element is noted for the decade from 1880 to 1890, the number of cities having a population over 8,000 having increased during the decade from 286 to 447, an increase of 161, or 56.3 per cent.

Plate 20 shows the proportion of urban to total population at each census, by states and territories, excluding the District of Columbia, which is practically a city, and those states and territories having urban population for less than three decades. The growth of urban population in the state of Rhode Island since 1810 has been amazing, having increased from 13.1 to 81.2 per cent, showing that in this state in 1900, 8 persons out of every 10 resided in cities and towns of over 8,000 inhabitants. The increase of urban population in Massachusetts has also been remarkable; in 1790 about 5 per cent of its population were found in cities of 8,000 inhabitants and upward, while in 1900 the urban element was 76.0 per cent, an increase during the one hundred and ten years of nearly 71 per cent. At the Twelfth Census the urban element in New York formed 68.5 per cent of its population, in New Jersey 61.2 per cent, and in Connecticut 53.2 per cent, these being the only states in which more than half of the population resided in cities of 8,000 inhabitants or over.

Diagram 1, Plate 24, represents, by the length of the bars, the total population, and the black portion, the urban in each state and territory in 1900. New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois had a greater urban population than Massachusetts, although the proportion to total population was not as large. Cartogram 2, Plate 27, also shows graphically, by shades of color, the proportion of urban to total population in 1900 in each state and territory.

Plate 22, similar to Plate 21, represents the rank of the most populous cities at each census and marks their change in rank according to population from census to census. In 1790 only thirteen places were large enough to be shown, but the growth in population of our cities has been so great that, after 1840, it is impracticable to indicate more than the fifty principal cities at each census, consequently many of the cities appearing at one census are not represented again. While few of these cities have experienced an actual decrease in population, they have lost their positions, owing to the more rapid growth of other municipalities.

The most populous city in 1790 was New York, which has held first position in every decade. Philadelphia was second from 1790 until 1830, when it was displaced by Baltimore, but in 1860 again reached second place and held this position until 1890, when Chicago advanced to second place, since which time Philadelphia has held third position. Boston, which was third in 1790, was fifth in 1900, having been passed by Chicago and St. Louis. Charleston, fourth in 1790 and sixty-eighth in order of size at the Twelfth Census, does not appear on the diagram after 1880. Baltimore, fifth in 1790, advanced to second place in 1830, and held this position until 1860, but was sixth in 1900. Northern Liberties and Southwark, sixth and tenth in rank, respectively, in 1790, were incorporated with Philadelphia after 1850. Salem, seventh in 1790, does not appear after 1860. Newport, eighth in 1790, does not appear after 1830. Providence, ninth in 1790, was twentieth in rank in 1900. Marblehead, the eleventh, does not show after 1820. The changes in rank of the cities named represent, to a certain extent, the wonderful growth of our principal cities in the last one hundred and ten years.

Some of the most conspicuous examples of rapid advance in rank of population noted on the diagram are Troy, from thirty-seventh in 1820 to nineteenth in 1830; Lowell from forty-third in 1830 to eighteenth in 1840. St. Louis first appeared in 1840 as the twenty-fourth city; in ten years it had grown so rapidly that at the Seventh Census it ranked as the eighth city, and, maintaining its rapid advance, reached fourth place in 1870, but was displaced in 1880 by Chicago and Boston. In 1890 it had again passed Boston and was in the fifth place, and in 1900, by the dropping out of Brooklyn, it again ranked as the fourth city. Brooklyn, which first appeared in 1820, rapidly increased in population until in 1860 it ranked as the third city; in 1900, owing to its annexation to New York city, it had disappeared. San Francisco and Chicago appeared for the first time in 1850, ranking twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth, respectively. Chicago's growth was so rapid that in 1860 it had reached the ninth place; in 1870, the fifth; in 1880, the fourth; and in 1890 was the second city, which position it still retained in 1900. San Francisco also advanced rapidly until in 1900 it ranked as the ninth city.

In 1850 a number of western cities appeared for the first time, among them Milwaukee and Cleveland, both of which have grown rapidly, the former ranking in 1900 as the fourteenth city, and the latter as the seventh.

From 1880 to 1890 Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Denver made remarkable advances in rank. Seattle, Portland (Oregon), Los Angeles, and St. Joseph appear in 1900 for the first time among the fifty most populous cities.

Plate 23 represents, by the length of the bars, the population at each census of the largest cities of the United States (those having at the Twelfth Census a population of more than 100,000), arranged in order of their size in 1900; the relative size and tremendous growth of New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia as compared with the other cities are well brought out. Diagram 3, Plate 24, shows, by the length of the bars, the relative size of the same cities in 1900.

Plate 26 shows, in five shades of brown, the proportion of the population in each county in cities and towns of more than 2,000 inhabitants in 1900; counties without a municipality of this size are colored in blue. The first, or lightest shade, represents counties having less than 10 per cent of their population in cities, and is found principally in the South Atlantic and North and South Central states; the second, third, and fourth classes are most numerous in the New England, Middle, and North Central states. The fifth class, 75 per cent and over, marks the counties in which are found the principal cities.

Elements of the Population

Plate 42 represents, by a series of circles, the total population and its elements at each census, from 1790 to 1900. The circles represent by their entire area the total population at each census, and the sectors into which they are divided, the proportion of each element. From 1790 to 1840 the only elements that could be shown were the white and colored. In 1850 and 1860 the foreign white were added, and from 1870 to 1900 the native white of native parents and native white of foreign parents were added. These circles show very plainly the tremendous increase of the foreign white element. In 1850 this element is first represented as nearly two-thirds the size of the colored; in 1860 it was nearly equal to the colored. In 1870, including the native white of foreign parents and the foreign white, this element was double that of the colored. The circles for 1880 and 1890 also show the great increase of the foreign element. In 1900 the native white of foreign parents and the foreign white compose 34.0 per cent of the total population.

The three squares on Plate 41 represent the total population and its three elements in 1900. The first square shows the proportion of the native white, foreign white, and colored, by sex. The nearly equal

division of the sexes in the native white and colored elements, and the excess of males in the foreign is clearly indicated. The second square shows the proportion of the native white and colored elements born in the states in which they were enumerated and the proportion born in other states; on the rectangle for the colored is also indicated the proportion born in foreign countries, which represents principally the Chinese and Japanese. The rectangle representing the foreign white population shows the proportion of persons from each of the principal foreign countries. The third square shows the proportion of each element living in cities of 25,000 population and upward. Nearly one-fourth of the native white and about half the foreign white population resided in cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants. The proportion of colored in cities of this class was 12.9 per cent, or about one-eighth.

Plate 43 represents for 1900 the constituents of population of each state and territory in percentages of the total population (exclusive of persons in the military and naval service of the United States stationed abroad not credited to any state or territory), arranged in the order of the percentage of native white of native parents. Under this arrangement, West Virginia is first, having the largest percentage of native white of native parents in 1900, and North Dakota last, with the smallest percentage. Oklahoma, Kentucky, Indiana, and New Mexico follow West Virginia, each having over 75 per cent of their total population native white of native parents. The diagram also shows that in each of twenty-nine states and territories the native white of native parents constituted more than 50 per cent of its total population. Owing to the large influx of foreigners, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts had relatively small percentages of native white of native parents. The preponderance of the negro element in the South is very clearly indicated by the black portion of the bar, the largest percentage being found in South Carolina and Mississippi, which had almost equal proportions of native white of native parents. In North Carolina the native white of foreign parents comprised only 0.4 per cent, and the foreign white, 0.2 per cent of the population; therefore, the proportions were too small to be indicated on the diagram.

Plate 44 is made to show the constituents of the population of cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants in 1900. St. Joseph had the largest percentage of native white of native parents, while Columbus, Indianapolis, Kansas City (Missouri), Los Angeles, and Denver follow with 50 per cent or more of their population of this element.

Plate 45 represents, by states and territories, in 1900, the constituents of the total male population of militia age—that is, between the ages of 18 and 44, inclusive. West Virginia leads with the greatest percentage of native white of native parents, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Kentucky following. Hawaii had the greatest proportion of Chinese and Japanese, and North Dakota, the greatest percentage of foreign white males of militia age.

Plate 46 shows the constituents of the total male population of voting age for 1900, the states following in almost the same order as in the preceding diagram, West Virginia having the greatest proportion of native white of native parents and Hawaii the smallest.

Plate 47, composition of the total population of states and territories, including resident natives, native immigrants, and foreign born, with per cent of native emigrants in 1900, shows first, the percentage of persons living in the state who were born there; second, the percentage of persons living in the state who were born in other states; third, the percentage of persons living in the state who were of foreign birth, these three making up the total population. South Carolina had the largest percentage of resident natives and Oklahoma the smallest, while Hawaii had the greatest percentage of foreign born. The percentages of the foreign born element in South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi were too small to be represented on the diagram.

In order to compare the number of persons born in each state who have emigrated to other states with the population of the state in 1900, the bars colored yellow were added on the right side of the diagram, and represent graphically the proportion which persons born in the state but living in other states bore to the population of the state in 1900. Vermont shows the largest proportion of persons born in the state who have emigrated to other states; the proportion of emigrants from Nevada, Virginia, and Maine was also very large.

Plate 48 represents the state of birth of the native population in 1900, by states and territories arranged in geographical order, and shows the percentage of the native population of each state who were born in that state and the percentage who were born in the states indicated by the small figures in each bar. North Carolina and South Carolina had the largest proportion of residents who were born in the state, while Oklahoma had the smallest. It will also be noted that in all the states and territories, except ten, more than 50 per cent of the native population were born in the state or territory specified.

Negro Population.

The movement of the negroes, as indicated by the location of the center of this population and its median point for three censuses, 1880, 1890, and 1900, is shown on the sketch map, Plate 52. The method of obtaining the location of this center and the median point was exactly the same as used for ascertaining the location of the center of total population, as described on page 37.

In 1880 the center of negro population was located in Walker county, Georgia, latitude 34° 42′ 14″ north, longitude 85° 6′ 56″ west. From this point, in ten

years, it moved to latitude 34° 36′ 18″ north, longitude 85° 26′ 49″ west, a point in the same county, but 22½ miles southwest. In 1900 it had moved across the state line into Dekalb county, Alabama, a southwestern movement of 11 miles. The total western movement of the center from 1880 to 1900 was 27 miles, and its southern movement 14 miles, showing that the trend of the negro population is toward the South and West, although the number of negroes in the Northern states has increased. The median point at the three censuses was located east and south of the center of this element of population, and its movement may be said to have been nearly the same both in distance and direction.

Diagram 1, Plate 53, represents, by the length of the bars, the negro population in each state and territory having over 1,000 negroes in 1900, Georgia leading with 1,034,813, Mississippi second, Alabama third, South Carolina fourth, Virginia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Texas following in order, each having over 500,000 negroes. The small number of negroes in the Northern and Western states is clearly indicated.

Diagram 2, Plate 53, shows for 1900, by the length of the bars, the percentage of children under 1 year of age of the native white of native parentage, and of the negroes, the states and territories being arranged in the order of the proportion of the native white of native parentage. Utah leads with the highest percentage of the white element under 1 year of age, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Idaho following in order. It will be noted generally that the Western and Southern states had much larger percentages of children under 1 year of age than the New England states. The portion of the diagram representing the negroes under 1 year of age has a very irregular appearance owing to the small proportion of negro children in the Northern and Western states as compared with the white. It will be noted that those states showing the largest percentages of negro children under 1 year of age are in the South, and in states in which the negro element formed a large proportion of the population. Hawaii, showing the highest percentage, can not be accepted as representative, as only 9 negro children under 1 year of age were returned by the enumerators, and the entire negro population was very small. The diagram is also of interest in showing the states having the largest proportion of white children under 1 year, which, to a certain extent, indicates a high birth rate. This is also true of the negro population, and points out the states in which the climatic conditions are most favorable to this race.

Plate 54 represents the percentage of white and negro population in each of fifteen states at the censuses for which its population was returned. The shaded part represents the proportion of negro population and the uncolored portion the white. South Carolina in 1880 showed the highest percentage of negroes, then 60.7 per cent of the total. In 1900 Mississippi had the highest percentage, 58.5 per cent, South Carolina following very closely with 58.4 per cent. The proportion of negro to white population, as represented on the diagram, has decreased since 1890 in Virginia and West Virginia, considered as one, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas, while it has increased in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

Plate 55 shows by counties, in six degrees of density, the distribution of the negro population in 1900, the heavy shades indicating the counties in which the greatest numbers of negroes were found. The South Atlantic and South Central states had nearly nine-tenths of the negro population, and, therefore, the most dense settlements of this race were found in those states, especially South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The counties adjoining the Mississippi river in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana also show a dense negro population. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Kansas had considerable areas of negro settlements.

Cartogram 2, Plate 72, shows, in six degrees of density, the negro population in 1900, by states and territories, the state being used as the unit. This map, compared with cartogram 1, on the same plate, indicates that the negro and foreign born elements generally are found in different parts of the United States.

Plate 56 brings out, in six shades of color, the proportion of negro to total population in 1900 in each county, and therefore clearly outlines the areas in each state upon which the negroes are most thickly settled. The heavy shades, found principally in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, also along the Mississippi river in Louisiana and Mississippi, indicate those counties in which the negroes formed more than 60 per cent of the total population. The lighter shades in the Northern states show the relatively small proportion of negro population in the colder regions.

Cartogram 4, Plate 72, shows the states and territories which had the greatest proportion of negro to total population in 1900, the state being taken as the unit.

Cartogram 6, Plate 72, shows the proportional increase and decrease of negro to white population from 1890 to 1900, by states and territories, and brings out the fact that the negro population increased proportionately in nineteen states and territories, only four of these being Southern states—Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. The negroes increased proportionately in most of the New England and Middle states, and a few of the North Central and Western states.

Migration.

The total native born population in 1900 was 65,767,451 (including Alaska and Hawaii, but excluding 75,851 native born enumerated at military and naval station-

Abroad. Of this number 54,979,651, or 79.0 per cent, were born in the state or territory in which they were found by the census enumerators. The remaining 13,787,800, constituting 21.0 per cent of the entire native born element, had emigrated from the state or territory in which they were born and were found in other states and territories. The proportion living in the state or territory of birth was slightly larger in 1900 than it was in 1890. These figures show to some extent the roving disposition of the native population, although it is not a true measure, as many persons enumerated in states other than those in which they were born have probably resided in more than one state since leaving their native states. It also takes no account of persons who have left their native states and subsequently returned.

Plate 49 is a very interesting diagram, as it shows, by states and territories, the percentage of persons born in each state who were living in other states and territories in 1900, the numbers in each bar corresponding with the numbers preceding the names of the states. For instance, in Maine that portion of the bar numbered 4 represents the percentage of persons born in Maine who were living in Massachusetts; number 2, the percentage of persons born in Maine who were living in New Hampshire; number 50, the percentage of persons who were born in Maine, but were living in California; and 24, the percentage of persons born in Maine who were living in Minnesota. Over 50 per cent of the native emigration of New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Nevada have gone to an adjoining state—New Hampshire to Massachusetts, New Mexico to Colorado, and Nevada to California—and it will be noted generally that adjoining states receive the greatest proportion of native emigrants.

Plate 50 represents the net results of interstate migration and all migration in 1900, by states and territories, and shows clearly their magnitude.

The states showing the greatest loss as a result of interstate migration are New York, Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania; and those having the greatest gain through interstate migration are Texas, Kansas, California, and Oklahoma. The states showing the greatest loss as a result of all migration are Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina; and those showing the greatest gain as the result of all migration are New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Texas, and California, in the order given. There are, in fact, thirty-two states and territories, including Utah and Nevada, which gained in interstate migration, and nineteen states that lost. Thirty-seven states gained and fourteen states, including Delaware and Indiana, lost as a result of all migration, while there are also fourteen states that show a loss as a result of both interstate migration and all migration. The large gain as a result of all migration for New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois is due to the large number of foreigners who have settled in these states.

Massachusetts shows a gain and New York a loss through interstate migration, but both have gained as a result of all migration, due to the large number of foreign immigrants. Those states which have apparently lost through all migration have, nevertheless, increased in population during the decade from 1890 to 1900. Cartogram 3, Plate 76, representing for 1900 the gain or loss as the result of all migration, indicates that Maine, Vermont, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio have lost in population as the result of all migration.

Plate 51 represents interstate migration in 1900, in hundreds of thousands, and indicates very clearly the states which have lost more population through emigration to other states than they have gained through migration from other states. New York shows a loss of 1,289,866 through emigration; Ohio, a loss of 1,114,165; and Illinois, 1,012,637. Illinois has been the greatest gainer through immigration, having received 960,946 immigrants from other states. Missouri and Texas have each gained over 800,000 persons as a result of interstate migration.

Cartogram 5, Plate 76, shows the gain or loss as the result of interstate migration in 1900. With the exception of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Florida, and Michigan, all the states east of the Mississippi river have lost, while all those west have gained.

Sex.

Plate 29 is a very interesting and instructive map, showing the predominating sex in each county at the Twelfth Census. The areas colored in blue indicate where the females outnumbered the males, and the shades of brown the percentage of excess of males in accordance with the grouping in the legend. The areas showing an excess of females are found principally in the North and South Atlantic divisions, and Alabama and Mississippi of the South Central division. Massachusetts and the District of Columbia having had the largest proportion of females. The heavy shades of brown, indicating the greatest excess of males, are found principally in the Western states; South Dakota, Kansas, Texas, and Utah, however, show a few counties in which the females were in excess.

Cartogram 1, Plate 76, represents the predominating sex, by states and territories, the state being taken as the unit. The only states having an excess of females, as indicated by the blue color, were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, densely populated states of the Atlantic coast. The proportion of excess of males in the remainder of

the states and territories is indicated by the different shades of brown, Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada showing the greatest excess of males.

Age and Sex.

The series of diagrams, Plates 30 to 32, represent the distribution of the population of continental United States, by age and sex, in percentages of the whole number of each element. The percentage of the population in each age period is represented by the total length of the bar, the portion on the left of the heavy vertical line representing the proportion of males and that on the right the proportion of females. The lower bar represents the percentage of the population under 5 years of age, and those for the remaining age periods are superimposed in the order indicated by the figures on the left of the diagram. The age periods are the same as those given in table XXI, page xlix, Twelfth Census, Volume II.

Plates 30 and 31 are a series of small diagrams showing the percentages of the total population and each of its elements by age and sex.

The first three diagrams represent the distribution of the total population in 1900, 1890, and 1880, by age and sex. The lower horizontal bar, indicating the greatest percentage, is for children less than 5 years of age, the age groups gradually decreasing in size, except in the group for 20 to 24 years in 1880. For 1900 and 1890 the length of the bars is almost the same, the only differences being slight decreases in 1900 for each age period below 25 years, and a slight increase for 25 years and upward. Comparing the diagram for 1890 with that for 1880, we note that in the latter the age periods below 15 years are much larger than in the former, and, by comparison with 1900, a much larger decrease in these age periods from 1880 to 1890 than from 1890 to 1900 will be noted. In 1880 a larger percentage is shown for the age group from 20 to 24 years than from 15 to 19 years, a peculiarity not found in 1890 or 1900, as the percentages for each age period decrease as the age advances. The excess in this age group is due principally to an excess in the colored population. The two sexes appear to be nearly equal at each decade, although the males slightly exceed the females in a majority of age groups. In 1900 the females were in excess in the following age groups: 15 to 19, 20 to 24, 75 to 79, 80 to 84, and 85 to 89; in 1890, 15 to 19, and 80 to 84; in 1880, 15 to 19, 75 to 79, and 80 to 84 years. Age groups above 89 are not considered for 1900, while those above 84 are not shown for 1890 and 1880.

The three diagrams representing by sex the percentage of the white population in each age group for 1900, 1890, and 1880 show slight variations from the diagrams of the total population. The age groups below 25 have smaller percentages and those above 24 larger percentages in most cases, due to the large proportion of adults among the foreign white element. For 1880 the percentage for the age group from 20 to 24 years is not larger than that for 15 to 19 years, as in the aggregate population. The females exceed the males in the age groups from 15 to 19 and 80 to 84 years for each of the three censuses; in the groups from 20 to 24 for 1900; 85 to 89 for 1900 and 1890; and 75 to 79 for 1880. Age groups above 89 are not shown for 1900 and 1890, nor above 84 for 1880.

The three diagrams representing the age and sex of the colored population show marked differences, as, comparing the two for 1880 and 1890, it will be noted that a great decrease is indicated in the percentage of children less than 5 years of age, both male and female. In 1900 the percentages of colored children less than 5 years of age and from 5 to 9 years were very nearly the same, the former being only 0.1 per cent larger, while in the other age periods the decrease was generally more rapid than for the white element, indicating that the proportion of colored children was larger, due to the greater birth rate and death rate of the colored population. For 1890 the percentage of colored children from 5 to 9 years of age was greater than below 5 years, and would argue that there were fewer children under 5 years of age than in the next group, 5 to 9 years. This irregularity is due to a slightly deficient enumeration in 1890, especially in regard to colored children under 5 years of age. The diagram for 1880 shows a greater percentage of colored males and females in the age group from 20 to 24 years than in the next lower group, from 15 to 19 years, and, as the diagram for the white population does not show an excess in the group from 20 to 24, this peculiarity in the colored element caused the same characteristic to appear in the same age group in the pyramid representing the aggregate population. The males outnumbered the females in a majority of the age groups for both 1900 and 1890, but for 1880 they were nearly equal. Age groups above 84 do not appear in these diagrams. In 1900 the females were in excess in each group below 30, with the exception of 10 to 14; they were also in excess in the age group from 80 to 84 years. In 1890 there were more females than males in the age groups from 15 to 24, 40 to 44, and 80 to 84; they were also in excess in the following groups in 1880: 15 to 24, 35 to 44, and 70 to 84.

The first three diagrams on Plate 31 represent age and sex in percentages of the native white for 1900, 1890, and 1880, and show a regular decrease in the age groups below 25 years from census to census with the exception of the age group 15 to 19 years, in 1890, and slight increases in the age groups from 25 to 69 years, with the exception that the age group from 30 to 34 years shows a decrease in percentage from 1890 to 1900. The age groups from 70 to 84 show slight increases from 1880 to 1890, and decreases from 1890 to 1900. The age periods in which the percentage of males

exceeded that of the females were by far in the majority, those above 84 years not being shown. The percentage of females was the larger in the age groups from 15 to 19, and 75 to 84, at each of the three censuses; also 20 to 24 in 1900, and 35 to 44 in 1880.

The diagrams representing the foreign white population for 1900, 1890, and 1880 show plainly that the majority of immigrants who come to this country are between 20 and 50 years of age, and that a very small proportion are less than 15 years of age. The males were largely in excess of the females in almost every age period above 24, but in the periods below 25, the sexes were nearly equal. The percentage of females was greater than that of males at each census in age groups 15 to 19, and 85 to 89; in 1900, age group 20 to 24; and in 1890 and 1880, in age group 80 to 84. Ages above 89 are not shown.

The two diagrams representing the age and sex of the native white of native parents in 1900 and 1890 are the most symmetrical, showing a gradual and nearly uniform decrease in percentage for each age group, starting with the lowest, and may be considered the normal distribution of age and sex. The proportion of males was greater than that of females in nearly every group, the only exceptions being the age groups from 75 to 89 in both decades shown, and 15 to 19 in 1890. Ages above 89 do not appear.

The single diagram representing the age and sex of Indians in 1900 shows that the two sexes were nearly equal, but the proportion of children in the lower age periods was larger than for the native white of native parents, and nearly as large as the colored. The females were in excess in all age periods above 54, the age periods above 89 not appearing in the diagram.

The first two diagrams on Plate 32 show the proportion of males and females in each age period in 1900 and 1890, for the native white of foreign parents. This element shows at both decades a large percentage of children below 15 years of age and a very rapid decrease in the percentage of the age groups above 24 years, due to the fact that 46.2 per cent of the foreign born have come to this country since 1870. A decrease from 1890 to 1900 will be noted in the percentage of the age groups below 25 years and an increase in percentage in all those above 24 years. In this element of the population the males were in excess in nearly every group, the only age periods in which the females were in excess being 15 to 29 in both 1900 and 1890. Age periods above 74 are not shown for 1900, nor above 79 for 1890.

The diagram for negroes for 1900 brings out the fact that the sexes were very nearly equally distributed at all age periods, and is peculiar in that the percentage of children under 5 years of age is almost the same as from 5 to 9 years. The proportion of children below 15 years of age is, however, larger than for the native white of native parents. The females were in excess in a majority of age periods, under 5, 5 to 9, 15 to 44, and 80 to 89 years. Age periods above 89 do not appear on the diagram.

The group of diagrams on Plates 33 and 34 show the distribution of the aggregate population of each state and territory by age and sex groups in 1900. The percentages in the age groups from 90 to 100, and above 100 were so small as to be of little importance and were omitted on these diagrams. The states are arranged in alphabetical order and the marked differences in the proportion of the sexes for each age group in different sections of the United States are very strikingly shown where states or territories widely separated geographically are brought together.

The first two, Alabama and Alaska, present a most startling contrast, Alabama being what might be considered an average state, the population having been nearly equally divided between the sexes and the age groups gradually decreasing, while Alaska shows a large excess of males over females in each age group and that its population was largely made up of adults—in groups from 20 to 50 years of age. Arizona also had a preponderance of males in all the age periods, and the proportion of children was much larger than in Alaska.

Alabama and Arkansas may be considered as typical Southern states, while Connecticut and Massachusetts may be considered as types of the New England states.

A comparison of the diagrams for states of the North Atlantic division with those of the South Atlantic and South Central divisions shows that the females were slightly in excess in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions, and the males in the South Central division, while in the North Atlantic, and especially in the New England states, the small proportion of children and comparatively large proportion of adults is indicated by the shortness of the lower bar and the slight decrease at each age period. The large proportion of persons of advanced age is especially noticeable.

The diagrams for the South Atlantic and South Central divisions present a large proportion of children and fewer persons in the mature age periods. The length of the bar for the group from 20 to 30 years of age, especially noticeable in the states of the North Atlantic division and the District of Columbia, is due in the former principally to foreign immigration and in the latter to the large number of negro females.

The North Central division shows a larger proportion of children and a smaller percentage of adults than the North Atlantic states, the western portion of this division showing an excess of males in the adult groups.

The diagrams for the Western division represent great variations in age and sex conditions. New Mexico and Utah had about the same proportions of children and adults as the South Atlantic states—the sexes in Utah being nearly equal, but in New Mexico the males

being slightly in excess. The remaining states and territories in this division show an excess of males and a large proportion of the population in the adult groups, due to immigration both foreign and interstate.

The diagram representing Hawaii indicates an abnormal percentage of males from 20 to 40 years of age, due to the large number of Japanese and Chinese laborers.

The diagrams on Plates 35 and 36 show the percentage of the native white population, by age and sex, in each state and territory at the Twelfth Census. The diagrams representing Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont are narrow and regular, the sexes nearly equally divided, the proportion of children being small and of the advanced ages rather large. The diagrams for the remaining states of the North Atlantic division have broader bases, indicating a larger proportion of children, the sexes being about equal.

The District of Columbia shows a very small proportion of children and a large proportion of adults, especially in the group from 20 to 30 years of age, the males being in excess in a few of the groups.

The states of the South Atlantic division show slight variations from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the sexes being equally divided, and the proportion of children about the same.

In the North Central division, the diagrams for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri are similar to New York and Pennsylvania.

For the Northwestern group, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, the males were in excess and the diagrams show extremely broad bases and small tops, due to the large number of native children of foreign parents, North Dakota especially having an unusually large proportion of children in the lowest age group.

The diagrams for the South Central division are similar to those of Illinois and Iowa, except that the proportion of males and of children was a little larger for the western South Central states.

In the Western division the state diagrams show wide differences, Utah having a large proportion of children with an almost equal division of the sexes. Montana and Wyoming are very much alike, indicating a preponderance of adult males in the groups from 20 to 40 years of age. Idaho and Washington are much the same, each showing a fair proportion of children, with the male adults in excess. The diagrams for California, Colorado, and Oregon are similar to that of Connecticut, with the exception that the males are slightly in excess. Hawaii is very much like Indian Territory, both showing a large proportion of children under 5 years of age. Alaska, as represented in these diagrams, has a very irregular and lopsided appearance, the males from 20 to 50 years of age forming the largest proportion of the element.

It will be noted in this series of diagrams that in every state and territory, except Alaska and the District of Columbia, the bar for the age group from 0 to 10 is the longest.

The diagrams on Plates 37 and 38, representing for 1900 the foreign white population, by age and sex, are so entirely different from the others that at first they seem meaningless. The most prominent feature is the small proportion of children under 10 years of age. The largest proportion of this element is generally found in the group from 30 to 40 years of age. The foreign white males outnumbered the females in all the states except Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the diagrams for Alaska, Montana, and Wyoming, showing a very large proportion of foreign white males.

The diagrams on Plates 39 and 40 represent the negro population, by age and sex, at the Twelfth Census and present a very irregular and unsymmetrical appearance, except in the Southern states, where the negroes formed a large proportion of the population. The diagrams for these states are symmetrical, the proportion of children large, and the sexes equally divided.

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia the proportion of children was very small; the largest proportion of negroes was found in the age group from 20 to 30 years, the females greatly exceeding the males in this age period.

In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa the proportion of negro children was nearly the same as for the North Atlantic states, but the excess in the age group from 20 to 30 years is not so marked.

In the Western states a large proportion of the negro population was between the ages of 20 and 40, and the adult males were greatly in excess.

In the other states the negro population was very small; the diagrams are irregular, and of value only in showing the proportion of adults and the excess of males.

Nativity of the Foreign Born.

Plate 57 represents, by the areas of the circles, the number of foreign born at each census from 1850 to 1900, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, and by the sectors the proportion of each of the principal nationalities. In 1850 the Irish were the most numerous and formed nearly half of the foreign born; then followed, in order, the Germans, British, Canadians, and Scandinavians. In 1860 the Irish still formed the largest proportion of the foreign born, followed by the Germans, British, Canadians, and Scandinavians, the proportion of the Scandinavians having more than doubled. In 1870 the proportion of the Irish, Germans, and British had decreased, while that of the Canadians and Scandinavians had increased. In 1880 the Irish and British elements showed further proportional decreases and the Germans took the leading position. The proportion of Canadians and Scandinavians increased, and the Slavs

appeared for the first time with a fair-sized sector. In 1890 the proportions of Irish, British, and Canadians had decreased, while the Germans, Scandinavians, and Slavs increased; the Italians then appeared for the first time as one of the principal elements. In 1900 the Germans still formed the largest proportion of the foreign element, although the proportions of Irish, Germans, and British had decreased, while the Canadians, Scandinavians, Slavs, and Italians had increased, the last two having more than doubled in number during the decade. The Chinese, according to the census returns, increased from 1860 to 1890, and decreased from 1890 to 1900.

Diagram 1, Plate 58, shows the foreign born and the number of each leading nationality, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, at each census from 1850 to 1900. Plate 59 also represents the foreign born, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, of each leading nationality at each census specified. The rapid increase of the total foreign element and the increase and decrease in each nationality can be measured by the length of the bars. The Germans increased until 1900, at which date they showed a decrease; the Irish increased in each decade except from 1880 to 1900; the rapid increase of the Scandinavians, Italians, and Slavs is well brought out, as well as the decrease of the Chinese, from 1890 to 1900.

Diagram 2, Plate 58, represents the proportion which each of the principal nationalities bears to the foreign born, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, at each census, 1850 to 1900, and shows graphically their increase and decrease. In 1850 the Irish were the principal element of the foreign born, since which time the proportion has gradually decreased until in 1900 they formed 15.6 per cent of the foreign born, as compared with 42.8 per cent in 1850. In 1860 the Germans formed a larger percentage of the foreign element than they have at any other decade. The natives of Canada and Newfoundland have greatly increased, and in 1900 formed 11.4 per cent of the foreign born, as compared with 6.6 per cent in 1850. The proportion of British, 16.8 per cent, has gradually decreased since 1850, and in 1900 they formed only 11.3 per cent of the foreign born. The proportion of Scandinavians has increased, as has that of the Italians, Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Austrians, and Hungarians. The actual increase is more clearly shown on Plate 59.

Diagram 1, Plate 60, shows, by the length of the bars, the total number of foreign born in each state and territory. New York, the leading state in this element, had nearly twice as many foreigners as Pennsylvania, the next state in order. The four states, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts, contained 45.4 per cent of the total foreign born population of continental United States, while Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota had 15.1 per cent, the seven states comprising 60.6 per cent, or three-fifths of the total foreign born, each of these states having had over 500,000 persons of foreign birth.

The double-page map, Plate 61, represents, by counties, the distribution of the foreign born element at the Twelfth Census, and indicates that nearly nine-tenths of the foreign born element has settled north of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude, a very small proportion of this element being found in the Southern states.

Comparing the two maps, Plates 55 and 61, density of negroes and density of foreign born population in 1900, brings out the fact that the foreign element does not settle in the regions having a large proportion of negroes.

Cartogram 1, Plate 72, shows the density of the foreign born in each state and territory in 1900, the heavy shading of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York indicating the large number of foreign born in these states.

Plate 62 shows the proportion which the foreign born bear to the total population of the United States, and, while in certain respects it is similar to the density map, it brings out more clearly the counties and states in which the foreign born element formed a large proportion of the population at the Twelfth Census. The heaviest shade in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Michigan, and the counties along the Rio Grande in Texas indicates the large proportion of foreign born. Northern Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, Washington, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut also show a large proportion of this element.

Cartogram 3, Plate 72, represents the proportion of foreign born to total population in each state and territory in 1900.

Cartogram 6, Plate 27, shows the numerical gain or loss in foreign born population in 1900. There are fifteen states showing a numerical loss in this element, principally in the North Central and South Central divisions, the remaining states showing an increase.

Cartogram 5, Plate 72, the proportional increase and decrease of the foreign to native born from 1890 to 1900, shows that this element has increased proportionally in only nine states and territories.

Plate 63 represents the proportion of foreign born of each leading nationality, in 1900, by states and territories arranged in geographical order. Germans formed the largest percentage of the foreign born element in twenty-two states, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Maryland, and Wisconsin having the largest proportions in the order named. It is a peculiar fact that Kentucky shows a larger proportion of Germans than either Missouri or Wisconsin.

The Irish were the leading element in Delaware, District of Columbia, and Connecticut.

Canadians formed the largest percentage of the foreign

born in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Montana, while Utah had the largest proportion of the natives of England, Scotland, and Wales. This element also formed the largest proportion of the foreign born in Indian Territory, North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Wyoming, Colorado, and Nevada, in the order specified.

Scandinavians formed the largest proportion of the foreign element in Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Washington, and Idaho.

The Italians comprised the largest proportion of the foreign born in Louisiana, and a large percentage of the foreign element in West Virginia, Nevada, Indian Territory, and Mississippi.

Oklahoma, South Dakota, North Dakota, Maryland, and Georgia had the largest percentages of Russians, while Delaware, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Connecticut show the largest percentages of Poles.

Those states having the largest percentages of Austrians were Pennsylvania, Colorado, and Wyoming.

The largest percentages of Bohemians to total foreign born were found in Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Illinois, and Iowa.

Those states having the largest percentages of Hungarians were Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and New Jersey.

The West Indians formed the largest proportion of the foreign born in Florida, the proportion in other states being trifling.

Natives of France were found principally in Louisiana.

Mexicans comprised the largest proportion of the foreign born in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. The Chinese formed the largest proportion of the foreign born in Alaska, but were also found in large numbers in Hawaii, Oregon, Nevada, and California. The Japanese comprised the largest proportion of the foreign born in Hawaii; Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Montana appeared with smaller proportions of this element.

Plate 64 shows, in 1900, what proportion the foreign born of each leading nationality formed of the total foreign born population in cities of 100,000 population and upward. The Germans formed 50 per cent or more of the foreign born in six cities, Cincinnati having the largest proportion, Milwaukee second, Louisville third, St. Louis, Columbus, and Indianapolis following in order of the percentages of their German element. The Irish comprised the largest proportion of the foreign born in Boston, New Haven, Providence, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Washington, and Worcester, these cities being arranged according to their proportions of this element. Fall River is the only city shown in this diagram in which the Canadians constituted the principal element of the foreign born population. In Scranton and Paterson the largest proportion of the foreign born population was composed of natives of England, Scotland, and Wales. This element also appeared in large proportions in Fall River and Providence. While the Italians did not form the largest proportion of the total foreign born in any of the cities specified in this diagram, in New Orleans they formed a larger proportion of the foreign element than they did in any other city, New Haven, Memphis, and Newark following in order. In Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Omaha the Scandinavians comprised the largest proportion of the foreign element. Baltimore had the largest proportion of Russians to the total foreign born, New York and New Haven each having over 10 per cent. Milwaukee had the largest proportion of Poles, Allegheny of Austrians, and Cleveland the largest percentage of Bohemians and Hungarians. New Orleans had the largest percentage of French, Los Angeles of Chinese and Mexicans, and San Francisco the largest percentage of Japanese.

Map 1, Plate 65, shows, in six degrees of density, the number of Germans to a square mile in each county in 1900. The large number of persons of this nationality in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and eastern Missouri are plainly indicated by the heavy shades of brown. A considerable area of German settlement is also noted in Michigan and Texas.

Map 2 on the same plate indicates, by five shades of brown, the proportion of the natives of Germany to the total population in 1900, and shows that the German element was of importance in northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, eastern Nebraska, Missouri, and parts of Texas.

Map 1, Plate 66, density of Irish per square mile, represents, in six shades of color, those portions of the country in which the Irish were the most thickly congregated in 1900. The heavy shades indicate that the greatest density of Irish population was found in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, with scattered settlements through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and California.

Map 2, Plate 66, shows, in four shades of color, the proportion of natives of Ireland to total population in 1900, and, like map 1, indicates that portion of the country where the Irish formed an important element of the population.

Maps 1 and 2, Plate 67, show the density of the natives of Great Britain and the proportion of the British to total population at the Twelfth Census. The states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have the greatest density, while the largest proportion of this nativity appears in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Colorado, Utah, Montana, and California. Utah shows a larger proportion of natives of Great Britain to total population than any other state.

Maps 1 and 2, Plate 68, represent the density of the natives of Canada and the proportion of the Canadians

to the total population in 1900. The states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota show the most dense settlements of this element, as well as the largest proportion to their total population.

Maps 1 and 2, Plate 69, show the density of the Scandinavians and their proportion to the total population at the Twelfth Census. The largest proportions of this element to total population are noted in northern Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, with considerable areas of settlement in Utah, Montana, and Washington.

The diagrams on Plates 70 and 71 present the geographical distribution of eight groups of nations in 1900 and 1890. This classification was made in order to group the foreign born on a broader basis than the simple country of birth, and the diagrams are of great interest in showing where these foreign elements have made their homes.

The number of each of these elements in 1900 and 1890, their increase, and percentage of increase are given in the following table:

GROUPS	POPULATION[1]		Increase.	Percentage of increase.
	1900	1890		
Teutons	3,192,637	3,119,583	73,054	2.3
Irish	1,615,459	1,871,509	[2]256,050	[2]13.7
British-Americans	1,179,807	980,938	198,869	20.3
British	1,167,623	1,251,402	[2]83,779	[2]6.7
Slavs	1,109,708	510,625	599,113	117.3
Scandinavians	1,062,397	933,249	128,988	13.8
Greco-Latins	634,397	319,822	314,575	98.4
Asiatics	120,248	113,383	6,865	6.1

[1] Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, and persons in the military and naval service of the United States stationed abroad.
[2] Decrease.

Plate 70 represents the geographical distribution of certain groups of nations in 1900 and 1890 for the states in which they were numerically important. Diagram 1 shows the distribution of the Teutons, comprising natives of Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Switzerland; the Germans formed the principal element of this class. The Teutons were found in greatest numbers in the states of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, and New Jersey. In New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Minnesota the number of Teutons had increased since 1890, while in Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and Missouri the number had decreased.

Diagram 2, Plate 70, shows the distribution of the Greco-Latins, consisting of the natives of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Greece. The largest numbers of this element, which has almost doubled since 1890, were found in New York, Pennsylvania, California, Massachusetts, and New Jersey.

Diagram 3, Plate 70, represents the distribution of the Irish, who were found principally in the North Atlantic and North Central divisions; the states having the largest numbers were New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and New Jersey, in the order named. It is a noticeable fact that the number of Irish has decreased since 1890 in every state shown on the diagram, except Montana.

In diagram 4, Plate 70 distribution of Slavs, which include natives of Russia, Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland—New York also had the largest number, with Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio following in order. The Slavs, like the Greco-Latins, have increased greatly since 1890. New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, and a number of other states, have more than doubled this element of their population in ten years.

Diagram 1, Plate 71, shows the distribution of Scandinavians, composed of natives of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Minnesota had the largest number, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa following in order. The Scandinavian element has increased in all the states shown on the diagram, except Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, and Kansas, which show a decrease since 1890.

Diagram 2, Plate 71, represents the distribution of the British, including the natives of England, Scotland, and Wales. Pennsylvania had the largest number, with New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Ohio following in order. This element has decreased in a majority of states since 1890.

In diagram 3, Plate 71, the number of British Americans, comprising the natives of Canada and Newfoundland, is shown. Massachusetts led in this element of population; Michigan, New York, and Maine also had large numbers. In the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and South Dakota this element had decreased, although the total number in the United States had increased.

Diagram 4, Plate 71, shows the number of Asiatics, including the natives of China, Japan, and other parts of Asia. California, Oregon, New York, Washington, and Massachusetts were the only states in which this element was not insignificant. California still had the largest proportion of this element, although it has decreased greatly since 1890.

Plate 73 shows the distribution of natives of certain foreign countries in 1900. New York had the largest number of natives of Germany, Ireland, Russia, and Italy. Massachusetts led in the number of natives of Canada and Newfoundland; Pennsylvania in natives of Great Britain, and Poland; and Minnesota in the largest number of natives of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

Diagram 2, Plate 73, is of interest, as it shows, by the length of the bars, the percentage of each of the principal nativities living in cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, and indicates the elements of foreign immigrants who settle in our large cities. Nearly 75 per cent of the Russians lived in cities—a larger proportion than of any other foreign nationality. Poland, Italy,

and Ireland had over 62 per cent; Bohemia, Austria, Hungary, and Germany followed in order, each having over 50 per cent.

The distribution of the foreign born population, which has been represented on the diagrams and maps previously referred to, does not include all of what may be termed the foreign element, as natives of foreign parentage have not been considered.

Diagram 1, Plate 74, represents, by the length of the bars, the distribution of the white population of foreign parentage, including foreign born whites, in each state and territory. Of this element New York had 4,304,389, forming 59.2 per cent of the total population. Illinois had 2,462,705; Pennsylvania, 2,412,292; Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota each had over 1,000,000 persons of foreign extraction. The foreign element in the Southern states was very small.

The total number of whites of foreign parentage in continental United States in 1900 was 25,850,980, forming 34.0 per cent of its total population. The distribution of this population is shown in detail on the map, Plate 75, which indicates, in six shades of color, the proportion of the whites of foreign parentage to the total population in each county, the heavy shades showing where the foreign element formed the greatest proportion in 1900. The small proportion of the foreign element in the South and the preponderance of persons of foreign parentage in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas is clearly outlined. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut also had large proportions of this element.

Cartogram 4, Plate 27, shows, for each state and territory, the proportion of whites of foreign parentage to total population at the Twelfth Census in six groups, and was prepared in the same manner as Plate 75, except that in the former the county was used as the unit, and in the latter the state was the unit. The North Atlantic, North Central, and Western divisions had the greatest proportion of whites of foreign parentage; and the South Atlantic and South Central the least.

Diagram 2, Plate 74, indicates, by the length of its bars, the proportion of aliens to the total foreign born males of voting age in each specified nativity in 1900. The Chinese had the largest proportion of aliens, as they are prohibited by law from becoming citizens of the United States; the Japanese were second, and the Hungarians, Italians, Portuguese, and Austrians followed in order; the Welsh had the lowest percentage of aliens of the nativities shown on the diagram.

Diagram 2, Plate 60, represents the percentage of aliens in the total foreign born of each specified nativity in 1900. This differs from diagram 2, Plate 74, in that the percentages are based on the total foreign born instead of foreign born males of voting age.

Diagram 3, Plate 60, shows the percentage of aliens among the foreign born males 21 years of age and over in cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more in 1900. The New England states led in this respect. In Fall River and Worcester over 44 per cent of the foreign born males 21 years of age and over were aliens; in Providence over 37.8 per cent; in Los Angeles, Boston, San Francisco, New York, New Haven, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia between 30 and 35 per cent of the foreign born males of voting age were aliens. Columbus had the lowest percentage of aliens of voting age, 5.9.

Cartogram 4, Plate 76, presents, in six degrees of density, the proportion of aliens to foreign born males 21 years of age and over in 1900. Maine and Arizona had over 55 per cent of aliens among the foreign born males 21 years of age and over.

Conjugal Condition.

The diagrams on Plates 32, 77, and 78 show the conjugal condition of the population and its elements in 1900.

Diagram 2, Plate 32, represents graphically, by the length of the bars, the number of single, married, widowed, and divorced, by general nativity and color, for continental United States. Single persons outnumbered the married and widowed in the total population, native white of native parents, native white of foreign parents, and negro. The foreign white element, however, had more than twice as many married as single; this is due, undoubtedly, to the fact that a greater part of our immigration consists of married adults. It will also be noted that the number of divorced is represented for the total population only, as the numbers returned for the other elements were too small to be indicated.

Plate 77 consists of a series of diagrams showing, for continental United States, the conjugal condition of the aggregate population for 1900 and 1890, and native white of native parents and native white of foreign parents for 1900, by age and sex, in proportions of the total number in each age group. The proportion of persons marrying before 15 years of age was so small as not to appear on the diagrams for the aggregate population at either census. In 1900, 1.0 per cent of the males and 10.9 per cent of the females between the ages of 15 and 19 were married. From 20 to 24 years 21.6 per cent of the males were married and of the females 46.5 per cent. In every age period, except 15 to 19, the proportion of widowed to married for females was larger than for males. It will also be noted that the proportion of widowed to total in each age group for females was more than double that for males. Comparing the two diagrams for 1900 and 1890, an increase will be noted in the proportion of widowed to married for nearly every age group for both sexes.

The diagram representing the conjugal condition of the native white of native parents shows a slightly larger proportion of married males and females in each age group than the aggregate. The native white of for-

eign parents shows a much smaller proportion of married in each age group than the native white of native parents.

On Plate 78, the first diagram, representing the foreign white population for continental United States, shows a slightly larger proportion of both married and widowed persons in most of the age groups than the native white of foreign parents. The Indians show larger proportions of married, both males and females, in each age group below 35 years, than any of the other elements, except in the case of Chinese females. The negroes show the largest proportions of widowed females for each age group, except 15 to 19 years, in which the Indians lead. The last diagram, representing the conjugal condition of the Chinese and Japanese, indicates that a very small proportion of males (30.9 per cent) and a very large proportion of females (62.9 per cent) were married.

Cartogram 2, Plate 76, indicates, by shades of color, the proportion of divorced to married persons in 1900, in each state and territory. Nevada, Oregon, New Hampshire, California, and Arizona show the largest percentage, the proportion generally being larger in the West than in the East. The returns of the enumerators can not, however, be taken as an absolutely accurate statement of the number of divorced, owing to the tendency of divorced persons to report as single or widowed; and to the fact that no return is made of the divorced persons who have married again.

Illiteracy.

The enumerators of the Twelfth Census were required to secure data in regard to the illiteracy of every person 10 years of age and over. The inquiry called for an answer as to whether or not a person could read or write; therefore, the census classification of illiterates includes what might be termed two classes—first, those who can neither read nor write, and, second, those who can read but can not write. The enumerators returned a total of 58,224,600 persons 10 years of age and upward; of this number, 6,246,857, or 10.7 per cent, were reported as illiterate. In 1890 the illiterates constituted 13.3 per cent of the population 10 years of age and upward, a decrease during the past decade of 2.6 per cent in the proportion of illiterates.

On Plate 82, the proportion of illiterates among the total population 10 years of age and over in 1900 and 1890, the states are arranged in the order of the percentage of illiterates in 1900. Excluding Alaska, Louisiana shows the largest percentage at both censuses, and Nebraska the smallest. The only states and territories indicating an increase in percentage of illiterates are Arizona, South Dakota, Montana, Connecticut, Wyoming, Nevada, and Oklahoma, due principally to the inclusion of Indians in 1900, as this class was not included in the illiterate population in 1890. The Southern states, especially, show great decreases in illiteracy, while in a number of the North Atlantic states the decrease is slight, owing to a great influx of illiterate foreigners.

Plate 83 represents, for each state and territory, in 1900 and 1890, the proportion of illiterates among the native white population 10 years of age and over, arranged in order of their illiteracy in 1900. New Mexico is first, having the largest proportion of native white illiterates at both decades, due principally to the large number of illiterates among the natives of Spanish descent; Massachusetts had the smallest percentage of illiterates in 1890, but in 1900 had been passed by five Western states—Washington, South Dakota, Nevada, Montana, and Wyoming—Washington enjoying the distinction of having the smallest percentage of native white illiterates in 1900. It will also be noted that the percentage of native white illiterates has decreased in each state and territory, except New Hampshire, which shows an increase of only 0.03 per cent. The decrease in the illiteracy of the native white population in the Southern states is much less than the decrease in illiteracy of the negro population in the same states.

Plate 84 represents, for each state and territory, the proportion of illiterates among the foreign white population 10 years of age and over for 1900 and 1890, arranged in order of their illiteracy in 1900. Hawaii leads with the greatest percentage of foreign white illiterates, 43.1 per cent in 1900, Arizona and New Mexico following with over 34 per cent, while Oregon appears with the least percentage, 4.1.

Plate 85 indicates, by states and territories, the proportion of illiterates among the negro population 10 years of age and over, for 1900 and 1890, arranged in order of their illiteracy in 1900. Louisiana had the highest percentage, 61.1 per cent of the negroes 10 years of age and over of that state being illiterate. Every state and territory except Montana shows a great decrease in the proportion of negro illiterates from 1890 to 1900, which is especially marked in New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and North Dakota. This diagram is of great interest as a measure of the decrease in illiteracy of the negroes, and is especially significant as compared with the diagram on Plate 83, which shows the proportion of illiterates among the native white population. It will be noted that the decrease in the percentage of illiterates among the negroes had been much greater than the decrease for the native white population.

Plate 79 shows, by shades of color, the proportion of illiterates among native white males of voting age in each county in 1900. The heavy shades, indicating the largest proportions of illiterates, will be found in the South Atlantic and South Central states, and New Mexico, and the lightest shade, indicating the smallest proportion, in the North Central and Western states. The comparatively large proportion of illiterates in the North Atlantic division was due to the large number of illiterate native white males of foreign parentage.

On Plate 80, the double page map representing the proportion of illiterates among negro males of voting age in 1900, the heavy shades will be found in the South Atlantic and South Central states. It will also be noted that the percentage of illiterates among negro males of voting age was very large in all parts of the country, although the negro element in the Northern states has made rapid progress in acquiring the elements of education.

On Plate 81, males of voting age by color and nativity, and by illiteracy, for states and territories, in 1900, the shaded portion of each color represents the percentage of illiterates in each element of the population, the colored showing the greatest percentage of illiterates in each state and territory where they formed a fair proportion of the population.

Inability to Speak English.

Plate 86 represents, for 1900, by states and territories, the proportion of white persons of foreign parentage, 10 years of age and over, who could not speak English. New Mexico (33.8 per cent), Arizona (31.5 per cent), and Texas (28.0 per cent) had the largest percentages of this element, due principally to the large proportion of immigrants of Mexican birth.

Cartogram 6, Plate 76, shows for 1900, in shades of color, by states and territories, the proportion of foreign born whites 10 years of age and over who could not speak English; Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Florida had the greatest proportions (each of the first three having over 40 per cent) of this class of immigrants, who were principally of Spanish descent, the slowest in learning to speak English.

Occupations.

The enumerators of the Twelfth Census returned 29,287,070 persons 10 years of age and over as engaged in gainful occupations, more than one-half (50.3 per cent) of the population 10 years of age and upward, and nearly two-fifths (38.4 per cent) of the total population.

Of this number, 23,957,778 were males and 5,329,292 females, or more than 4 males to each female. The male wage-earners formed four-fifths of the total male population 10 years of age and over, while the female wage-earners formed only 18.8 per cent of the total female population 10 years of age and upward.

Plate 89 represents, by six small squares, the population, or its elements, 10 years of age and over, by sex, classified as wage-earners and nonwage-earners, for continental United States in 1900. The entire area of each square, representing the population, or its elements, 10 years of age and over, is subdivided into rectangles showing the proportion of each sex, and so shaded as to indicate the proportion of wage-earners and nonwage-earners in each sex.

Diagram 1, Plate 89, is a square representing the population 10 years of age and over, in 1900, by sex, classified as wage-earners and nonwage-earners. The large proportion of male wage-earners, comprising four-fifths (80.0 per cent) of the male population 10 years of age and over, as compared with the proportion of female wage-earners forming less than one-fifth (18.8 per cent) of the total number of females 10 years of age and over, is clearly shown.

Diagram 2, Plate 89, is a square representing the population 10 years of age and over, by color and general nativity, classified as wage-earners and nonwage-earners. The increasing proportion of wage-earners in each element is clearly indicated by the shaded parts of the rectangles, the colored element showing the largest proportion of wage-earners (62.1 per cent), and the native white of native parents the smallest (45.8 per cent).

Diagram 3, Plate 89, is composed of four squares, representing the native white of native parents, native white of foreign parents, foreign white, and colored population 10 years of age and over. Each square is divided into rectangles, representing males and females, each rectangle being shaded to indicate the proportion of wage-earners and nonwage-earners. The male wage-earners largely outnumbered the female in each element. The foreign white show the largest proportion of male wage-earners to total foreign white males 10 years of age and over, and the colored the largest proportion of female wage-earners. The smallest proportion of male wage-earners is shown for the native white of foreign parents, and the smallest proportion of female wage-earners among the native white of native parents.

Wage-earners are classified by the Census, primarily, into five grand groups of occupations, as follows: (1) agricultural pursuits; (2) professional service; (3) domestic and personal service; (4) trade and transportation; (5) manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. These grand groups are subdivided into specified occupations.

Plate 90 shows, for continental United States, the proportion of males and females in each class of occupations and in certain specified occupation groups in 1900. The total length of each bar represents 100 per cent, the black portion indicating the percentage of males and the white the percentage of females, those occupations in which each sex preponderates being clearly marked by the difference in color. The first bar shows that the males formed 81.7 per cent of all wage-earners.

Taking up the occupation groups in order, we note that in agricultural pursuits males formed 90.6 per cent of the total number employed. In the three specified classes of occupations given under professional service the males were in excess among artists and teachers of art, while in the other two the females prepon-

derated. In the six classes given under domestic and personal service there is only one in which the males were in excess—laborers (not specified)—of which class they formed 95.3 per cent; the females formed at least 82.3 per cent of each of the other five classes. Under trade and transportation the males exceeded in every group except stenographers and typewriters, in which the females formed 76.6 per cent. A great variation will be noted in the proportion of the sexes for the occupations shown under manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. In several of the classes, as bleachery and dye works operatives, printers, lithographers, and pressmen, also photographers, the males formed over 86 per cent of the employees; while of dressmakers, milliners, and seamstresses, the females formed over 96 per cent. In ten of the twenty-six groups represented under manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, the females formed over 50 per cent of the wage-earners.

The proportion which each of the principal elements of the population formed of the total wage-earners, and the relative proportion of each of the grand groups in each element, for continental United States, is shown by the square diagram on Plate 87. This square represents the classification of occupations by race and nativity in 1900, and, although it appears to be complex, is really very simple in construction and easily understood. The total area of the square, representing the number of wage-earners, is divided by heavy horizontal lines into rectangles indicating the native white of native parents, native white of foreign parents, foreign white, and colored. Each rectangle is subdivided by vertical lines into sections representing each of the five grand groups of occupations, each group being given a distinctive color—agricultural pursuits, blue; professional service, pink; domestic and personal service, green; trade and transportation, gray; and manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, yellow.

Each grand group is subdivided by light horizontal lines into small rectangles or sections, representing the proportion of wage-earners in each specified occupation as numbered and described below the square. Under the grand group of agricultural pursuits, (1) represents agricultural laborers; (2) farmers, planters, and overseers; (3) all others. The grand group representing professional service is subdivided in a similar manner into small rectangles or sections, showing the proportion of (1) clergymen; (2) lawyers; (3) physicians; (4) teachers; (5) all others. The other grand groups are divided in a similar manner.

This diagram shows that the native white of native parents, with 13,875,329, had the largest proportion of wage-earners (47.7 per cent); the foreign white, with 5,736,818 (19.8 per cent); the native white of foreign parents, with 5,300,924 (18.2 per cent); and the colored, with 4,160,162 (14.3 per cent), following in order. The colored show the largest proportion engaged in agricultural pursuits (53.0 per cent), and the foreign white the smallest (18.7 per cent). In professional service the native white of native parents had the largest proportion (5.8 per cent), and the colored the smallest (1.2 per cent). The colored also had the largest proportion employed in domestic and personal service (33.4 per cent), and the native white of native parents the smallest (13.3 per cent). In trade and transportation the native white of foreign parents formed the largest proportion (23.1 per cent), and the colored the smallest (5.4 per cent), while in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits the foreign white had the largest proportion (37.8 per cent), and the colored the smallest (7.0 per cent). Taking up each element of the population in order, it will be noted that the native white of native parents had the largest proportion engaged in professional service and the smallest proportion in domestic and personal service; the native white of foreign parents the largest proportion engaged in trade and transportation; the foreign white the largest proportion engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, and the smallest proportion in agriculture; the colored the largest proportion engaged in agricultural pursuits, and domestic and personal service, and the smallest proportion in professional service, trade and transportation, and manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

Plate 88 represents the proportion, by general nativity and race, of persons engaged in the principal occupations in 1900. The total length of the bar represents 100 per cent, and the portions colored the percentage of each of the five elements engaged in the grand group or specified occupation represented. The bars are arranged in five groups, the first bar of each group representing the proportion of each element for the grand group, followed by the bars for certain specified occupations of that group. The percentage of each element in all occupations is indicated on the first bar, the native white of native parents showing the largest proportion, 47.7 per cent, followed by the foreign white, with 19.8 per cent; the native white of foreign parents, with 18.2 per cent; the negro, with 13.7 per cent; and the Chinese, Japanese, and Indians, with 0.6 per cent. The native white of native parents predominated in agricultural pursuits, professional service, and in trade and transportation, forming more than half of the wage-earners in each of these groups. In domestic and personal service, and manufacturing and mechanical pursuits the proportion of the other elements combined is greater, although the native white of native parents formed the largest proportion in each of the principal occupation groups. In professional service it will be noted that the proportion of native white of native parents is much larger than for any other race or nativity, as they formed 64.1 per cent of the total, 75.5 per cent of the lawyers, 73.7 per cent of the physicians and surgeons, 65.6 per cent of the teachers and professors in colleges and universities, and 52.4 per cent of the clergymen. The foreign white and the native white of foreign parents formed together a rela

tively small proportion of wage earners in agricultural pursuits and professional service, but in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits they were the leading element. The large proportion they formed of tailors and tailoresses (86.1 per cent) is especially noticeable. These two elements also formed the largest percentage of the persons employed in domestic and personal service. The largest proportion (23.6 per cent) of the negroes will be noted in domestic and personal service, and especially in the occupation of launderers and laundresses, in which they formed 57.9 per cent of the workers.

Plates 92 and 93 represent, by the different colors on each bar, the proportion of persons engaged in each of seven classes of occupations in 1900 and 1890, by states and territories, arranged in order of the percentage of persons employed in agriculture. Comparisons may be drawn from these two diagrams as to increases or decreases in the proportions of persons engaged in the several occupation classes shown.

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

In 1900 Mississippi had the largest percentage (76.0 per cent) of persons employed in agriculture, Oklahoma and Arkansas following with over 70 per cent.

The dark shades on cartogram 1, Plate 91, indicate the regions where agricultural pursuits formed the principal occupation of wage-earners in 1900. This industry was of great importance in nearly every state, but especially so in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions, and North and South Dakota, where the greatest proportion of wage-earners was engaged in agriculture. Plates 92 and 93 show that most of the states have changed their positions since 1890, due to slight decreases in the proportion of persons engaged in this pursuit.

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.

In the North Atlantic states (except Vermont), Delaware, and Ohio, manufactures was the most important industry, as shown by the proportion of persons engaged therein.

Cartogram 2, Plate 91, represents the proportion of wage-earners employed in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits to all wage-earners in 1900. Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire had the greatest percentage of persons engaged in these industries, over two-fifths of all the wage-earners in these states having been employed in this class of occupations. This industry was also of great importance in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, over 30 per cent of their wage-earners following manufacturing pursuits. Plates 92 and 93 show that the proportion of wage-earners engaged in manufacturing pursuits in the Southern states was very small, although it has increased since 1890 in certain states of the South Atlantic division.

MINING AND QUARRYING.

In Alaska, Montana, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, and Idaho mining and quarrying was an important industry in 1900.

Cartogram 3, Plate 91, indicates that this class of occupation was an important one in the Western division. This industry was also of consequence in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

FISHING.

In 1900 Alaska led in the proportion of persons engaged in fishing. For continental United States, Maryland had the largest proportion of persons engaged in this industry.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

Nearly every state and territory shows a considerable percentage of persons engaged in trade and transportation.

Cartogram 4, Plate 91, represents, by shades of color, the states and territories having the largest proportion of persons engaged in occupations connected with trade and transportation, and evidences the fact that it was of importance in all the states, except a few in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.

The District of Columbia, Alaska, and Maryland had a larger proportion of wage-earners employed in domestic and personal service than in any other class of occupations.

Cartogram 5, Plate 91, represents the proportion of persons engaged in domestic and personal service. The heaviest shade, indicating the largest proportion of persons engaged in this class of occupations, is found in every division, the Western division showing a large proportion in each state.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.

The number of persons employed in professional service formed a very small proportion of the wage-earners in each state.

On cartogram 6, Plate 91, illustrating the proportion of persons engaged in this service, the heaviest shade is scattered over the entire United States, with the exception of the South Central division, most of the states in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions showing a very small proportion of wage-earners employed in professional service.

DISTRIBUTION BY PARENTAGE.

The series of diagrams on Plates 94, 95, and 96 represent the distribution of wage-earners of specified parentage by their principal occupations in 1900, and

show the percentage of wage-earners of native, foreign, and negro parentage, also by parentage for certain specified nativities. Diagrams 1, 3, and 5 on Plate 94 indicate the principal occupations of persons of native, foreign, and negro parentage. The leading occupations for each of these elements were connected with agriculture. Nearly 45 per cent of the wage-earners of native parents were farmers, planters, and overseers, and agricultural laborers; only 11.7 per cent of persons of foreign parentage were farmers, planters, and overseers, and 7.2 per cent agricultural laborers. The negroes, however, had a far larger proportion in agricultural occupations than either of the other elements, 53.7 per cent of the negro wage-earners following these pursuits. The Norwegians (diagram 1, Plate 95); Danes (diagram 3, Plate 95); Bohemians (diagram 6, Plate 96); Swedes (diagram 5, Plate 95); and Germans (diagram 4, Plate 94) had the largest proportions of wage-earners employed in agriculture, the Norwegians leading with 47.0 per cent of this element, the Danes coming next with 39.2 per cent, the Bohemians with 30.1 per cent, the Swedes with 27.2 per cent, and the Germans with 24.2 per cent.

These diagrams are very interesting in showing the occupations followed by foreign immigrants and their children. A close study of the diagrams will show that of those persons of foreign parentage the Germans (diagram 4, Plate 94); French (diagram 6, Plate 94); Scandinavians (diagrams 1, 3, and 5, Plate 95); English Canadians (diagram 2, Plate 95); British (diagram 6, Plate 95); and Bohemians (diagram 6, Plate 96) had larger proportions of their wage-earners engaged as farmers, planters, and overseers, than were employed in any other detailed occupation, although the number engaged in agriculture was relatively small as compared with those of native and negro parentage. The Irish (diagram 2, Plate 94) showed a larger percentage of laborers not specified, and servants and waiters than that of any other occupation. The French Canadians (diagram 4, Plate 95) attracted by the cotton mills of New England, had a large proportion of cotton-mill operatives. The Austrians, Hungarians, Poles, and Italians (diagrams 1, 2, 3, and 5, Plate 96) showed large percentages of laborers not specified, and miners and quarrymen. The Russians (diagram 4, Plate 96) showed the largest percentage employed as tailors and tailoresses.

Families.

Family, as a census term, may stand for a group of individuals who occupy jointly a dwelling place or part of a dwelling place, or for an individual living alone in any place of abode.

The following table, taken from Twelfth Census, Volume II, page clviii, gives the population, number of families, and the number of persons to a family at each census from 1850 to 1900:

Census.	Total population.	Total families.	Persons to a family.
1900, entire area of enumeration	76,303,387	16,229,797	4.7
1900, conterminous United States	75,994,575	16,187,715	4.7
1890	62,622,250	12,690,152	4.9
1880	50,155,783	9,945,916	5.0
1870	38,558,371	7,579,363	5.1
1860	[1]27,489,561	[1]5,210,944	[1]5.3
1850	[1]19,987,564	[1]3,598,240	[1]5.6

[1] Families returned for free population only.

Diagram 1, Plate 97, represents, by the length of its bars, the average number of persons to a family at each census from 1850 to 1900, as given in the preceding table. No reliable data could be obtained in regard to the size of families for the censuses prior to 1850, and for 1850 and 1860 the data are for free population only. In 1850 the average size of a family was 5.6; since then it has steadily diminished, until at the census of 1900 it was 4.7, a decrease of 16.1 per cent in the past fifty years.

Diagram 2, Plate 97, shows the average number of persons to a private family in each state and territory in 1900. Texas leads with an average of 5.1 persons to a family, with North Carolina, Indian Territory, and West Virginia closely following; Alaska, with only 3.3 persons to a family, has the lowest average. It will be noted on this diagram, also on Plate 98, that the Southern states had the largest families and Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the far Western states, with the exception of Utah, the smallest, Nevada having the smallest average of any state or territory appearing, except Alaska.

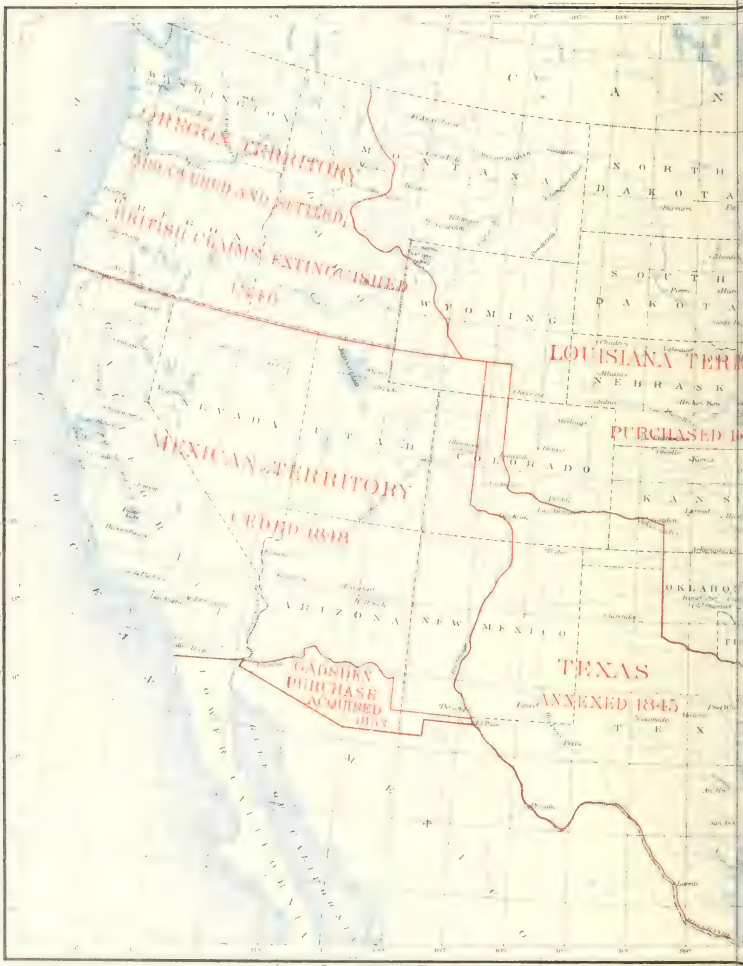
Plate 98 shows the average size of private families at the Twelfth Census in detail, as in preparing the map the county has been taken as the unit, the average size of a family computed in each, the counties arranged in five groups and colored in different shades, the lightest tint, group I, representing those counties where the average number of persons to a family was less than 4, and the heaviest shade, group V, where the average number of persons to a family was 5.5 or more. The largest areas of group I are found in New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, the southern part of Michigan, and the far West, while large areas of group V are found in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, West Virginia, North Carolina, Utah, and a few scattered counties in Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Proprietorship of Homes.

Plate 99 represents the proportion of homes owned free, owned encumbered, and hired in 1900. With the exception of Alaska, New Mexico had the largest proportion of homes owned free and the District of Columbia the smallest; with the exception of Hawaii and

Alaska, the District of Columbia had the largest proportion of hired homes and North Dakota the smallest. Wisconsin, Vermont, and Michigan showed the largest percentage of homes owned encumbered and Indian Territory the smallest, the percentage for Alaska being too small to be represented on the diagram. Comparing the states by geographical divisions, the Western division had the largest percentage of homes owned free and the North Atlantic the smallest. The states of the North Atlantic division had the largest proportion of hired homes and those of the North Central division the smallest. The North Central division had the largest proportion of homes owned encumbered and the South Central the smallest.

Plate 100 represents the proportion of farm homes owned free, owned encumbered, and hired in 1900. New Mexico, with 85.9 per cent, led in the percentage of farm homes owned free, with Arizona, Utah, and Alaska closely following, Indian Territory showing the smallest percentage (25.3). Michigan, Wisconsin, and Vermont, in the order named, had the largest proportion of farms owned encumbered, while New Mexico and Arizona had the smallest, except Indian Territory, the percentage for which was too small to appear upon the diagram. Indian Territory, Mississippi, and South Carolina had the largest proportion of hired farms while Maine and Utah had smaller proportions than any of the other states. Compared by divisions, the Western states had the largest proportion owned free, and the smallest hired; the North Central states had the largest proportion owned encumbered, and the smallest owned free; while the South Central states had the largest proportion hired, and the smallest owned encumbered.


OREGON TERRITORY
DISCOVERED AND SETTLED
BRITISH CLAIMS EXTINGUISHED
1846
MEXICAN TERRITORY
CEDED 1848
GADSDEN
PURCHASE
ACQUIRED
1853
TEXAS
ANNEXED 1845
LOUISIANA TERR
PURCHASED 1
MONTANA
WYOMING
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASK
KANS
OKLAHO
TEX

ACCESSIONS OF TERRITORY
from the
TREATY OF PEACE TO THE GADSDEN PURCHASE

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION: 1790

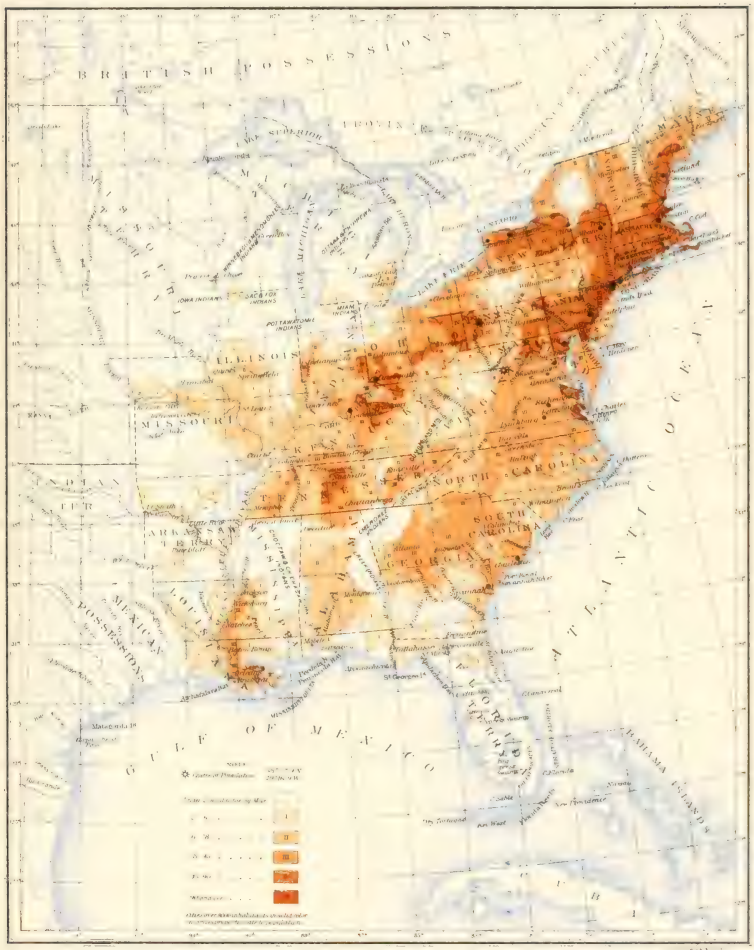
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
SPANISH POSSESSIONS
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI
SOUTH WEST TERRITORY
NORTH OF THE OHIO RIVER
WEST OF THE OHIO RIVER
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
SPANISH POSSESSIONS
BAHAMA ISLANDS
Matagorda B.
Apalachicola
Key West
Havana
Cape Florida
Cape Hatteras
Cape Henry
Cape May
Sandy Hook
Delaware Bay
Chesapeake Bay
Albemarle Sound
Pamlico Sound
Ocracoke Inlet
Roanoke Island
Edenton
New Bern
Wilmington
Cape Fear
Charleston
Georgetown
Savannah
Augusta
Fort Wilkinson
Fort Pitt
Fort Franklin
Fort Venango
Fort Le Boeuf
Presque Isle
Erie
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Niagara
Oswego
Albany
Schenectady
Hudson
New York
Long Island
Sandy Hook
Philadelphia
Wilmington
Baltimore
Annapolis
Alexandria
Fredericksburg
Richmond
Petersburg
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Williamsburg
Yorktown
Suffolk

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION: 1800

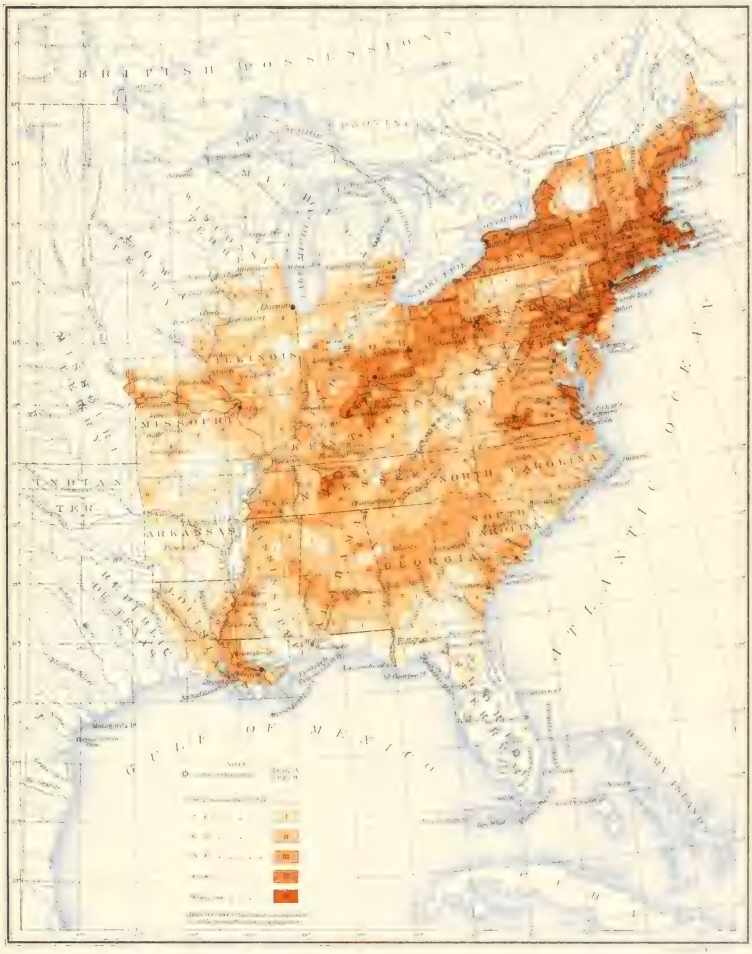
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION EAST OF THE 100TH MERIDIAN: 1810.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION EAST OF THE 100TH MERIDIAN: 1820.

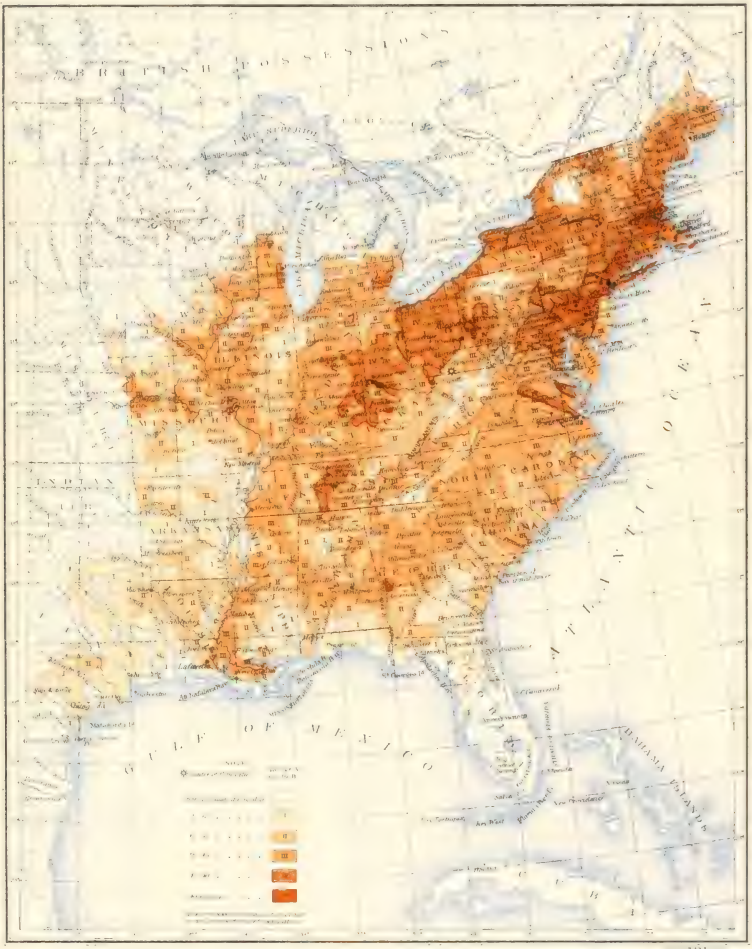
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION EAST OF THE 100TH MERIDIAN: 1830



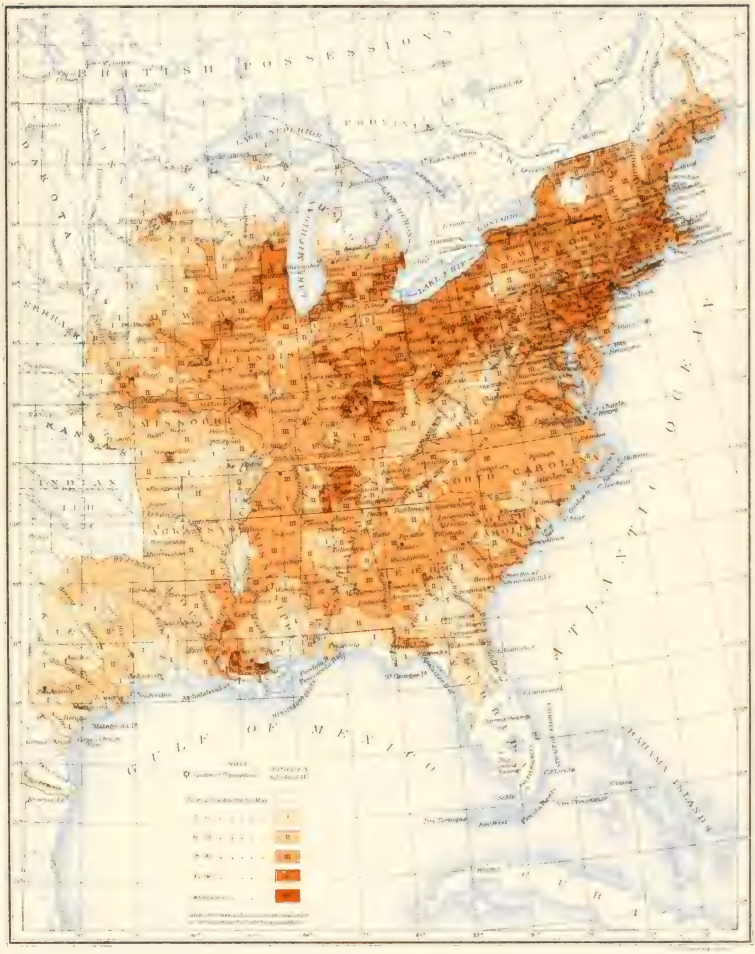
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION EAST OF THE 100TH MERIDIAN 1870

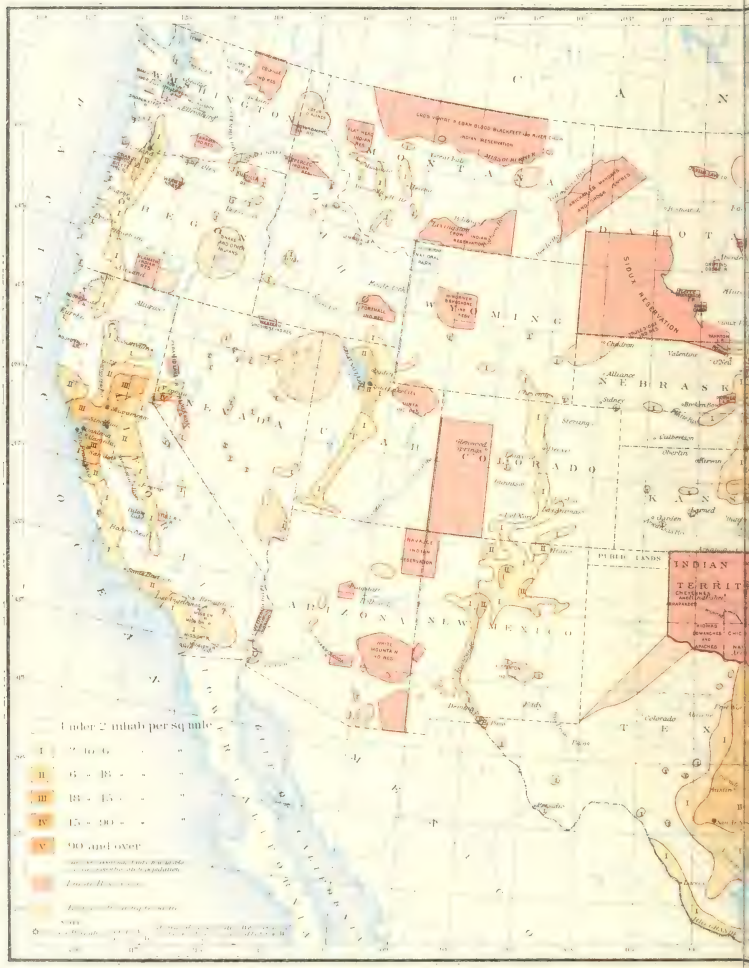


DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION EAST OF THE 100TH MERIDIAN: 1850



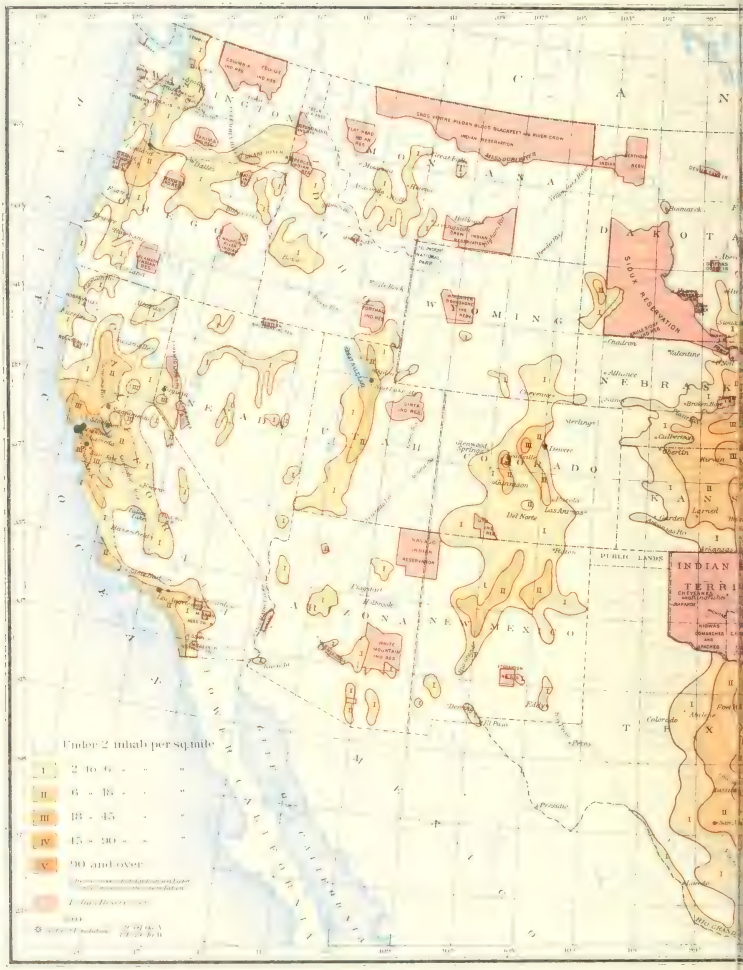
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION EAST OF THE 100TH MERIDIAN — 1860




Under 2 inhab. per sq mile
I 2 to 6 " "
II 6 " 15 " "
III 15 " 30 " "
IV 30 " 90 " "
V 90 and over
INDIAN
TERRIT
PUBLIC LANDS
SIOUX RESERVATION
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
COLORADO
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
DAKOTA

LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
MEXICO
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Charleston
Little Rock
Fort Gibson
Fort Smith
Red River

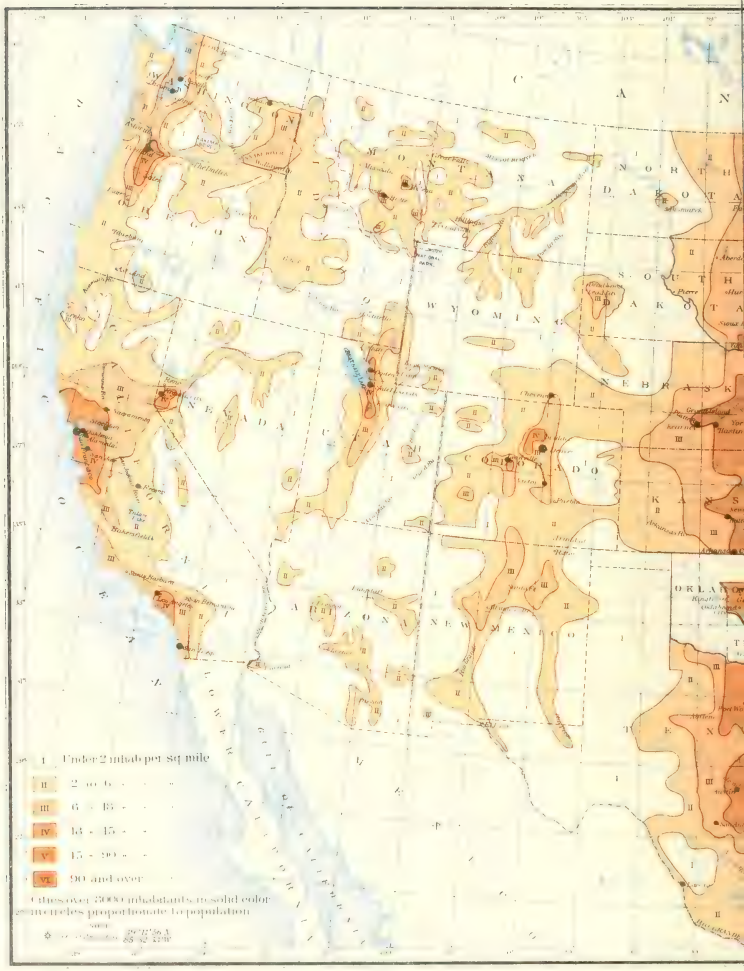
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION (I



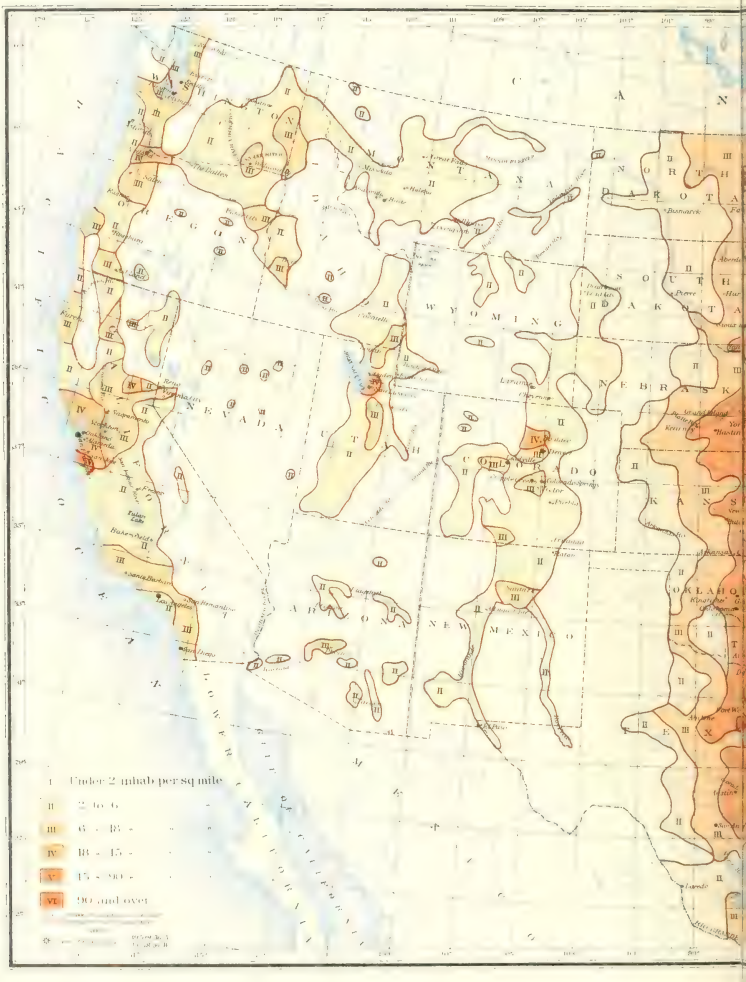
CLUDING INDIANS NOT TAXED 1880

PLATE No. II

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION (E

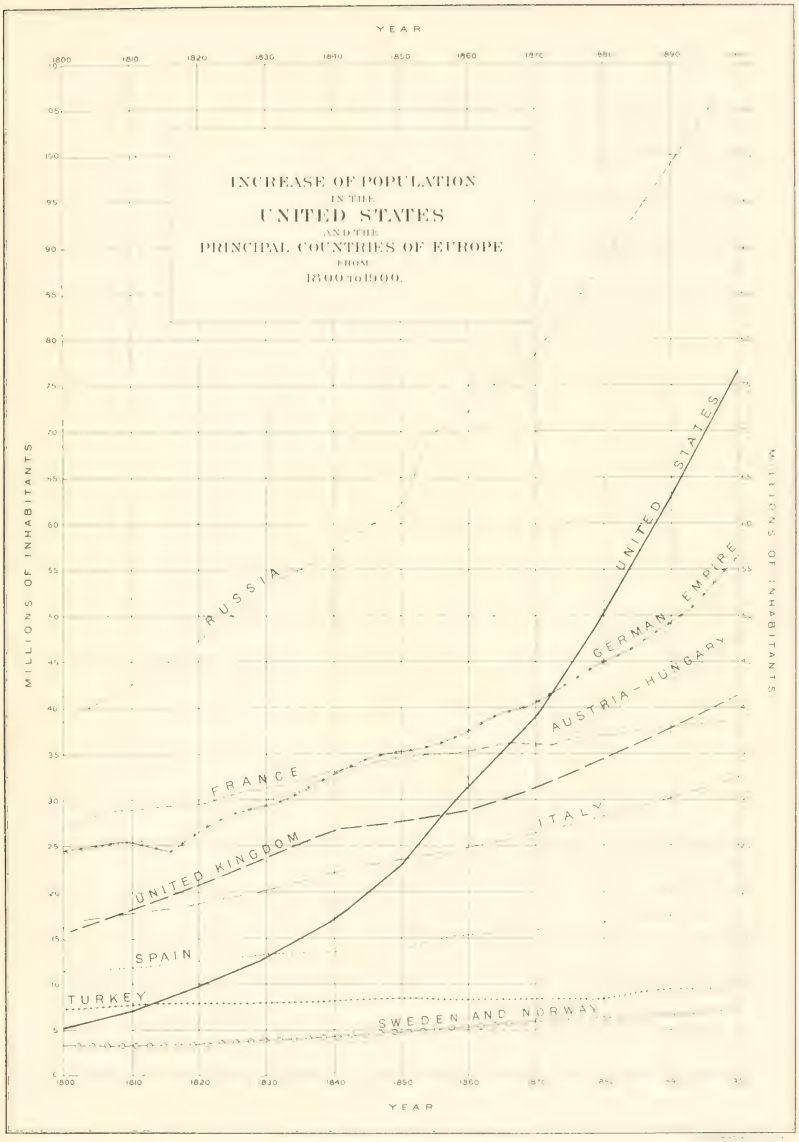


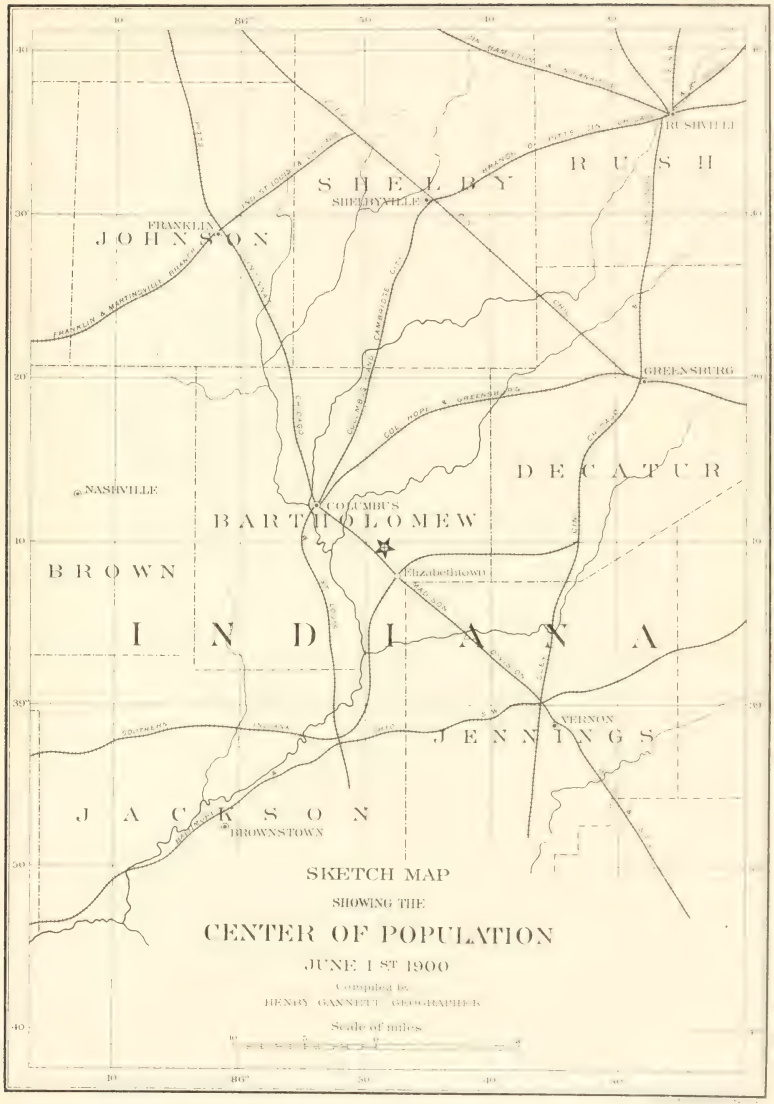
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
INDIAN
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BAHAMA I.


I Under 2 inhab per sq mile
II 2 to 6 "
III 6 " 15 "
IV 15 " 30 "
V 30 " 90 "
VI 90 and over
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
OKLAHO
SOUTH DAKOTA
NORTH DAKOTA

POPULATION : 1900

PLATE No. 13


YEAR
INCREASE OF POPULATION
IN THE
UNITED STATES
AND THE
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE
FROM
1800 TO 1900.
MILLIONS OF INHABITANTS
MILLIONS OF INHABITANTS
RUSSIA
UNITED STATES
GERMAN EMPIRE
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
FRANCE
ITALY
UNITED KINGDOM
SPAIN
TURKEY
SWEDEN AND NORWAY
1800
1810
1820
1830
1840
1850
1860
YEAR



SKETCH MAP

SHOWING THE

CENTER OF POPULATION

JUNE 1 ST 1900

Compiled by

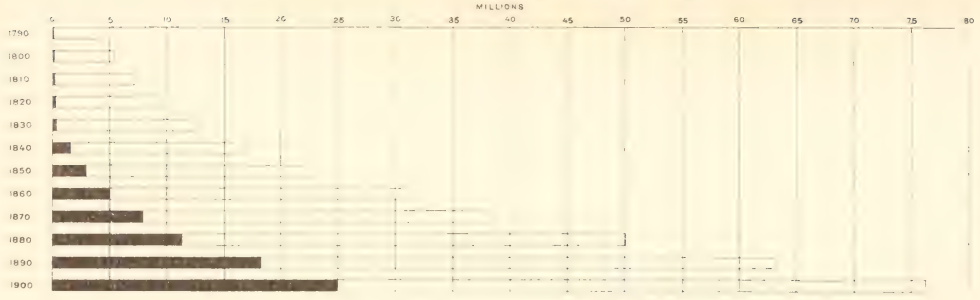
HENRY GANNETT GEOGRAPHER

Scale of miles

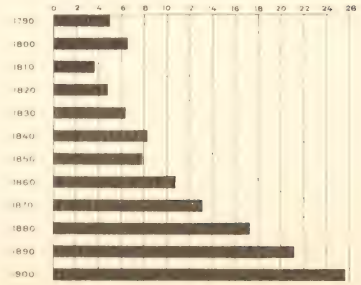
MAP
SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE
CENTER OF POPULATION
AT THE CLOSE OF EACH DECADE FROM
1790 TO 1900
AND THE LOCATION OF THE
MEDIAN POINT
IN 1880, 1890 AND 1900
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER
Center of Population
Median Point
Scale of miles
LAKE ERIE
South Bend
Toledo
Cleveland
Pittsburg
Harrisburg
Wheeling
Columbus
Indianapolis
Columbus
Chillicothe
Parkersburg
Clarksburg
Cincinnati
Frankfort
Louisville
Charleston
Frederick City
Baltimore
Annapolis
WASHINGTON
Woodstock
Richmond
1790
1800
1810
1820
1830
1840
1850
1860
1870
1880
1890
1900
INDIANA
OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
CHESAPEAKE BAY

PLATE No. 16

1. TOTAL AND URBAN POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS.
THE BLACK PORTION IS URBAN.



2. DENSITY OF POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS,
EXCLUDING ALASKA AND HAWAII.



3. PROPORTION OF URBAN TO TOTAL POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS.

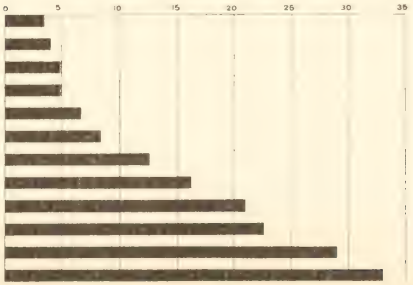
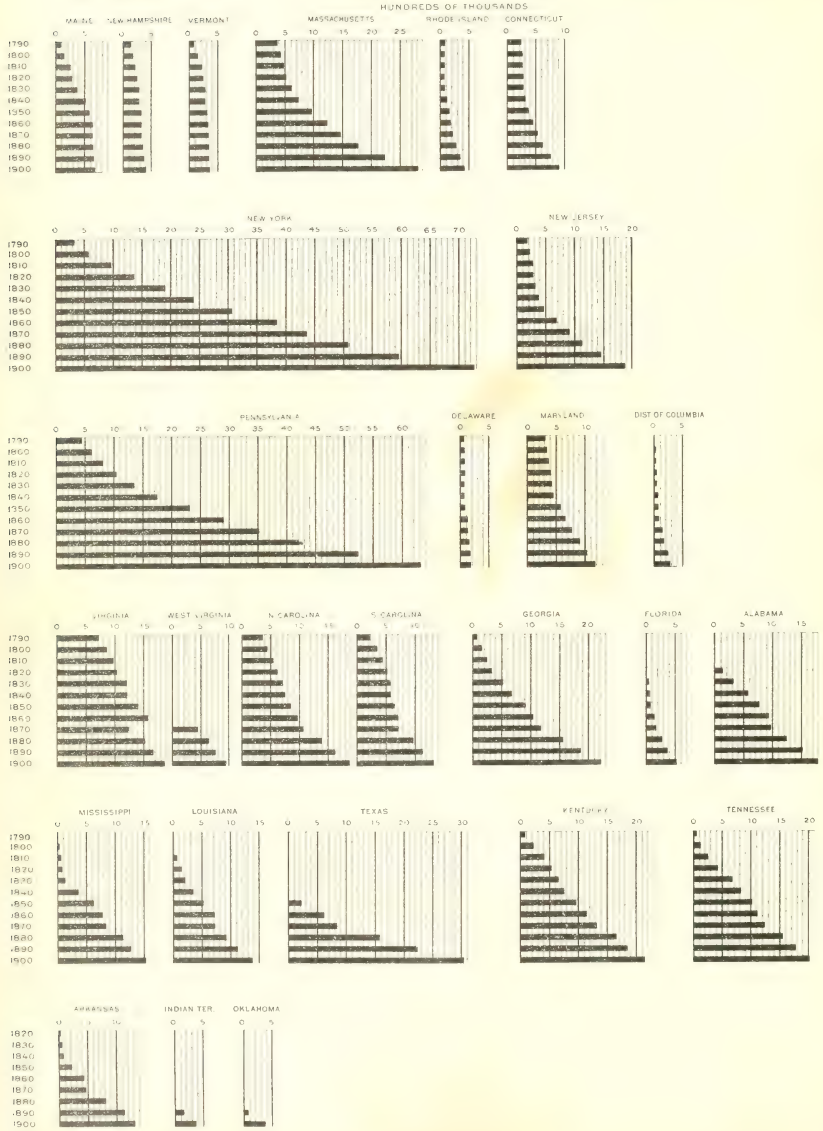
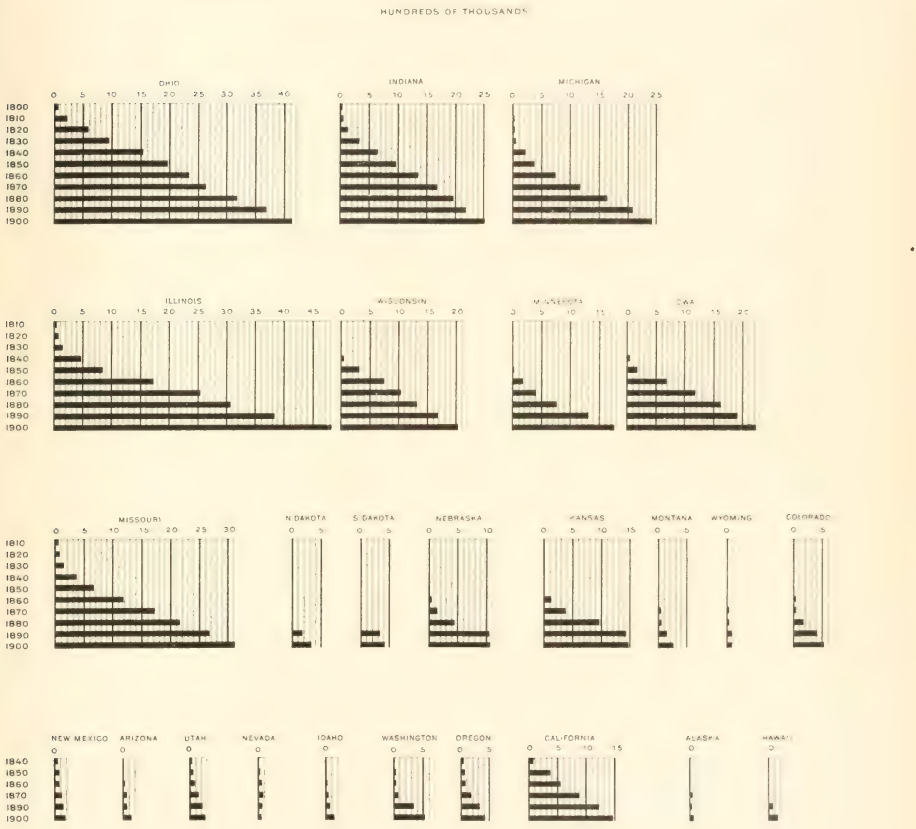


PLATE No. 17

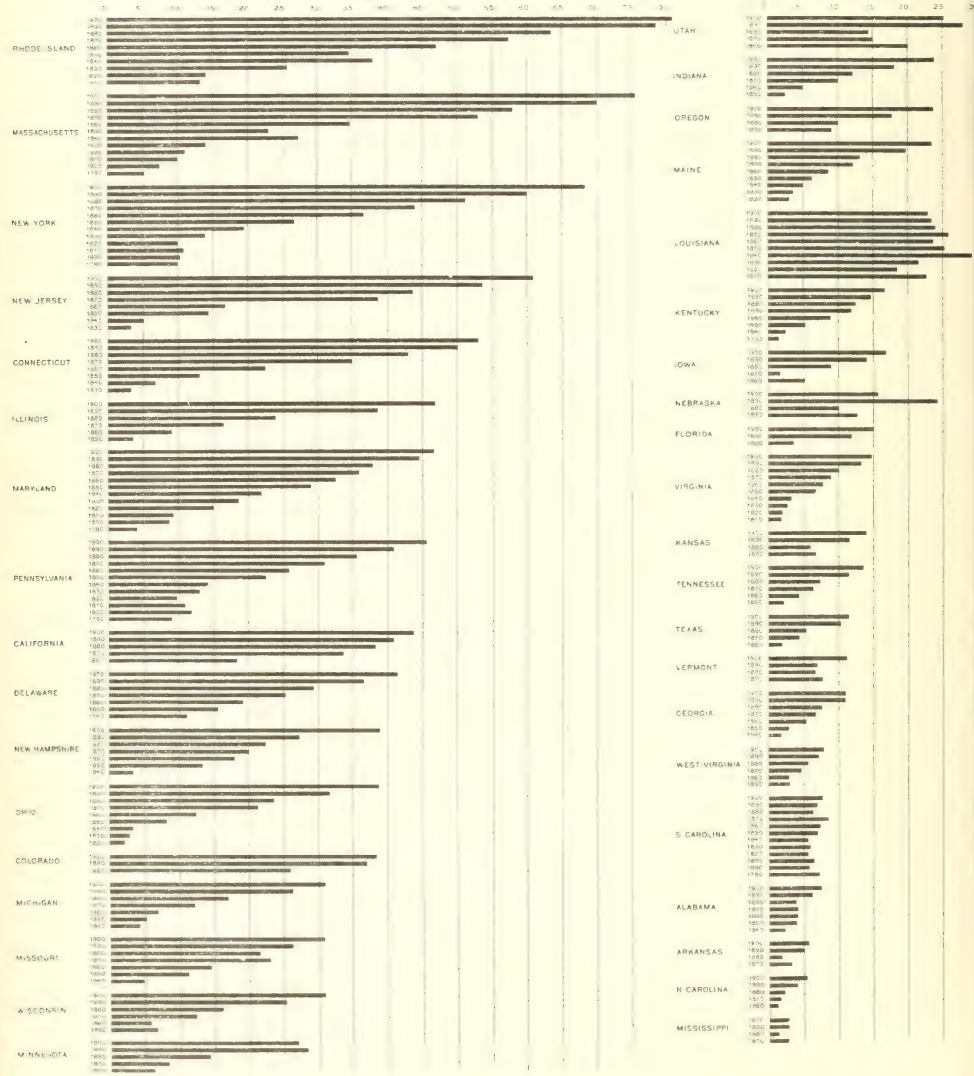
TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY AT EACH CENSUS.



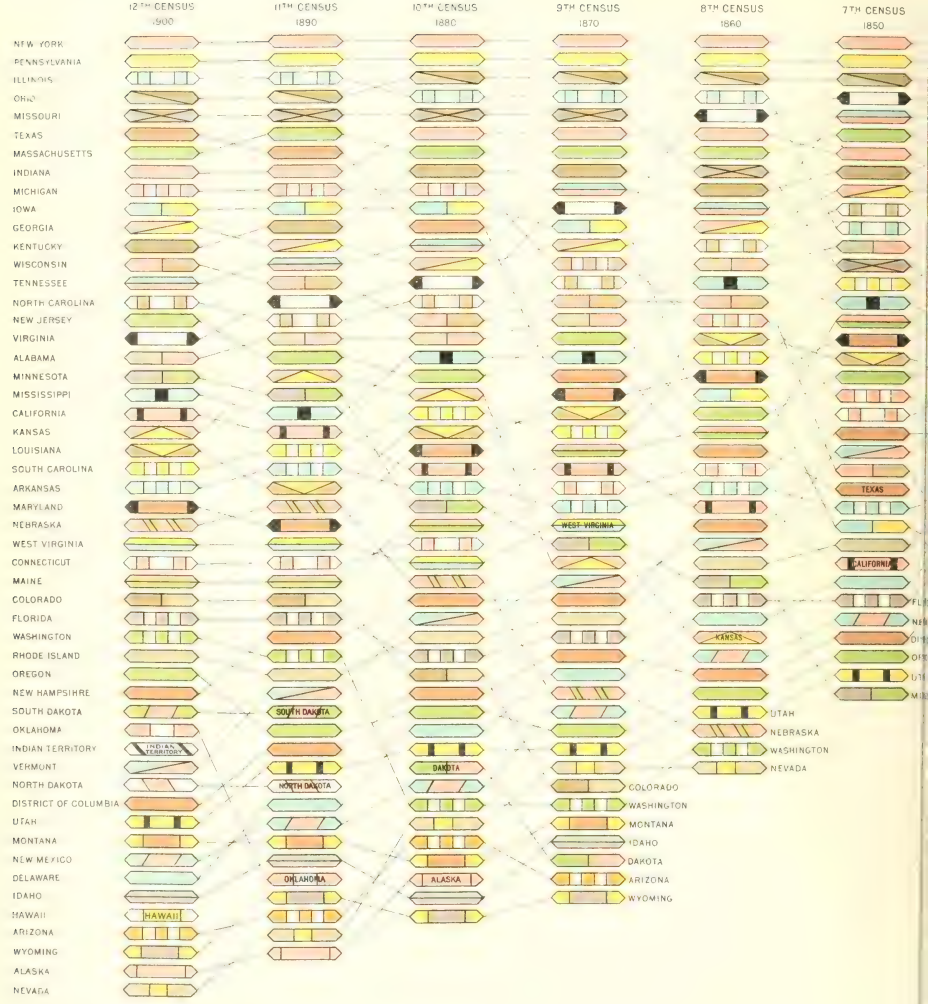
TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY AT EACH CENSUS.



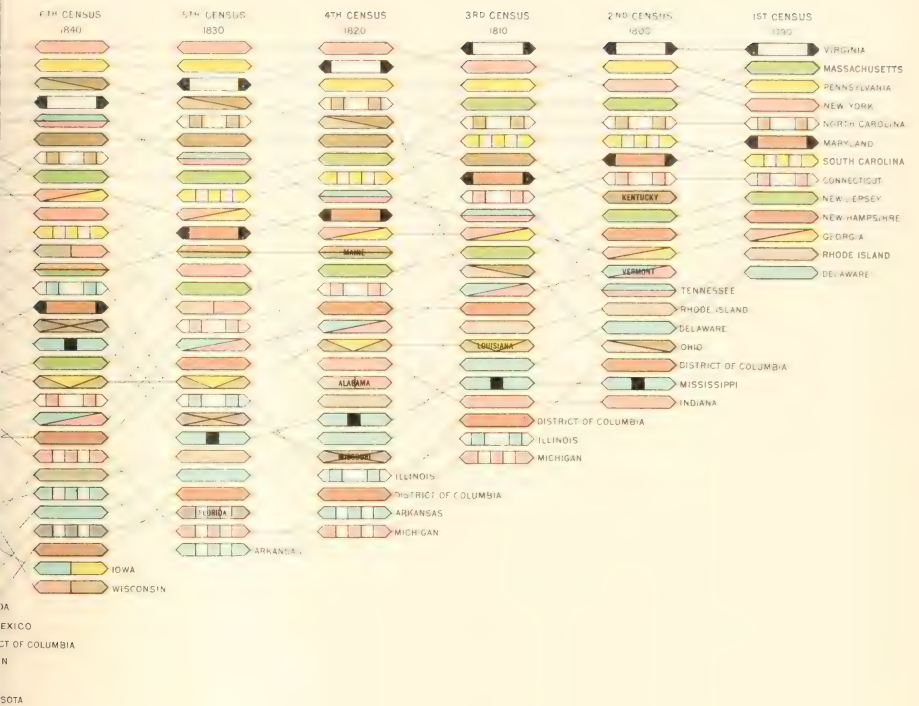
PROPORTION OF URBAN TO TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT EACH CENSUS.



Note. States and territories having urban population for less than three decades are not shown.

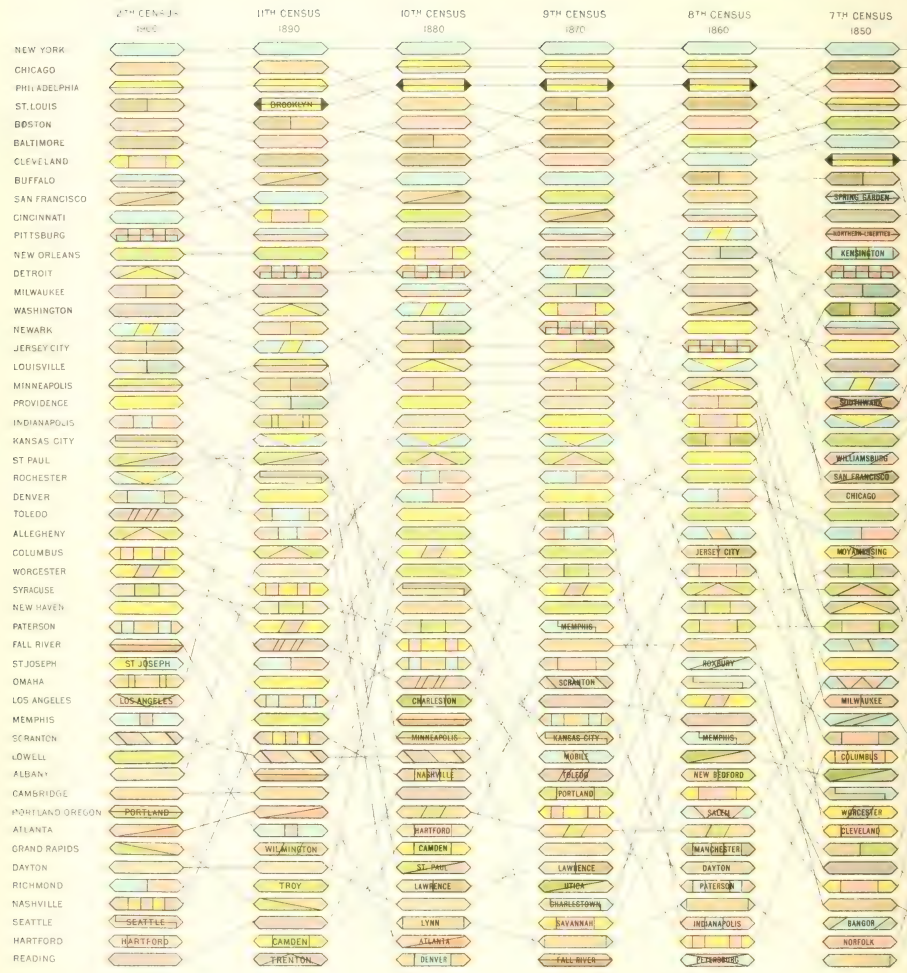

12TH CENSUS
1900
11TH CENSUS
1890
10TH CENSUS
1880
9TH CENSUS
1870
8TH CENSUS
1860
7TH CENSUS
1850
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
ILLINOIS
OHIO
MISSOURI
TEXAS
MASSACHUSETTS
INDIANA
MICHIGAN
IOWA
GEORGIA
KENTUCKY
WISCONSIN
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
NEW JERSEY
VIRGINIA
ALABAMA
MINNESOTA
MISSISSIPPI
CALIFORNIA
KANSAS
LOUISIANA
SOUTH CAROLINA
ARKANSAS
MARYLAND
NEBRASKA
WEST VIRGINIA
CONNECTICUT
MAINE
COLORADO
FLORIDA
WASHINGTON
RHODE ISLAND
OREGON
NEW HAMPSHIRE
SOUTH DAKOTA
OKLAHOMA
INDIAN TERRITORY
VERMONT
NORTH DAKOTA
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
UTAH
MONTANA
NEW MEXICO
DELAWARE
IDAHO
HAWAII
ARIZONA
WYOMING
ALASKA
NEVADA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NORTH DAKOTA
OKLAHOMA
DAKOTA
ALASKA
WEST VIRGINIA
COLORADO
WASHINGTON
MONTANA
IDAHO
DAKOTA
ARIZONA
WYOMING
KANSAS
UTAH
NEBRASKA
WASHINGTON
NEVADA
TEXAS
CALIFORNIA

POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS



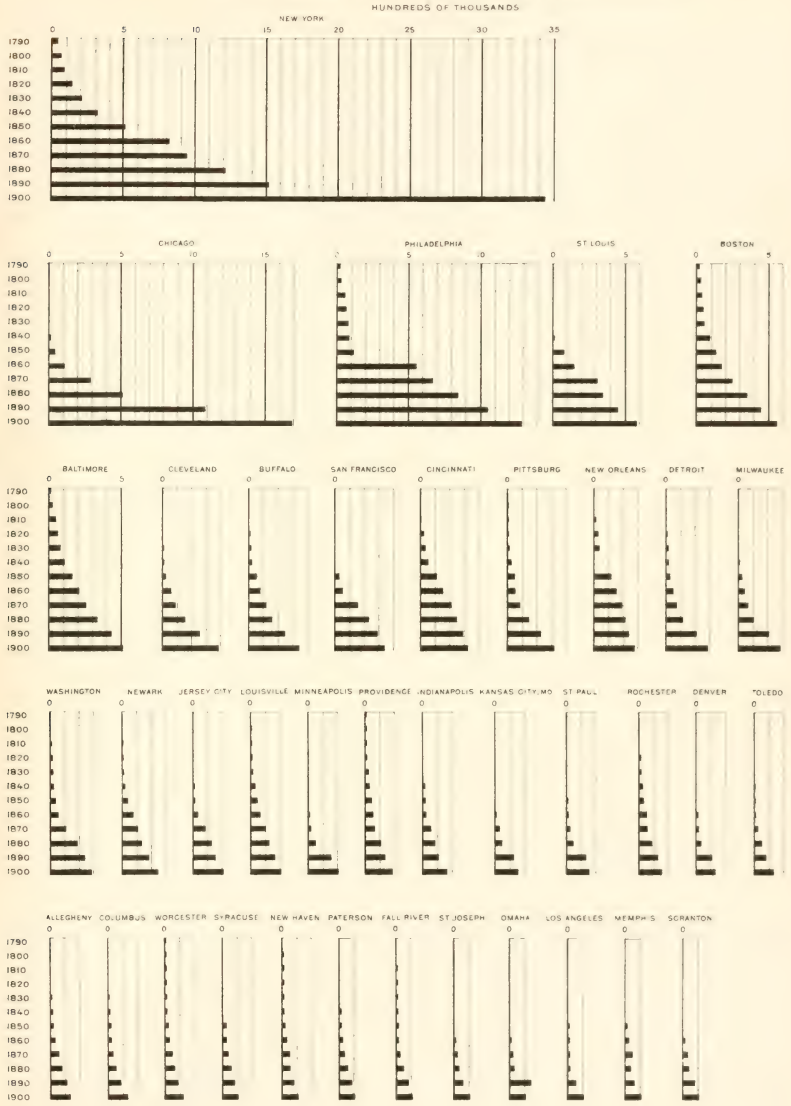
DA
EXICO
CT OF COLUMBIA
N
SOTA

RANK OF THE MOST POPULOUS



TIES AT EACH CENSUS

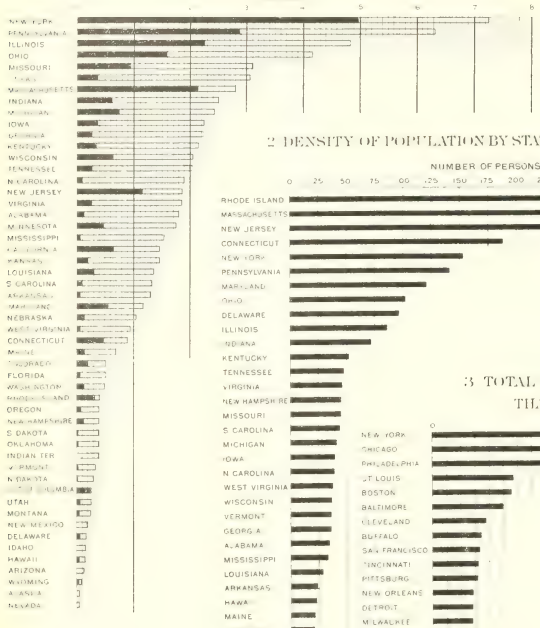
TOTAL POPULATION OF GREAT CITIES AT EACH CENSUS.



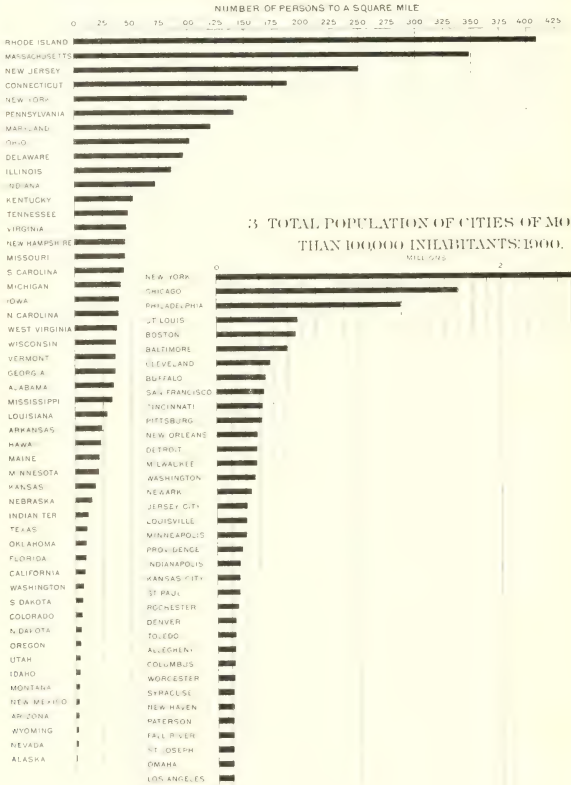
JULIUS BIEN & CO. LITH. N.Y.

1 TOTAL AND URBAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

THE BLACK PORTION IS URBAN.



2 DENSITY OF POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.



3 TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OF MORE THAN 100000 INHABITANTS: 1900.

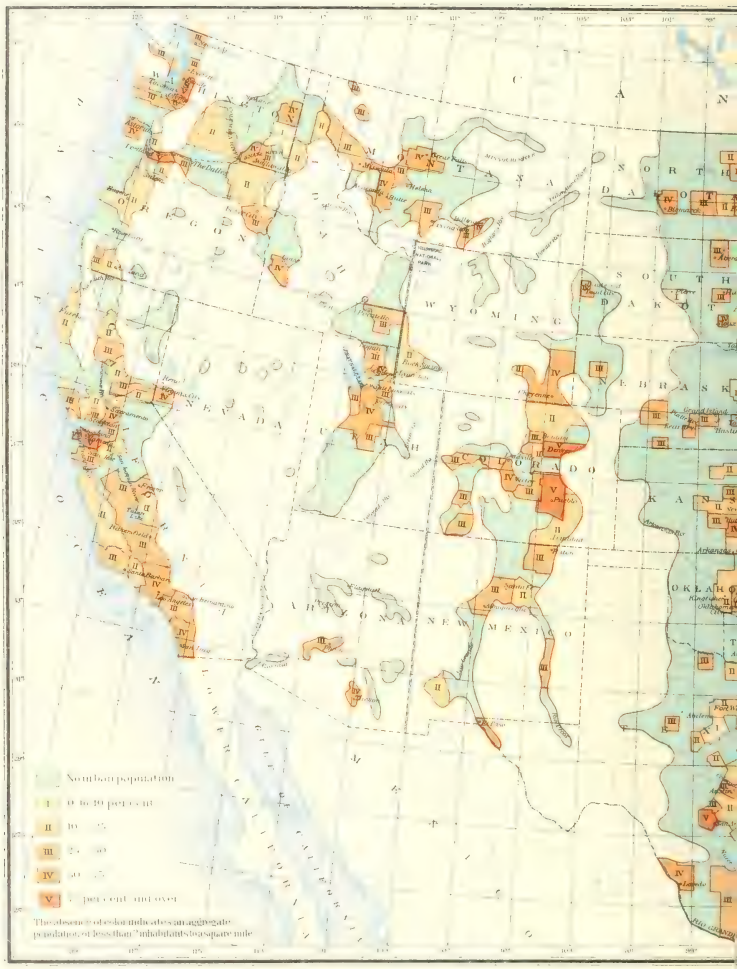
...SMITHSONIAN COLLECTIONS

Lost
I Under 1 inhab per sq mile
II
III
IV
V
WYOMING
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NEBRASKA
OKLAHOMA

LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
DENSITY OF INCREASE OF POPULATION
UNITED STATES

Loss
I Under 1 inhab per sq mile
II 1 to 5
III 5 - 10
IV 10 - 25
V 25 and over
The absence of color indicates an aggregate population of less than 1 inhabitants to a square mile
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
UTAH
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
WYOMING
COLORADO
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MONTANA
CANADA
LOWER CALIFORNIA
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
MEXICO

LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
DENSITY OF INCREASE OF POPULATION
OF THE
UNITED STATES
1890 to 1900
BENJ. GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER



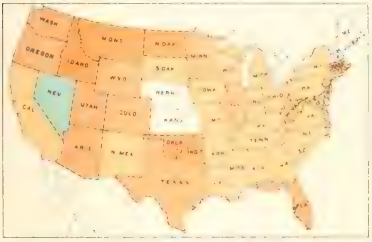
No urban population
I 0 to 10 per cent
II 10 25
III 25 50
IV 50 75
V 75 per cent and over
The absence of color indicates an aggregate population of less than 2 inhabitants to a square mile
WYOMING
NEVADA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO

PROPORTION OF POPULATION
IN CITIES AND TOWNS
OF MORE THAN 2000 INHABITANTS
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT GEOGRAPHER
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
MEXICO
BAHAMA

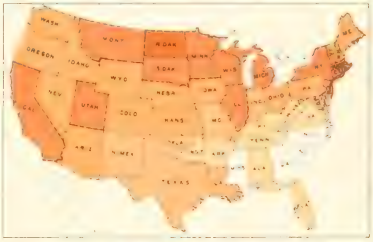
1. DENSITY OF POPULATION. 1900

2. PROPORTION OF URBAN TO TOTAL POPULATION. 1900

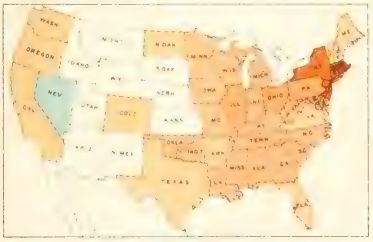
3. PROPORTION OF INCREASE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1890 TO 1900



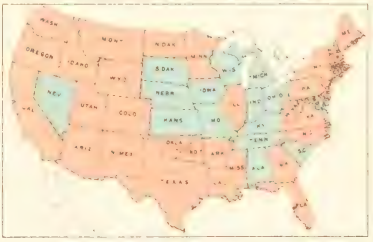
4. PROPORTION OF WHITES OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION. 1900

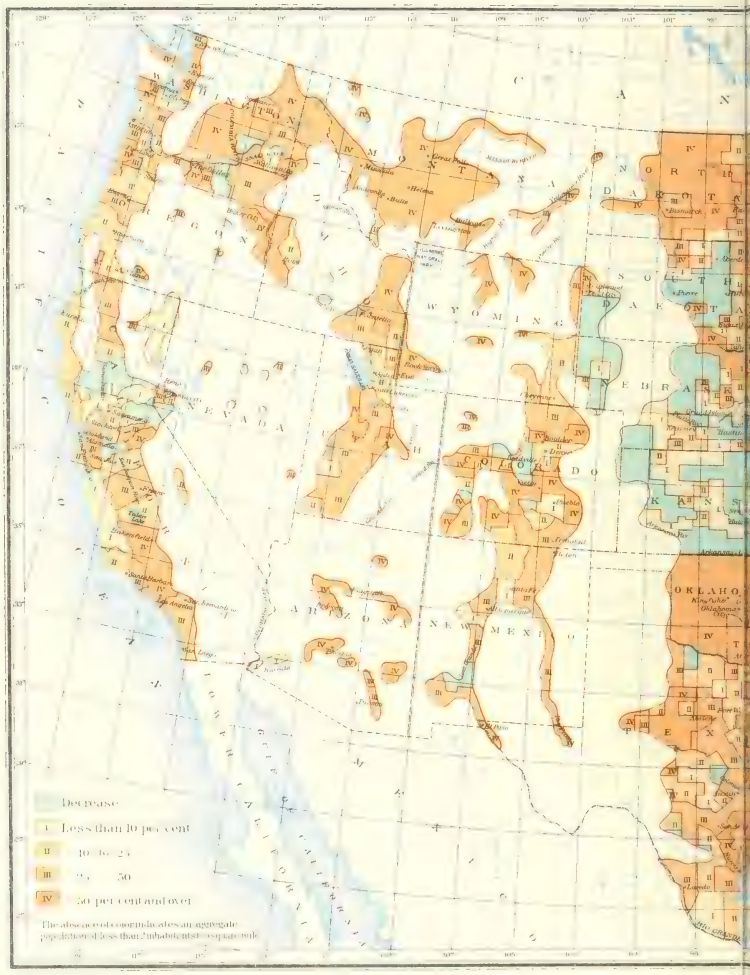


5. DENSITY OF INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1890 TO 1900

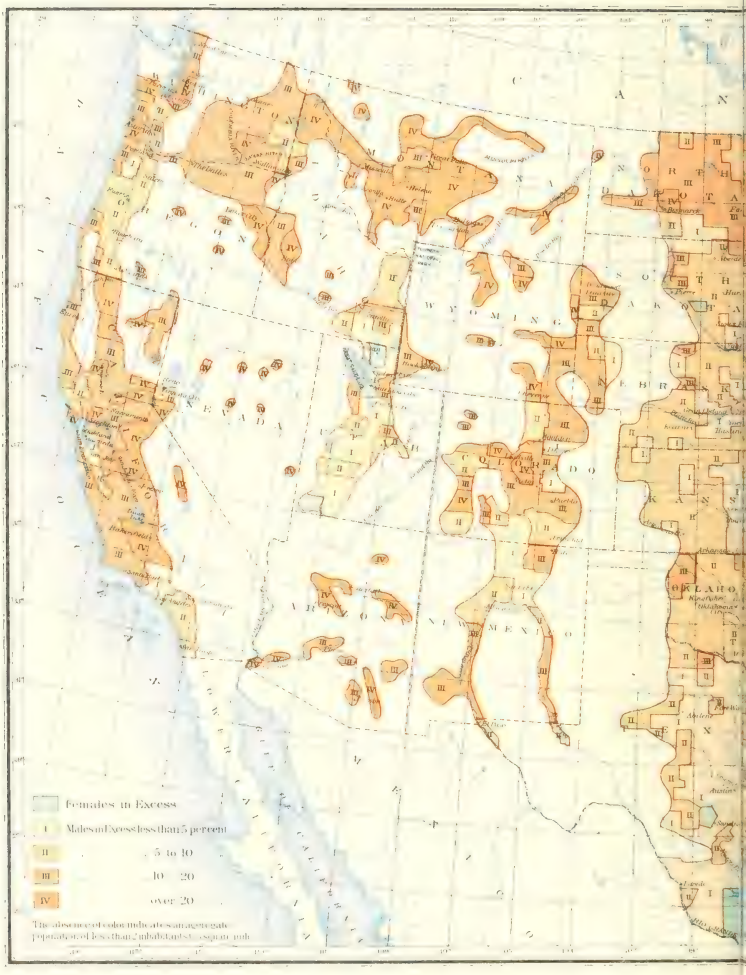


6. NUMERICAL GAIN OR LOSS IN FOREIGN BORN. 1900




Decrease
I. Less than 10 per cent
II 10 to 25
III 25 " 50
IV 50 per cent and over
The absence of color indicates an aggregate population of less than 2 inhabitants to the square mile

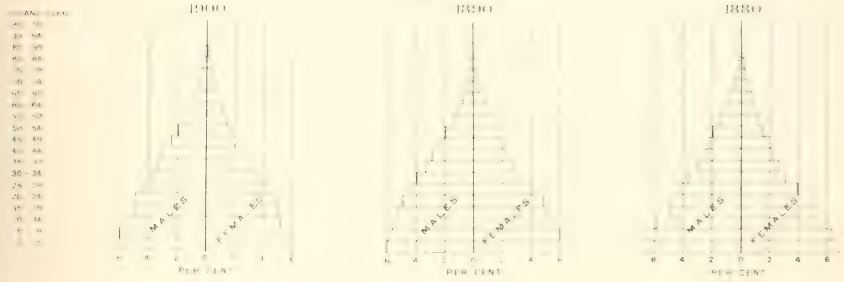
PROPORTION OF INCREASE OF TOTAL POPULATION


Females in Excess
I Males in Excess less than 5 per cent
II 5 to 10
III 10 20
IV over 20
The absence of color indicates an aggregate population of less than 2 inhabitants to a square mile
WYOMING
NEVADA
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHO
CANADA

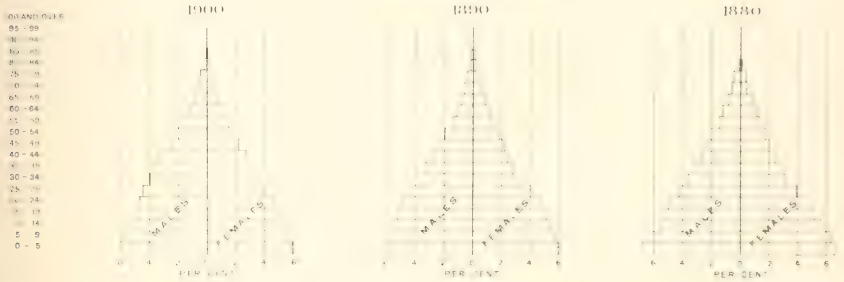
THE PREDOMINATING SEX
UNITED STATES
at the Twelfth Census
1900
HENRY GANNETT GEOGRAPHER

AGE AND SEX, IN PERCENTAGES OF EACH ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION

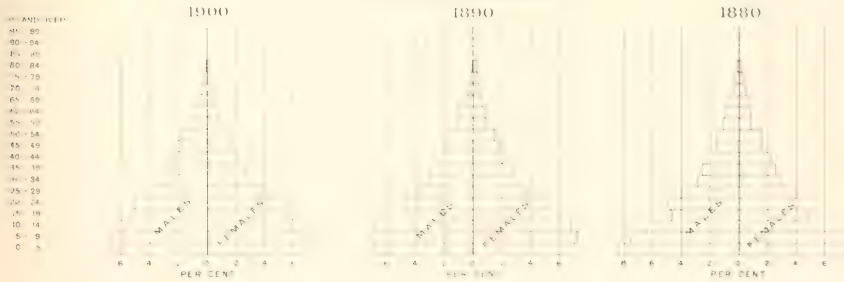
TOTAL POPULATION



WHITE POPULATION

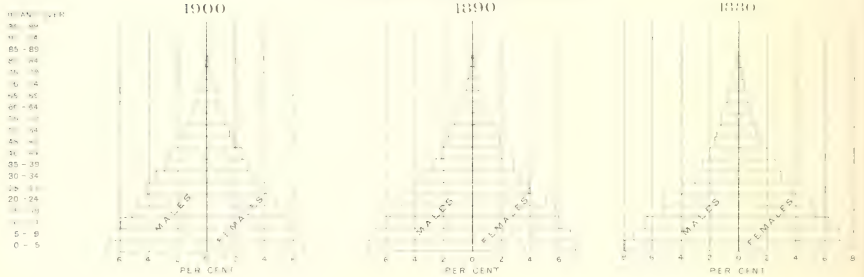


COLORED POPULATION

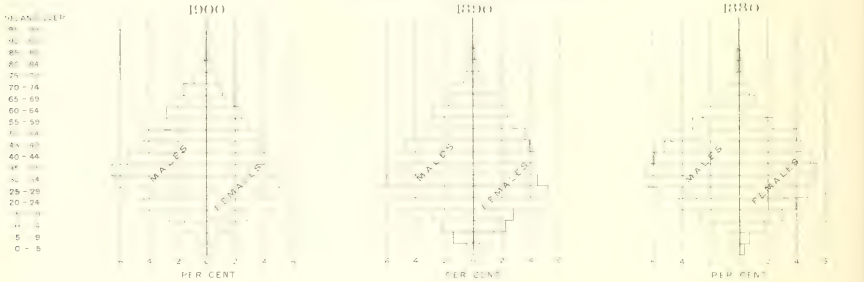


AGE AND SEX, IN PERCENTAGES OF EACH ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION

NATIVE WHITE POPULATION

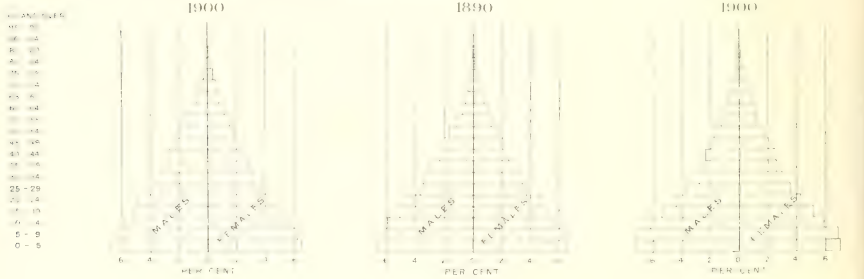


FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION

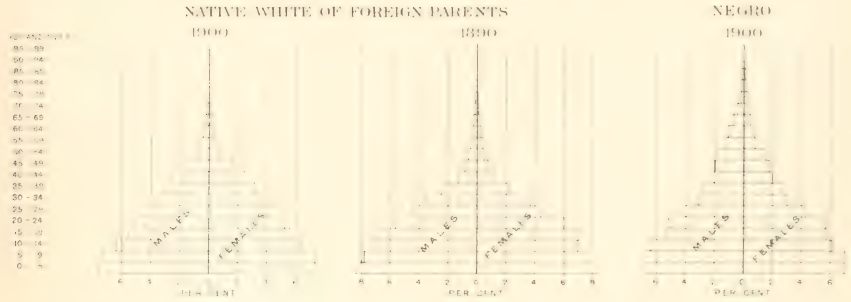


NATIVE WHITE OF NATIVE PARENTS

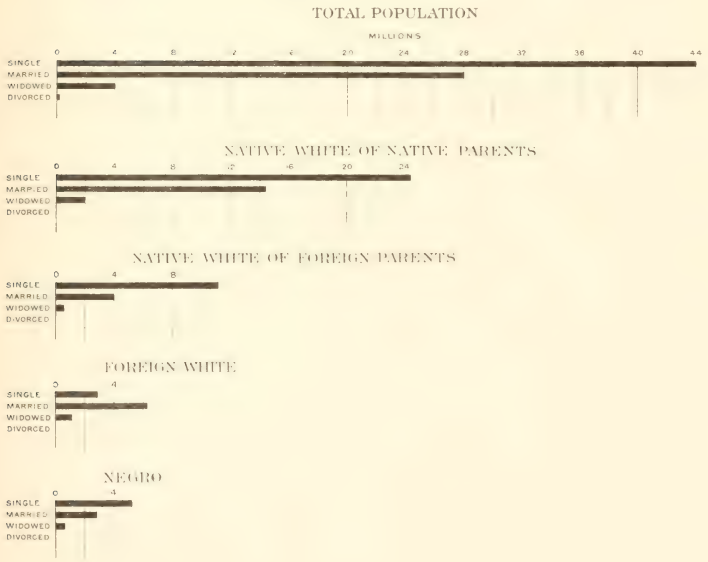
INDIANS



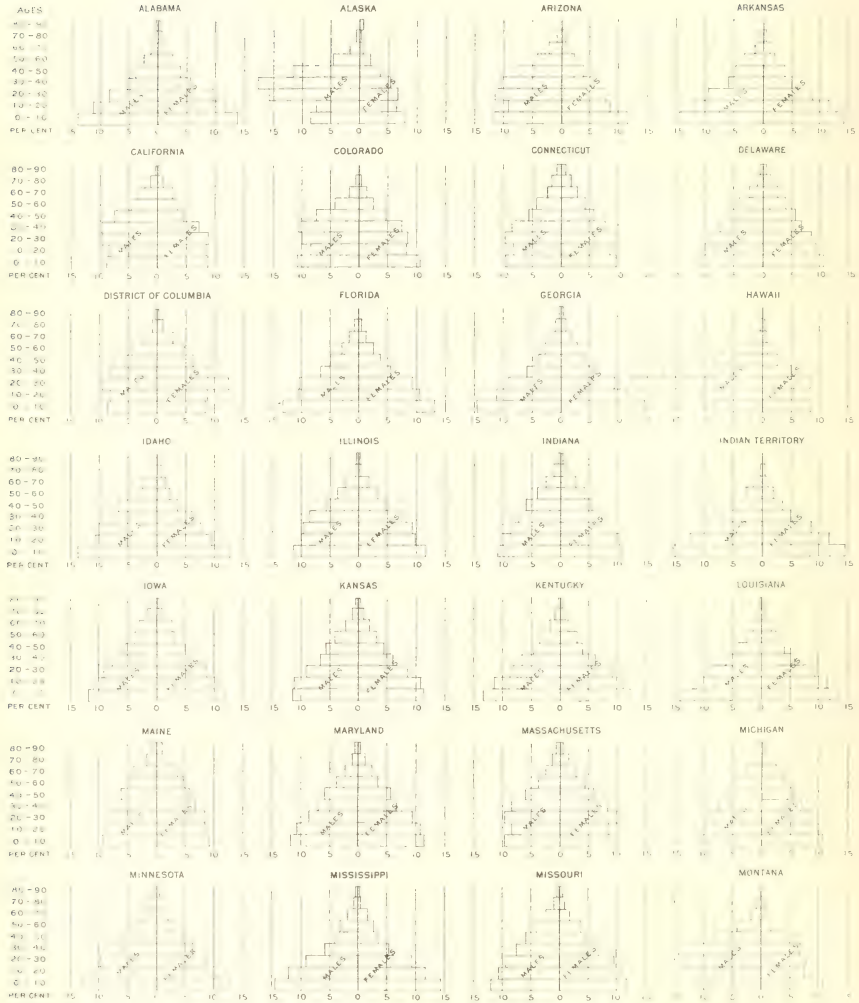
1. AGE AND SEX, IN PERCENTAGES OF EACH ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION



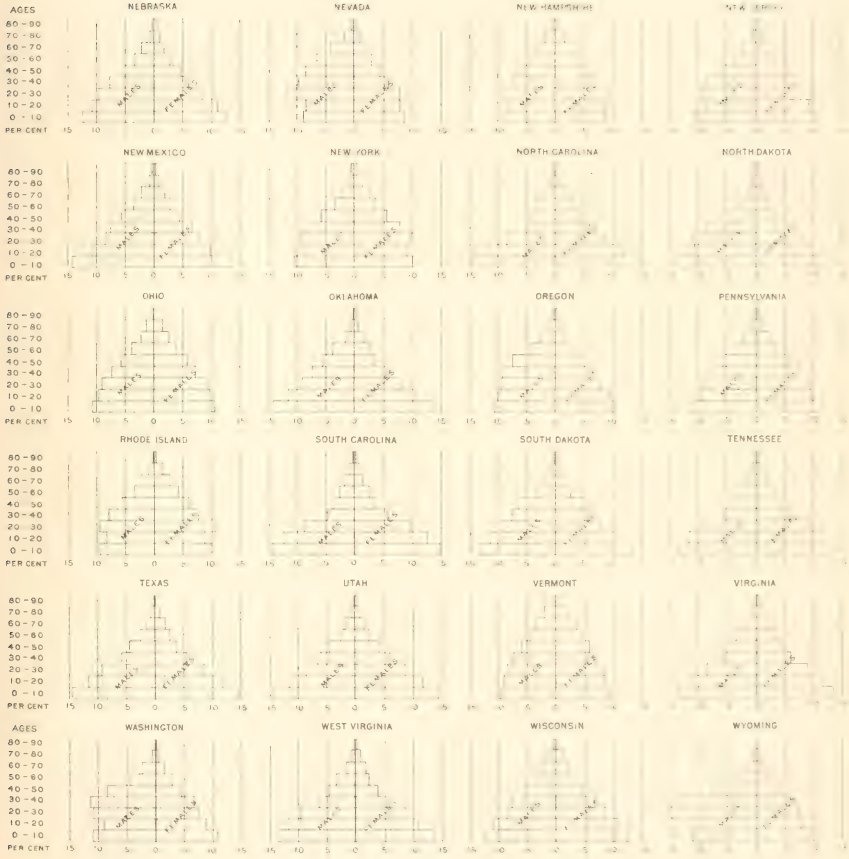
2. CONJUGAL CONDITION: 1900



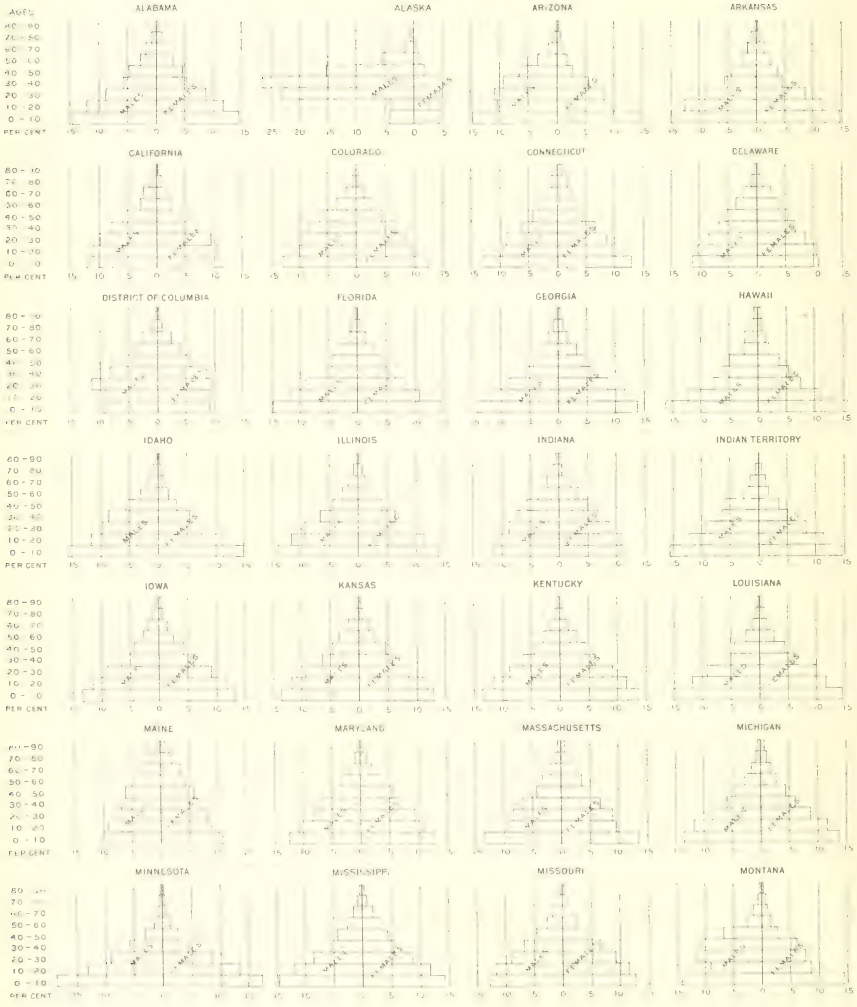
AGGREGATE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: 1900



AGGREGATE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: 1900

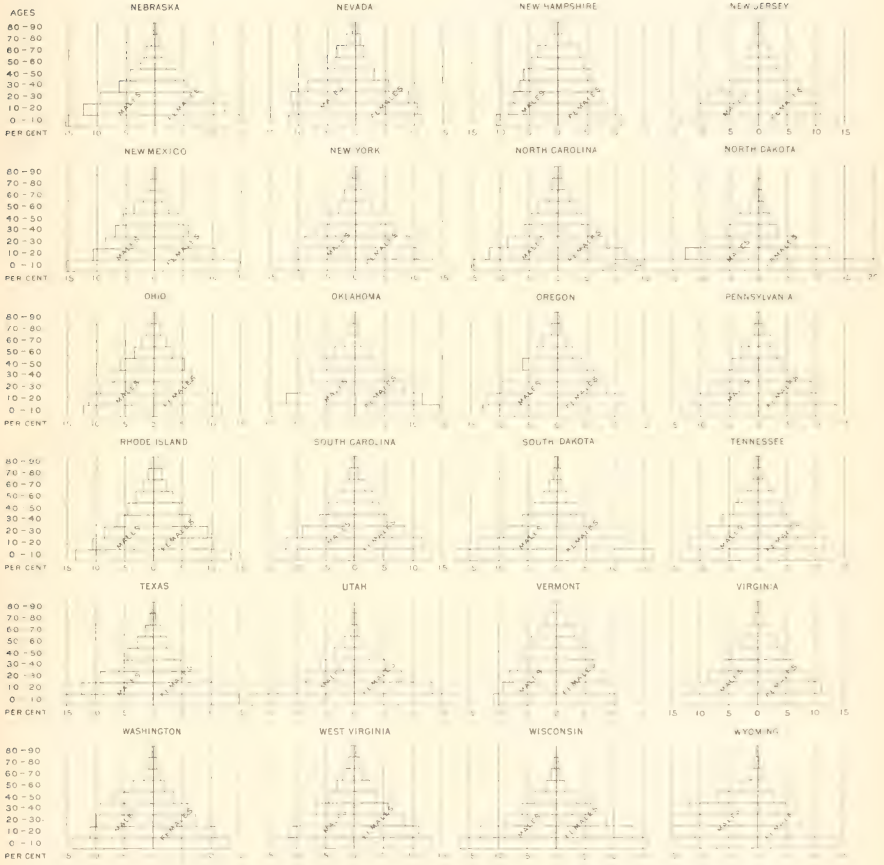


NATIVE WHITE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: 1900

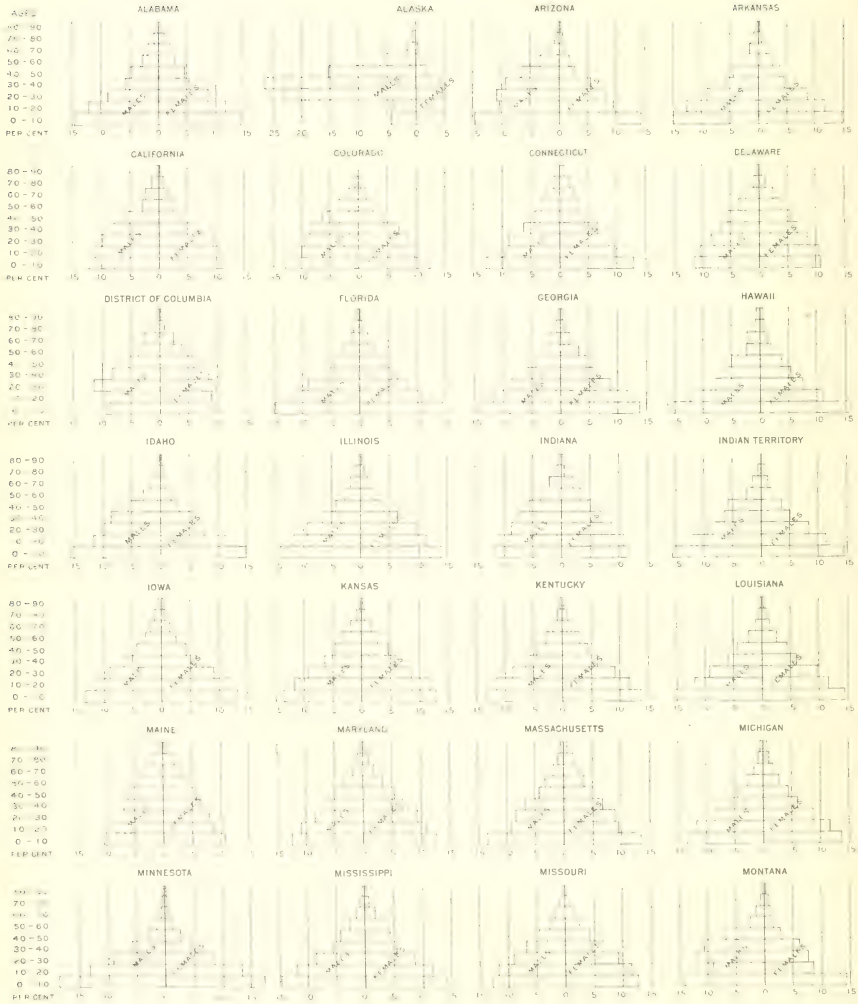


JULIUS RIEN A CO LITH NY

NATIVE WHITE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: 1900

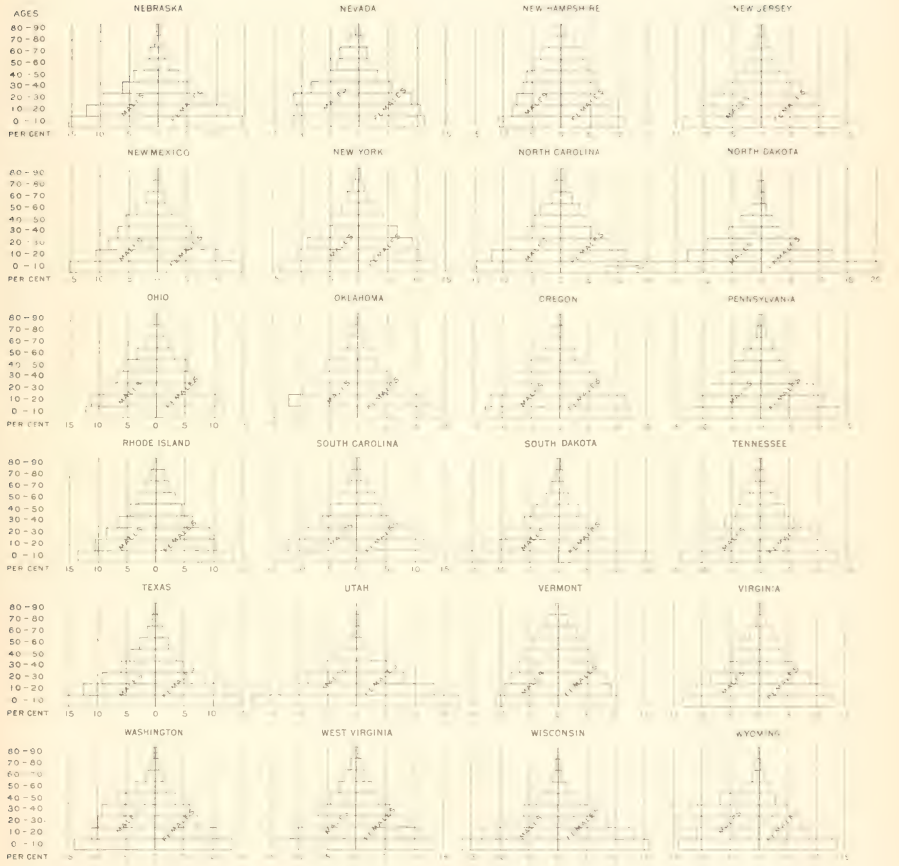


NATIVE WHITE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: 1900

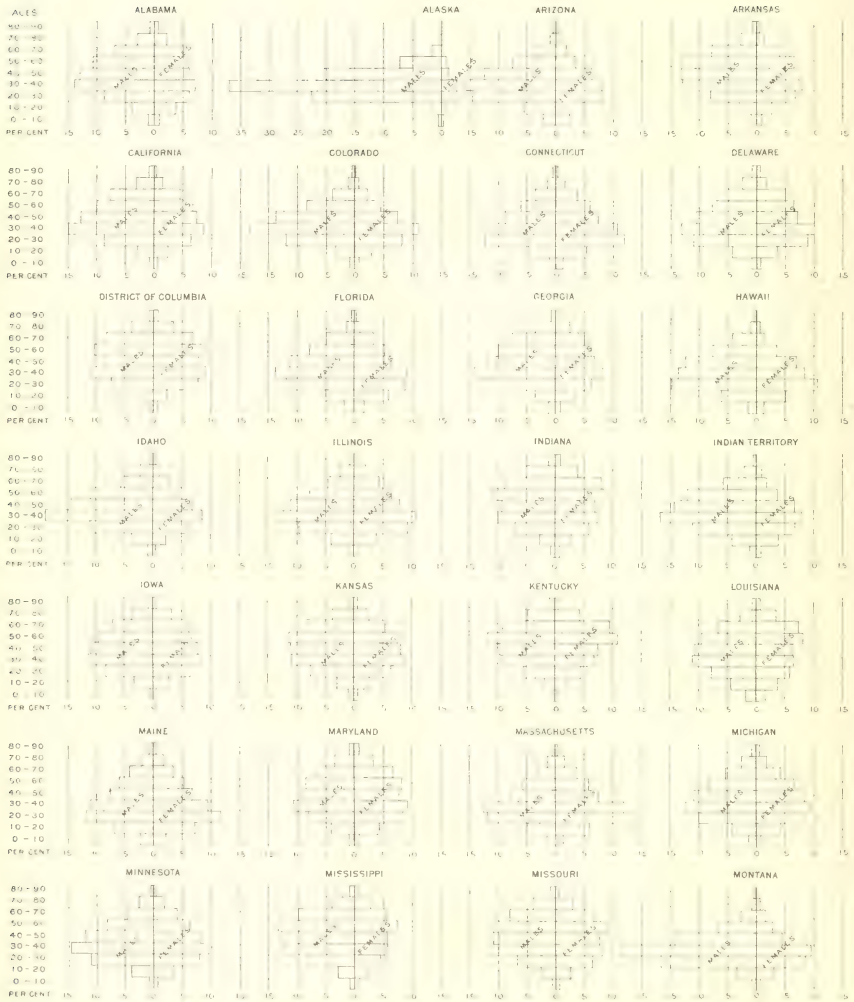


ULIUS BIEN & CO. E TH N.Y.

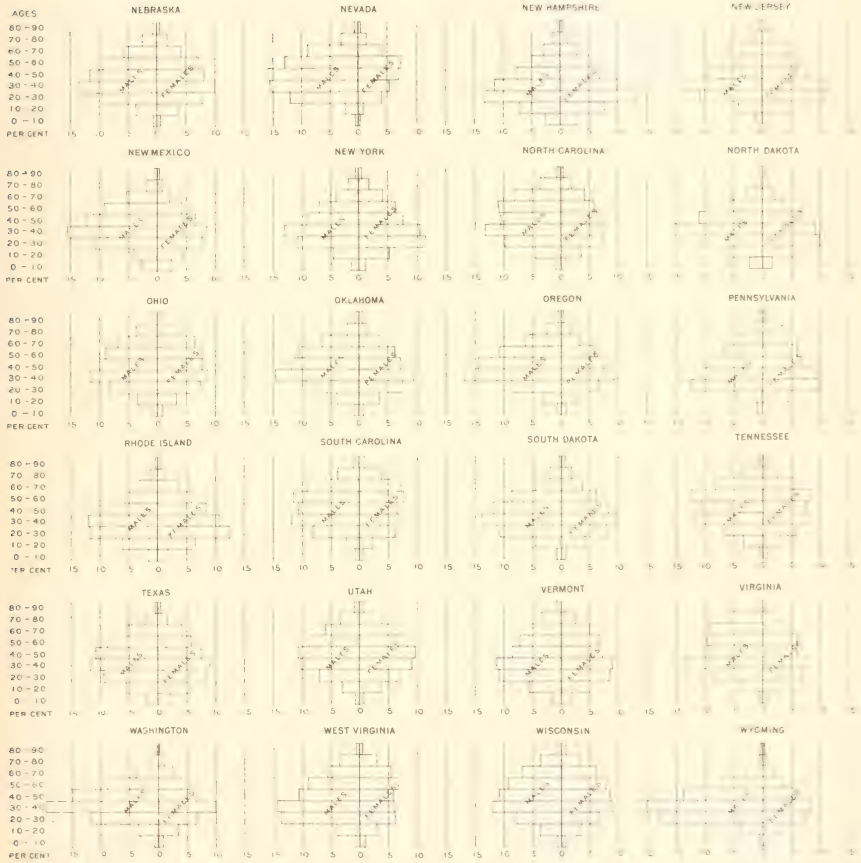
NATIVE WHITE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: 1900



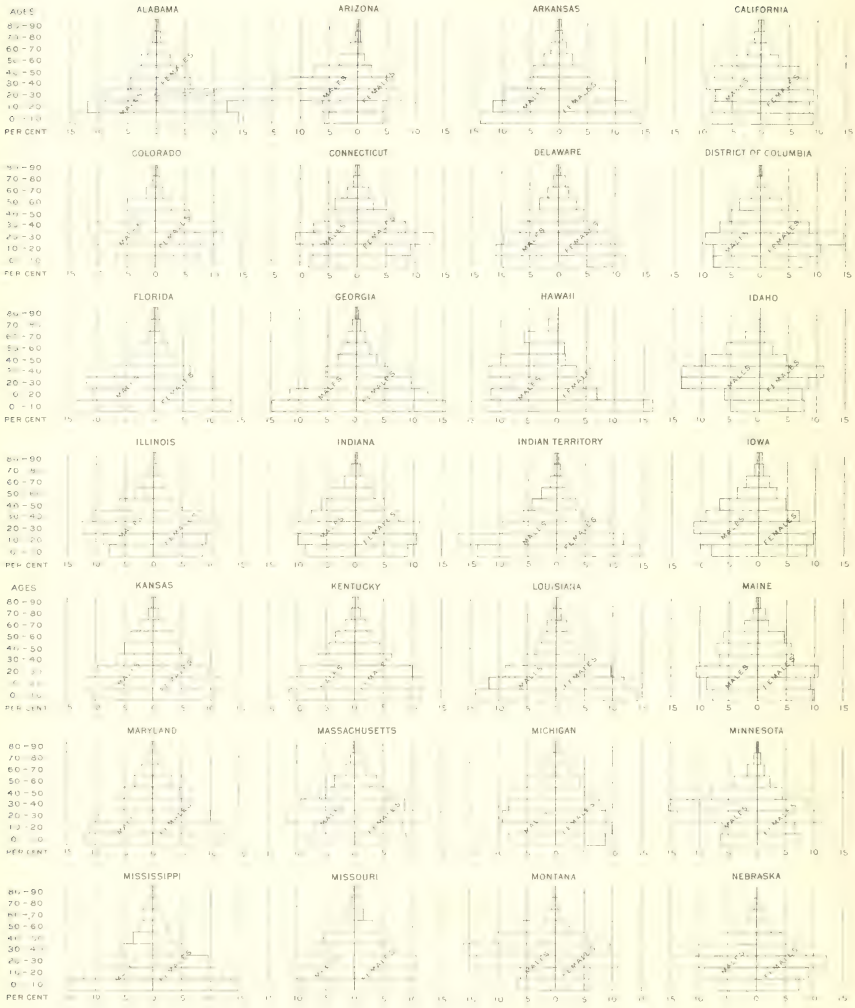
FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: 1900



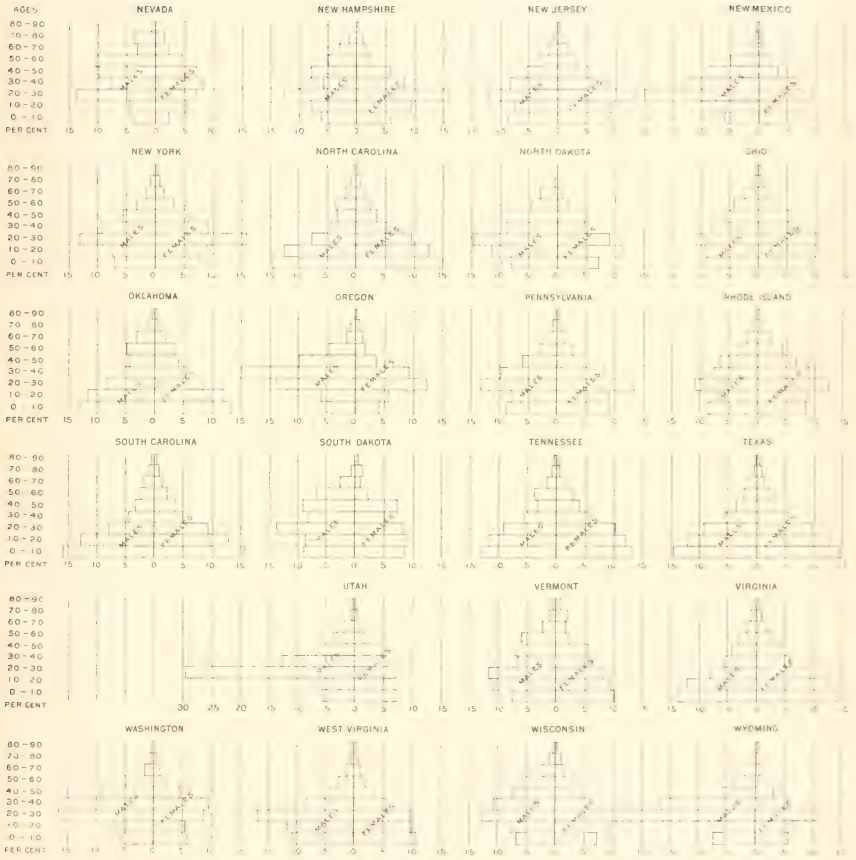
FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: 1900



NEGRO POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: 1900



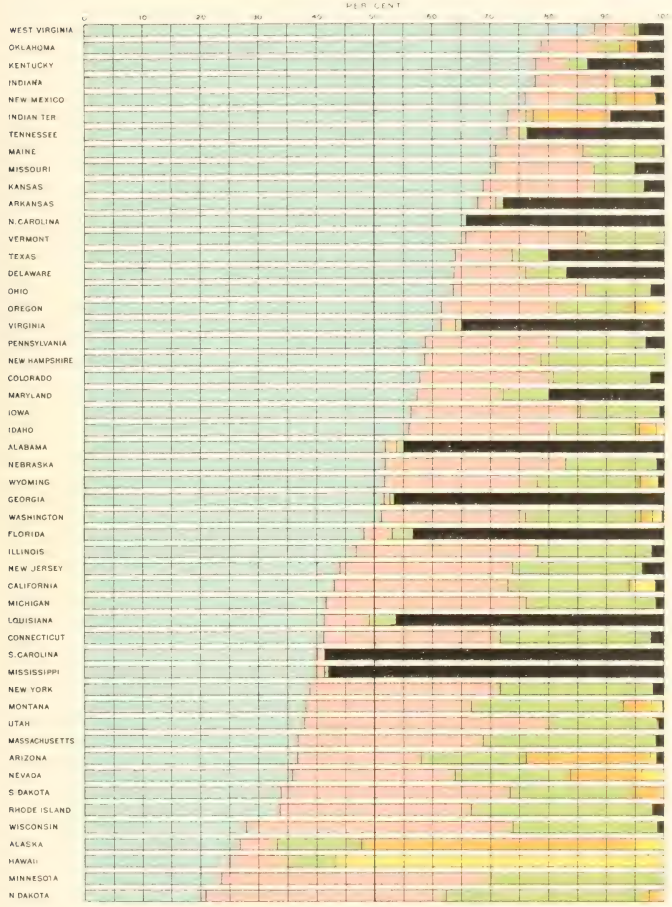
NEGRO POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: 1900



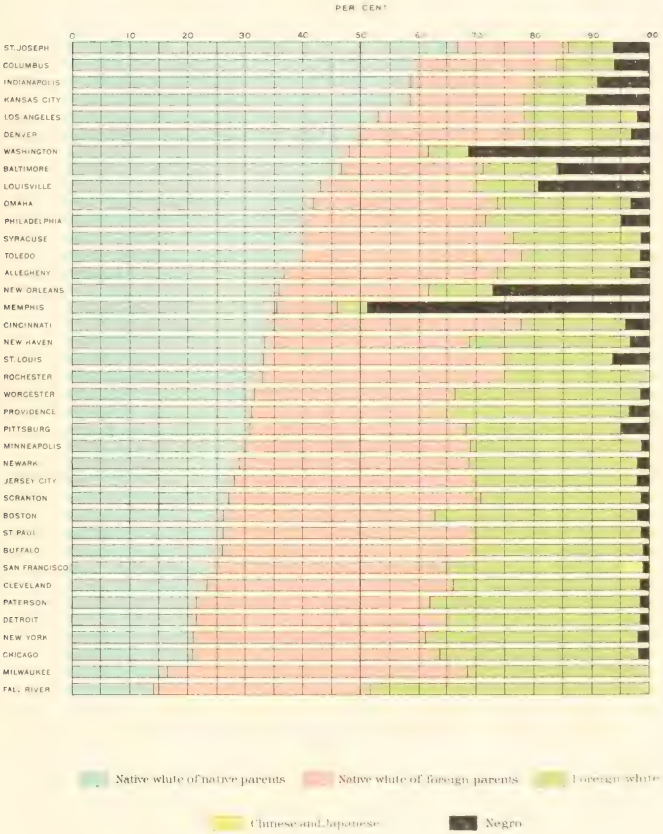
ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION: 1900

THE TOTAL POPULATION AND ITS ELEMENTS AT EACH CENSUS

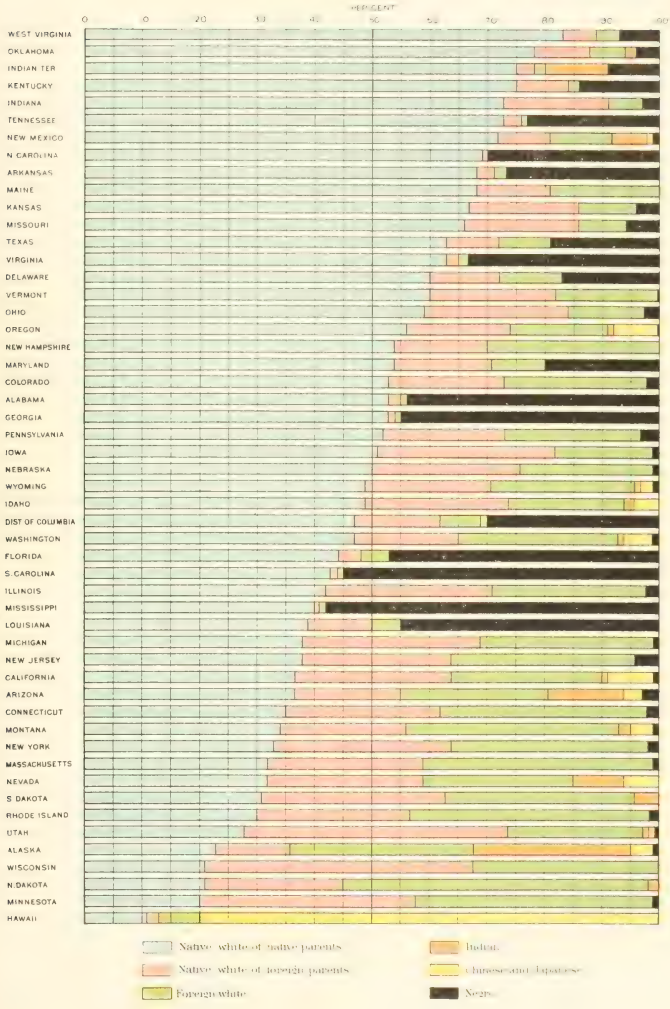
CONSTITUENTS OF THE POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.



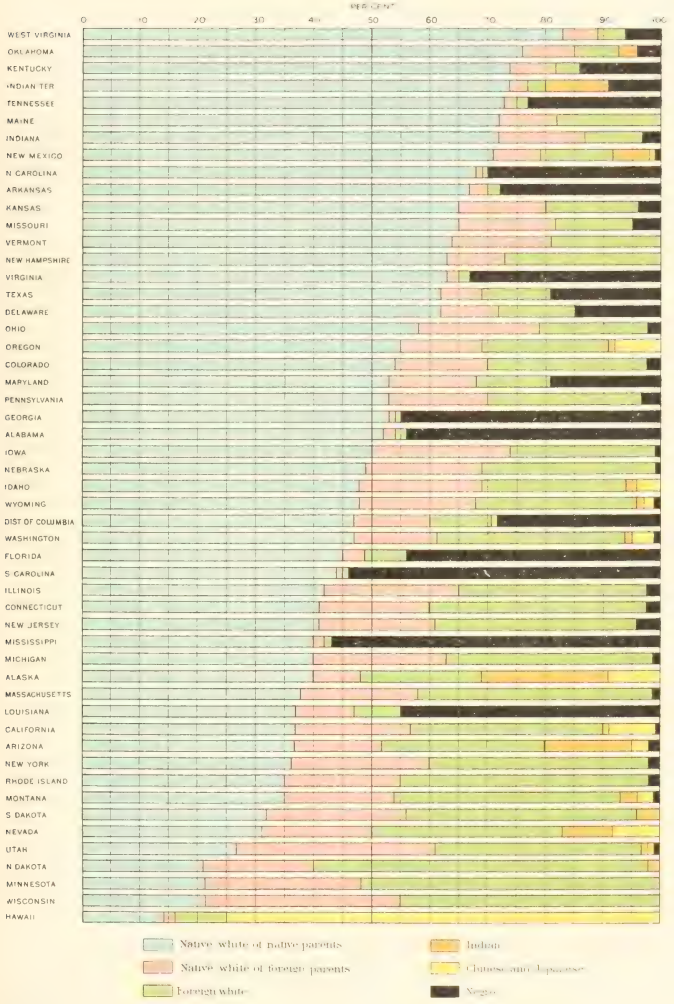
CONSTITUENTS OF THE POPULATION OF CITIES OF MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS: 1900.



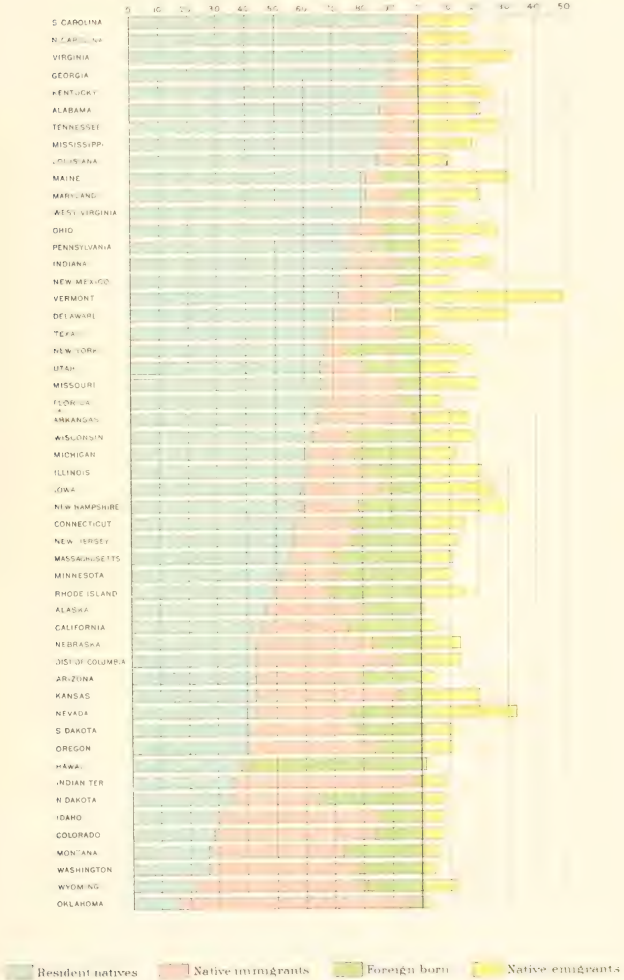
CONSTITUENTS OF THE MALE POPULATION OF MILITIA AGE 1900



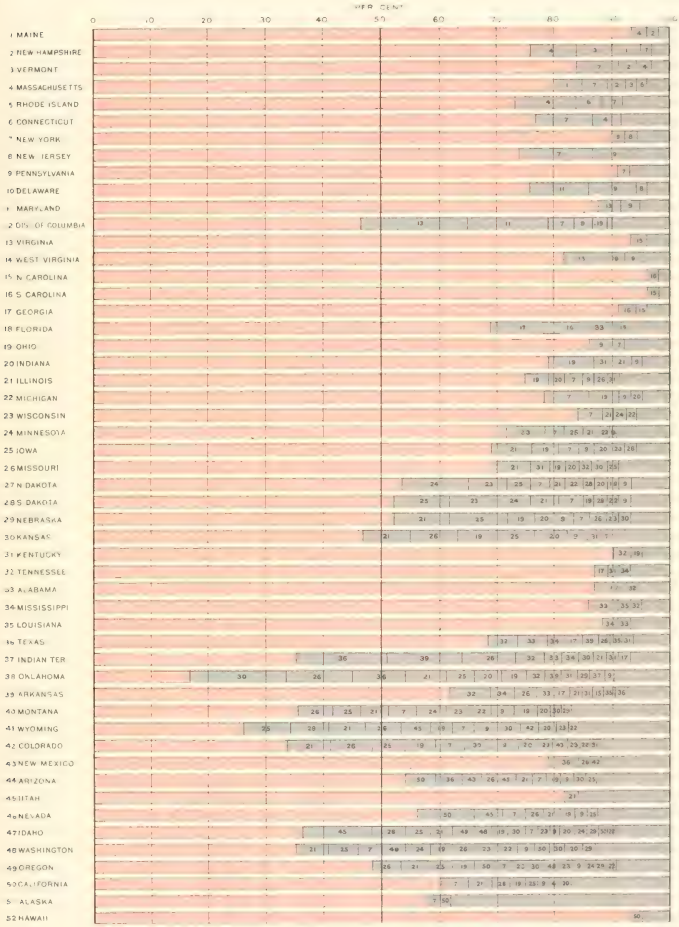
CONSTITUENTS OF THE MALE POPULATION OF VOTING AGE 1900



COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES INCLUDING RESIDENT NATIVES, NATIVE IMMIGRANTS AND FOREIGN BORN, WITH PER CENT OF NATIVE EMIGRANTS: 1900.

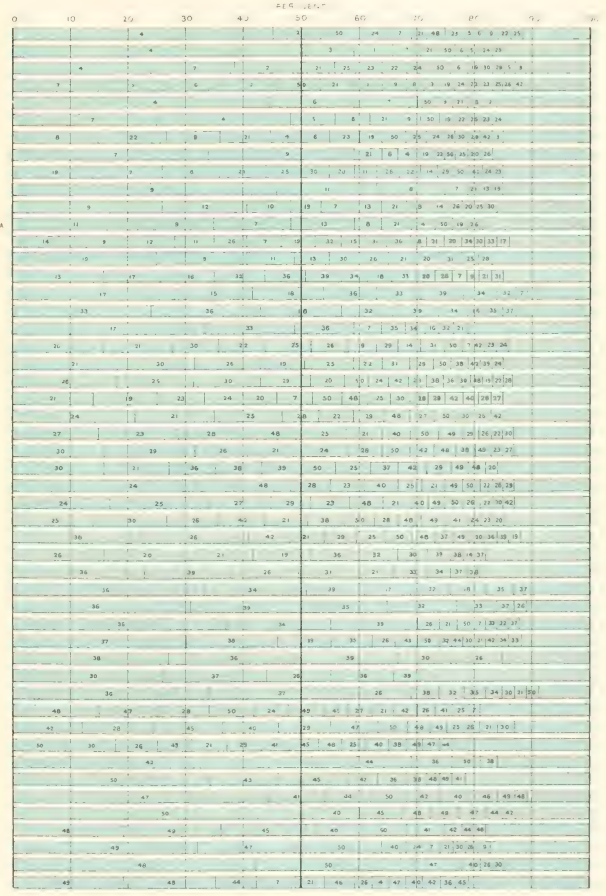


STATE OF BIRTH OF THE NATIVE POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES 1900

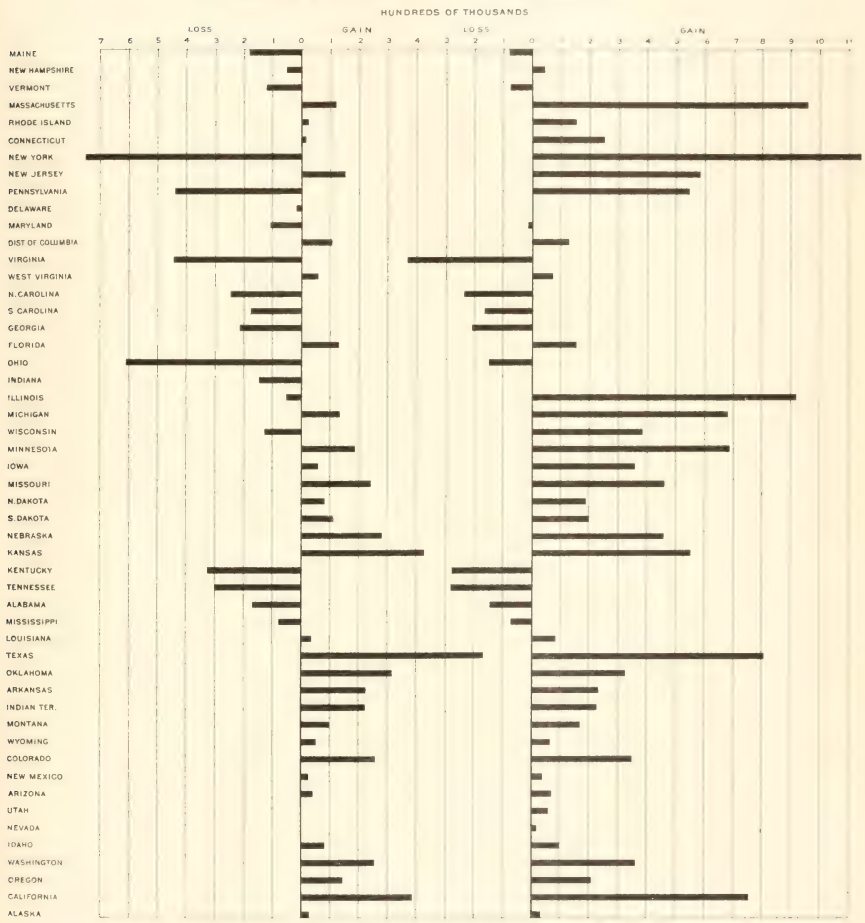


Numbers in diagram are the geological territories.

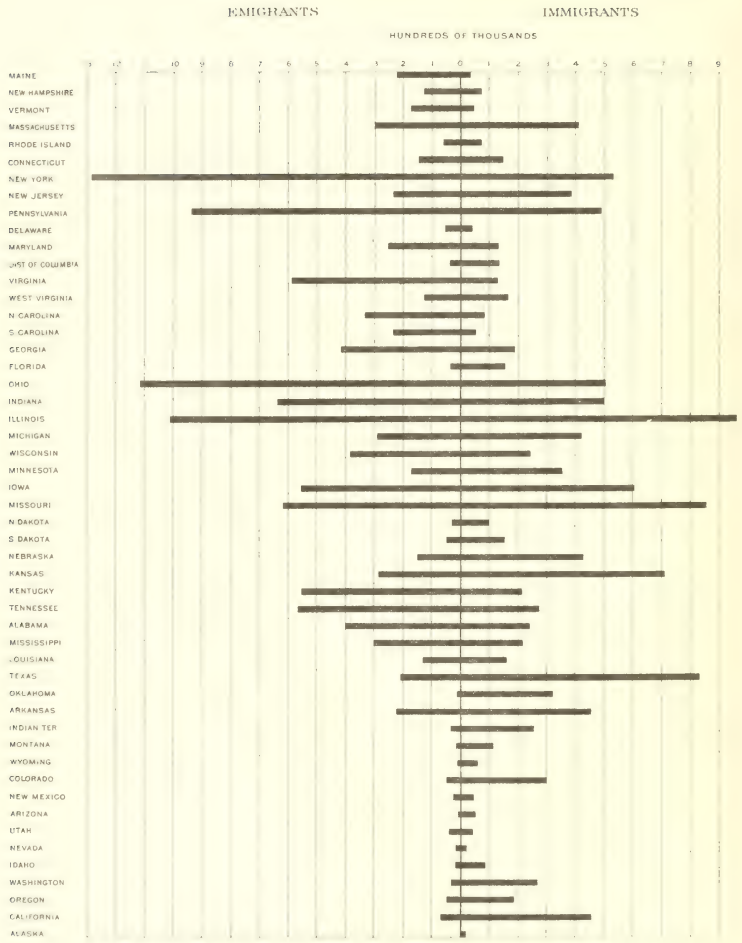
DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BORN IN EACH SPECIFIED STATE AND TERRITORY WHO ARE LIVING IN OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900

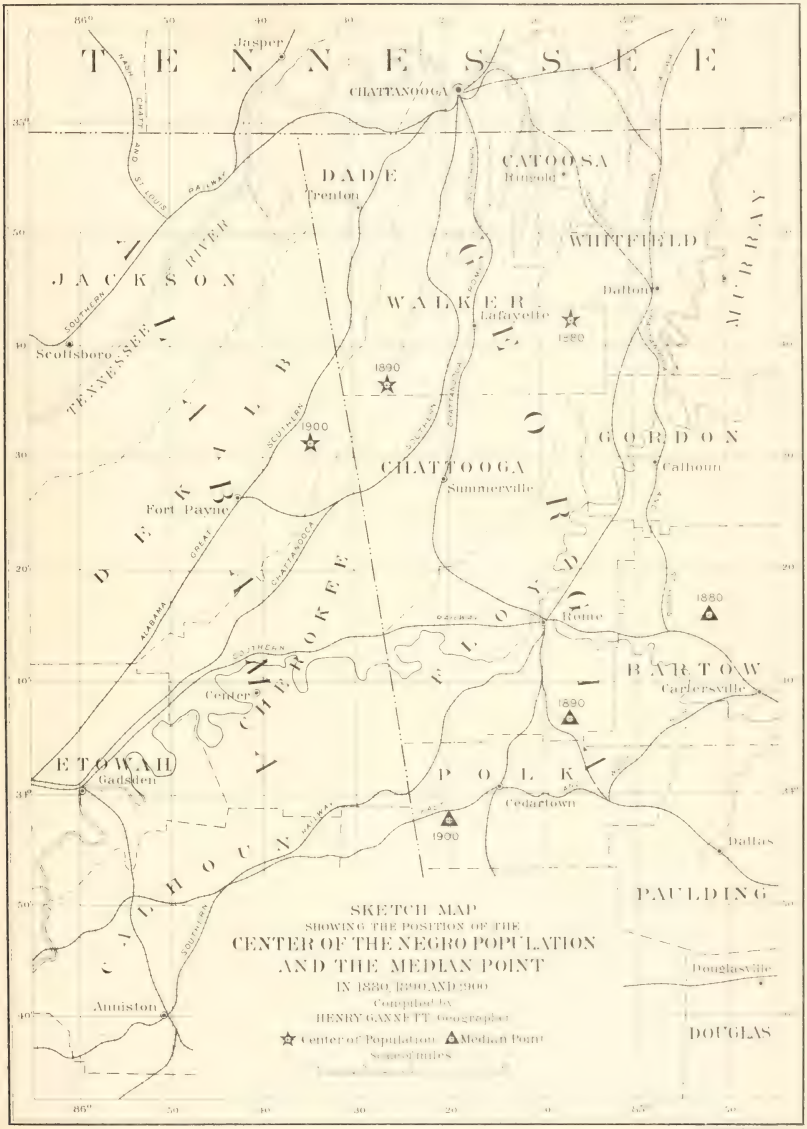


NET RESULTS OF MIGRATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900

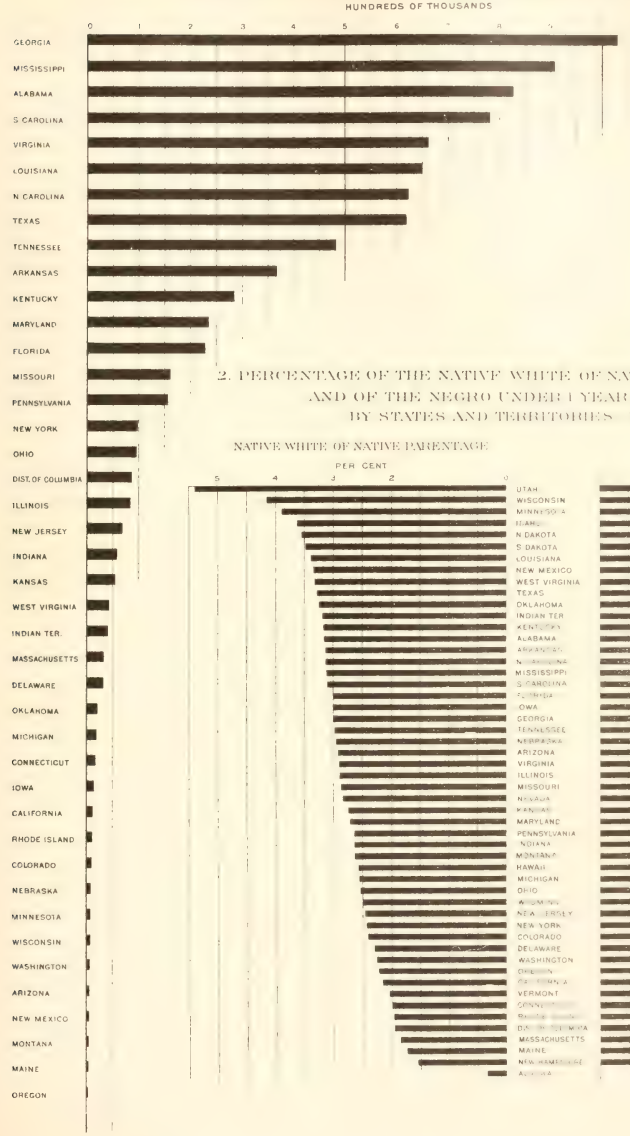


INTERSTATE MIGRATION: 1900



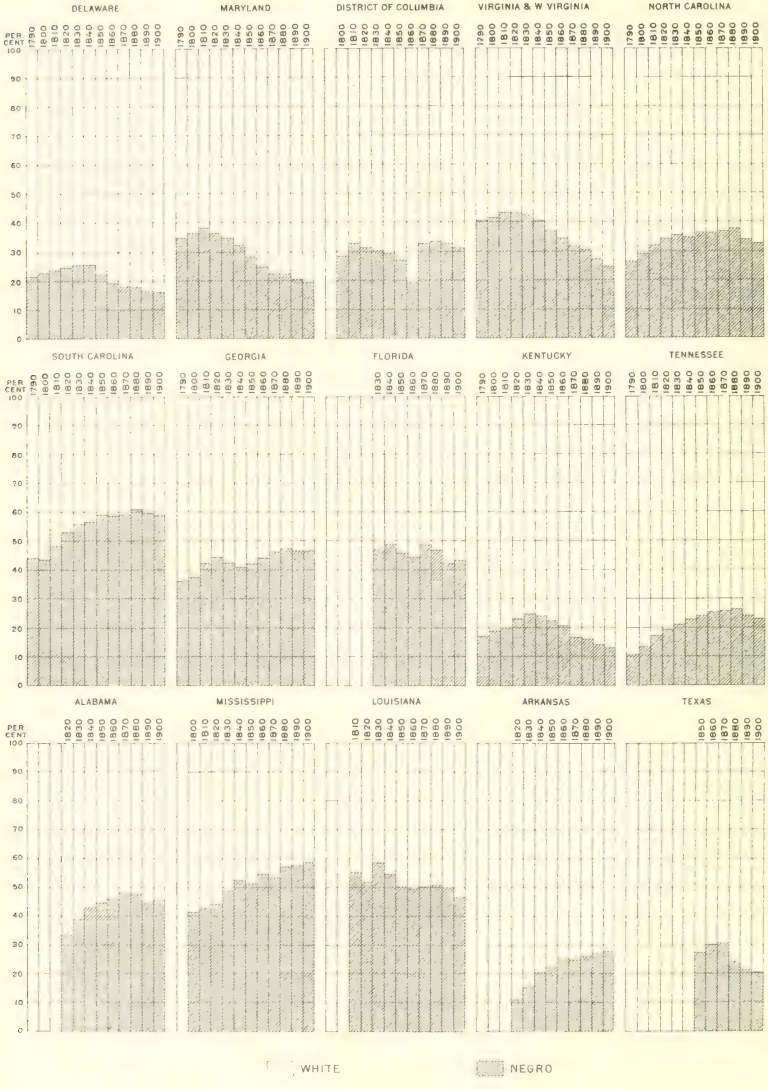

TENNESSEE
Jasper
CHATTANOOGA
DADE
Trenton
CATOOSA
Ringold
WHITFIELD
Dalton
MURRAY
JACKSON
WALKER
Lafayette
1880
Scottsboro
TENNESSEE RIVER
1890
1900
DE KALB
GORDON
Calhoun
CHATTOOGA
Summerville
Fort Payne
Rome
1880
BARTOW
Cartersville
CHEROKEE
Center
1890
ETOWAH
Gadsden
POLK
Cedartown
1900
Dallas
CALHOUN
PAULDING
Douglasville
Anniston
DOUGLAS
SKETCH MAP
SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE
CENTER OF THE NEGRO POPULATION
AND THE MEDIAN POINT
IN 1830, 1890 AND 1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT, Geographer
Center of Population
Median Point
Scale of Miles

1. NEGRO POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.



2. PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIVE WHITE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE AND OF THE NEGRO UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900

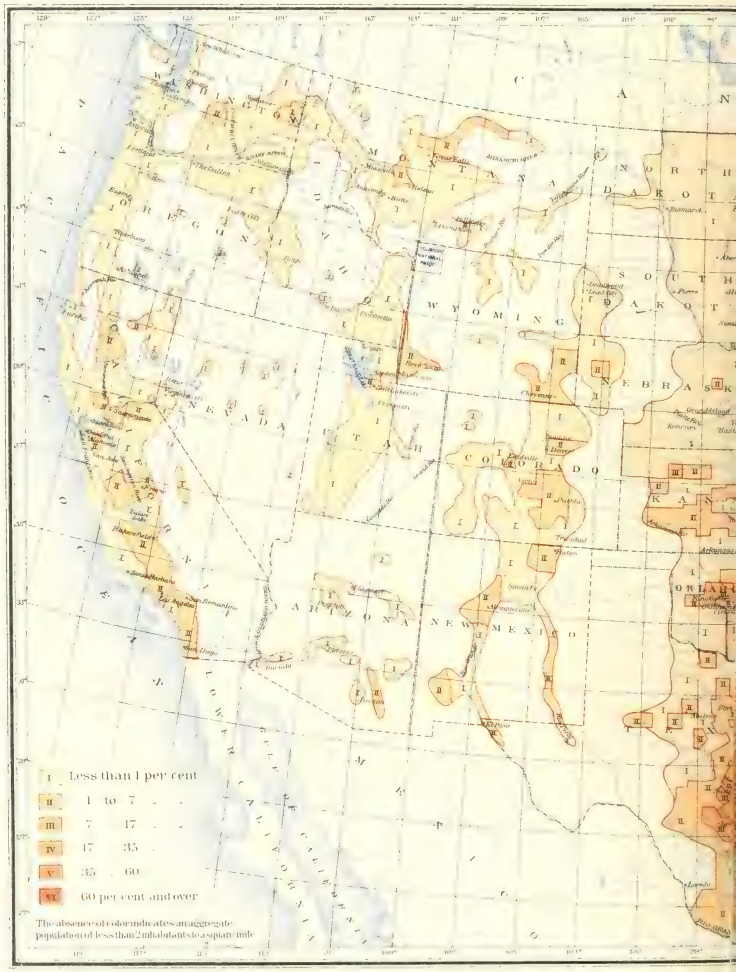
PERCENTAGE OF WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CERTAIN STATES AT EACH CENSUS



JULIUS BIEN & CO. LITH.

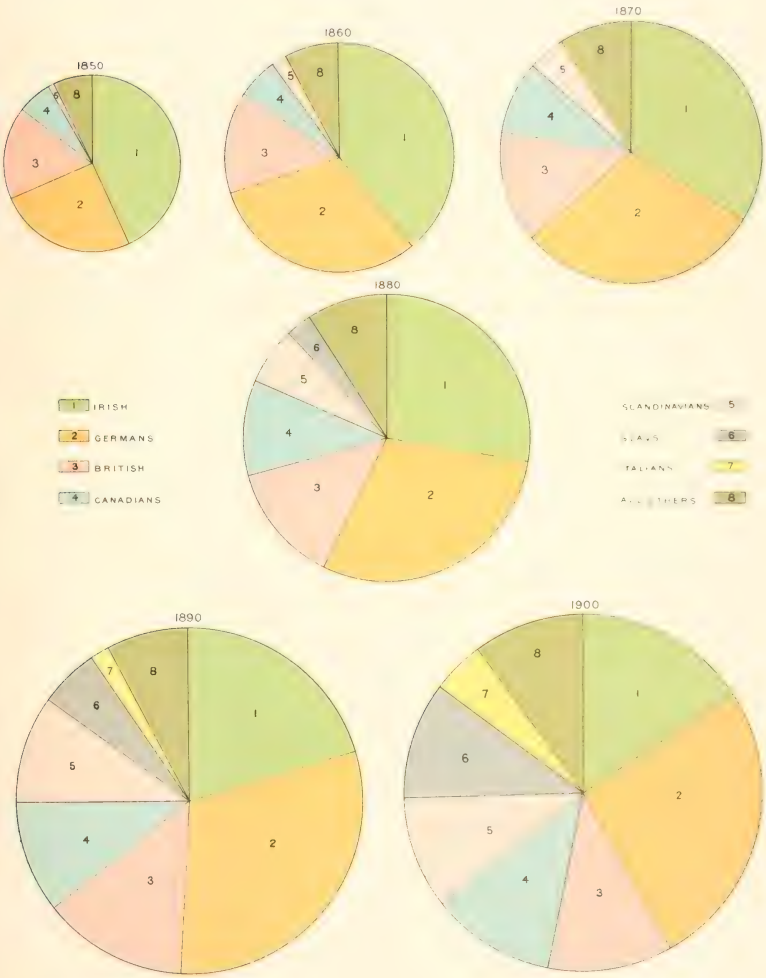
I Less than 1 to a sq mile
II 1 to 4
III 4 8
IV 8 15
V 15 25
VI 25 and over
The absence of color indicates an aggregate population of less than 1 inhabitant to a square mile

DENSITY OF NEGRO POPULATION
of the
UNITED STATES
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER

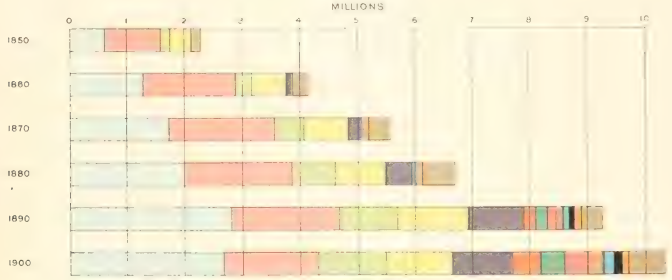

I Less than 1 per cent
II 1 to 7
III 7 17
IV 17 35
V 35 60
VI 60 per cent and over
The absence of color indicates an aggregate population of less than 2 inhabitants to a square mile
MONTANA
WYOMING
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OREGON
CALIFORNIA

PROPORTION OF NEGRO TO TOTAL POPULATION
of the
UNITED STATES
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER

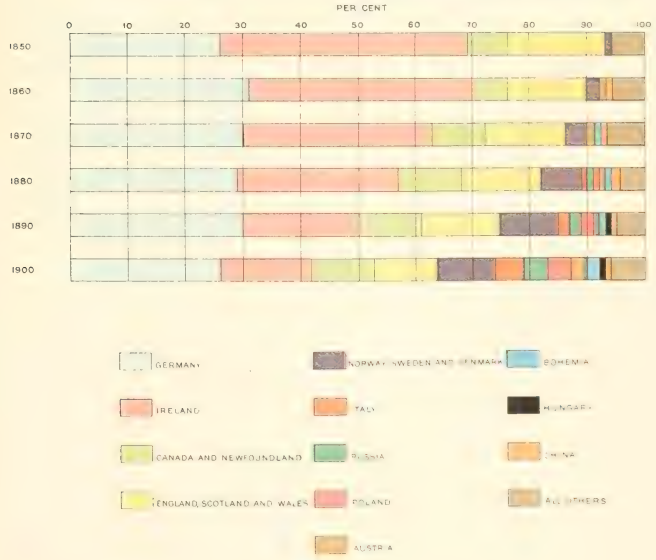
FOREIGN BORN AT EACH CENSUS, WITH THE PROPORTION OF EACH LEADING NATIONALITY: 1850 TO 1900



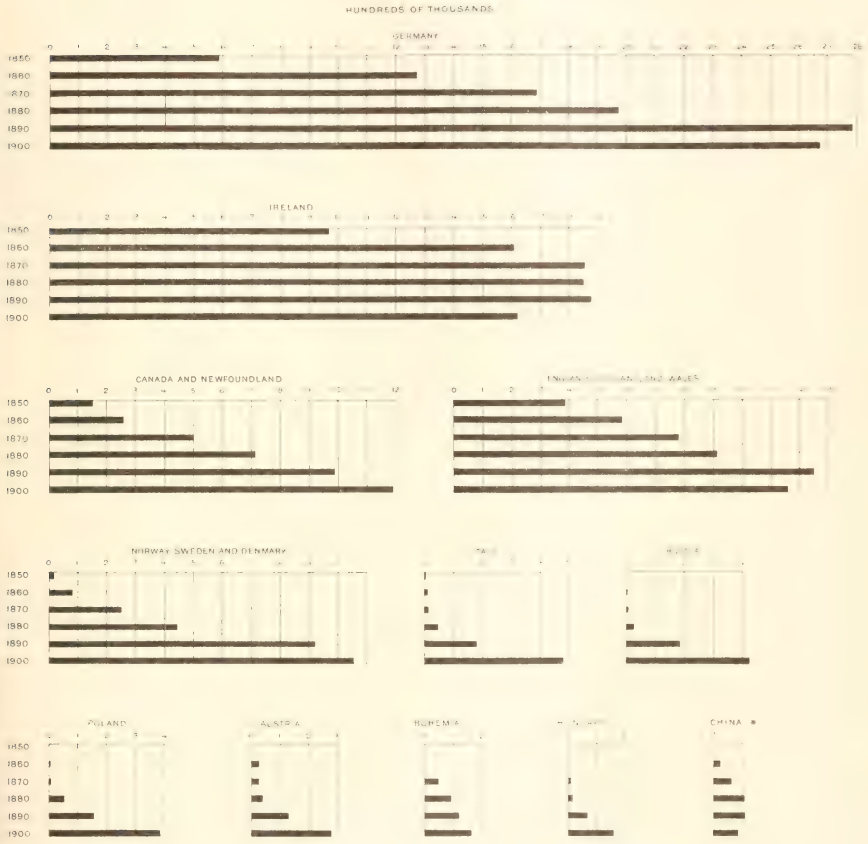
1. TOTAL FOREIGN BORN AT EACH CENSUS WITH THE NUMBER OF EACH LEADING NATIONALITY: 1850 TO 1900



2. PROPORTION WHICH EACH OF THE LEADING NATIONALITIES BEARS TO THE TOTAL FOREIGN BORN AT EACH CENSUS: 1850 TO 1900

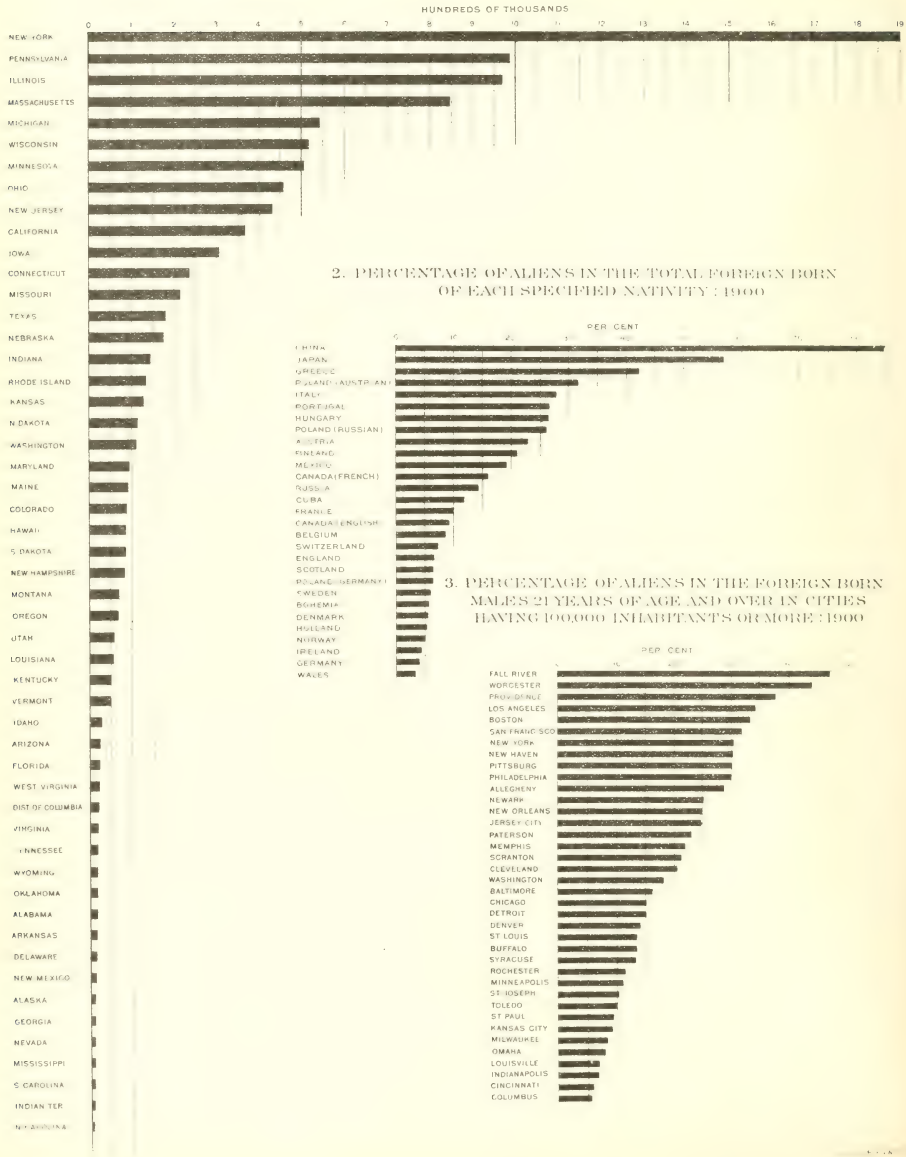


FOREIGN BORN OF EACH LEADING NATIONALITY AT EACH CENSUS: 1850 TO 1900.



* Does not include Hawaii

1. FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.



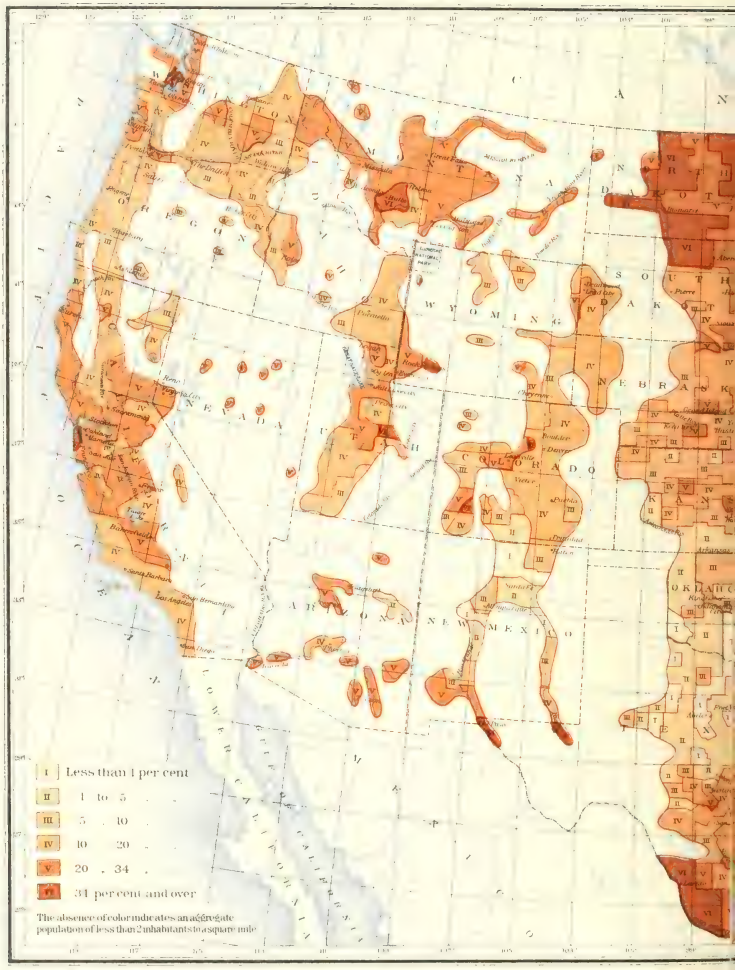
2. PERCENTAGE OF ALIENS IN THE TOTAL FOREIGN BORN OF EACH SPECIFIED NATIVITY: 1900

3. PERCENTAGE OF ALIENS IN THE FOREIGN BORN MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN CITIES HAVING 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE: 1900

I. Less than 1 to a sq. mile
II. 1 to 2
III. 2 to 8
IV. 8 to 15
V. 15 to 25
VI. 25 and over
The intensity of color indicates an aggregate population of less than 2 inhabitants to a square mile
WYOMING
NEVADA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO

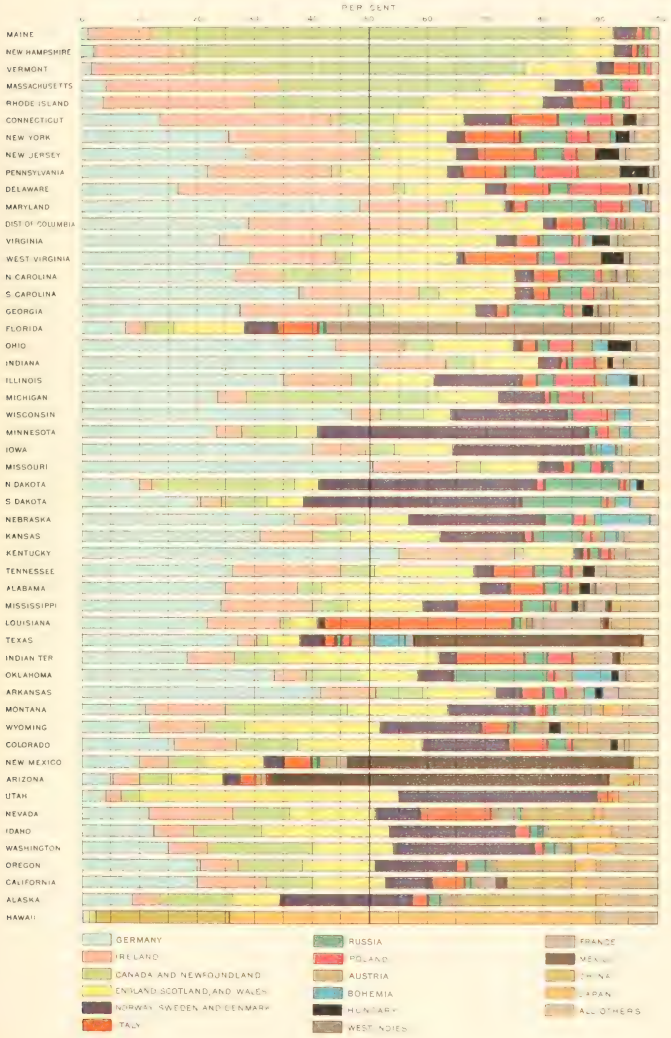
DENSITY OF FOREIGN BORN POPULATION
of the
UNITED STATES
at the Twelfth Census
1900

Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER.


I Less than 1 per cent
II 1 to 5 .
III 5 . 10 .
IV 10 . 20 .
V 20 . 34 .
VI 34 per cent and over
The absence of color indicates an aggregate population of less than 2 inhabitants to a square mile

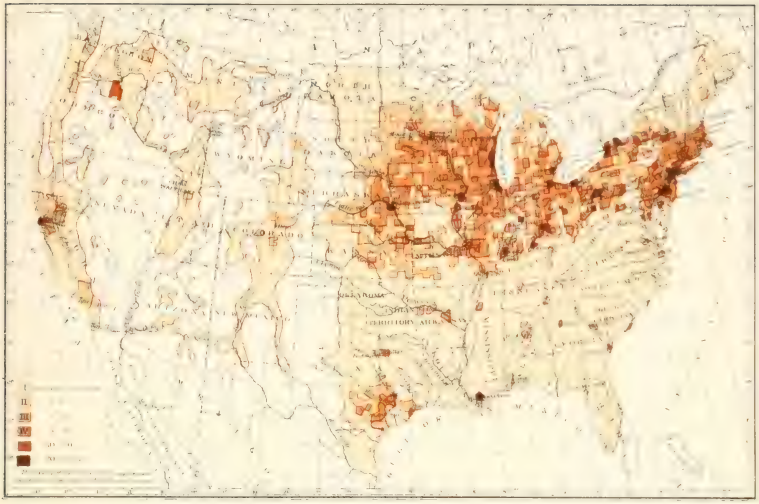
PROPORTION
OF FOREIGN BORN TO TOTAL POPULATION
of the
UNITED STATES
at the twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER

PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN OF EACH LEADING NATIONALITY, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900

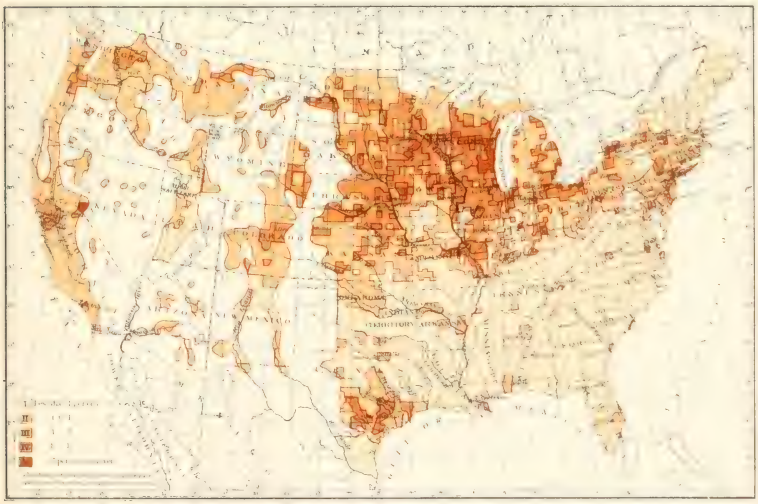


PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN OF EACH LEADING NATIONALITY, IN CITIES OF 100,000 AND OVER: 1900

1. DENSITY OF NATIVES OF GERMANY: 1900



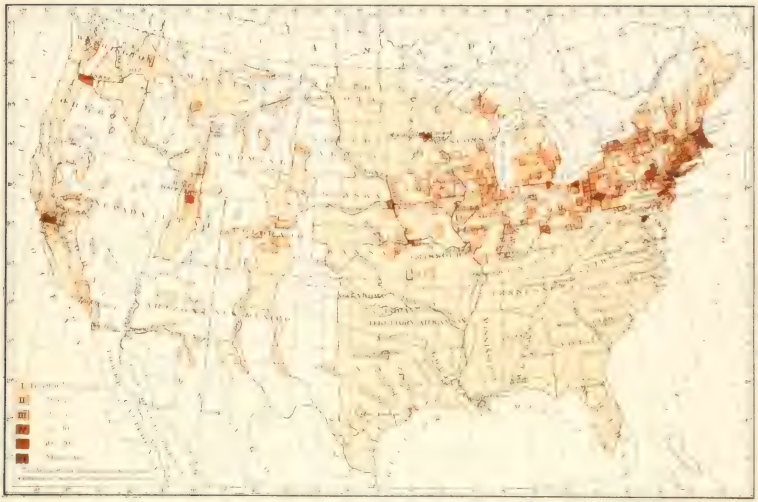
2. PROPORTION OF NATIVES OF GERMANY TO TOTAL POPULATION: 1900



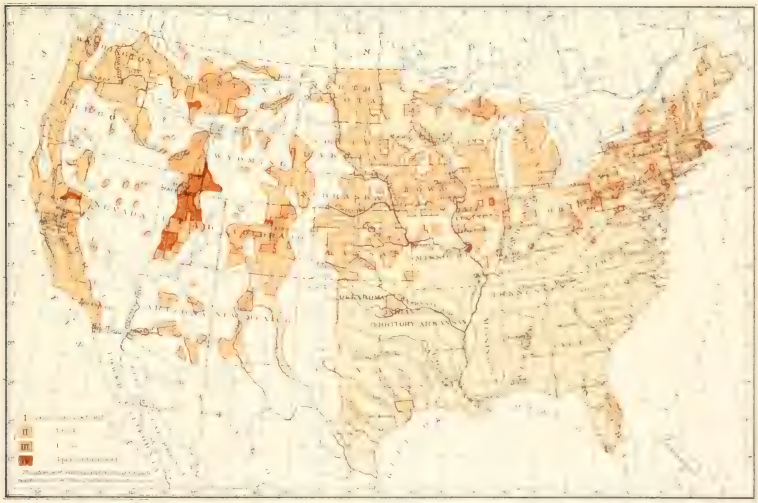
1. DENSITY OF NATIVES OF IRELAND. 1900

2. PROPORTION OF NATIVES OF IRELAND TO TOTAL POPULATION. 1900

1. DENSITY OF NATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN 1900

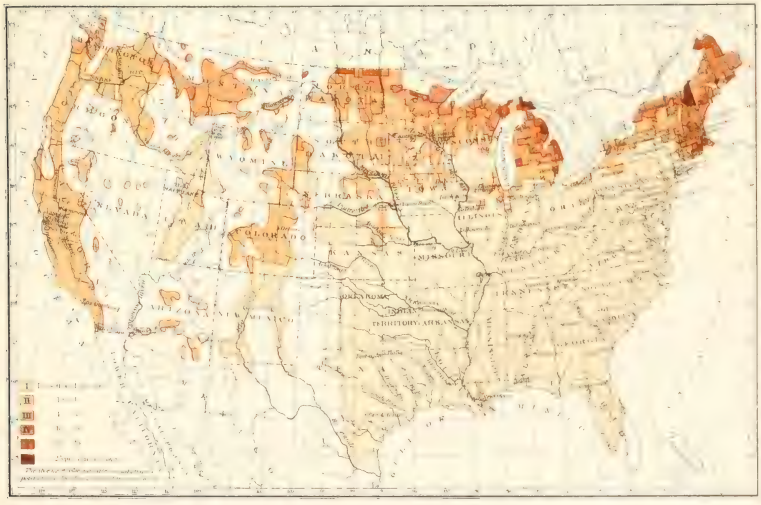


2. PROPORTION OF NATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN TO TOTAL POPULATION 1900



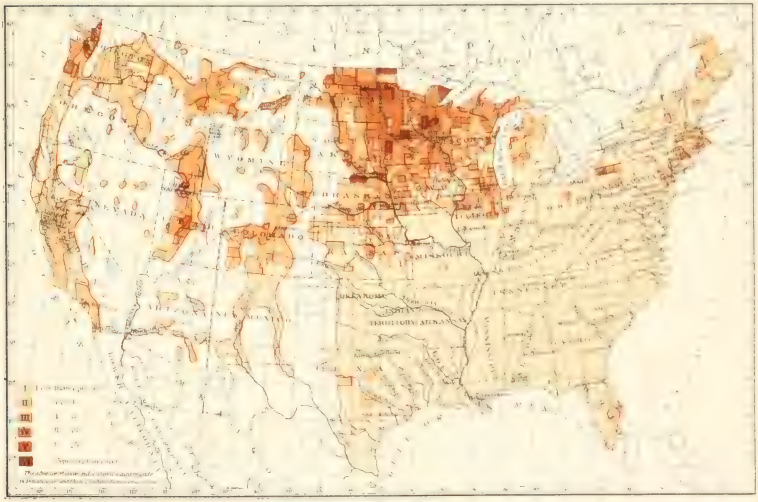
1. DENSITY OF NATIVES OF CANADA. 1900

2. PROPORTION OF NATIVES OF CANADA TO TOTAL POPULATION. 1900



1. DENSITY OF SCANDINAVIANS 1900

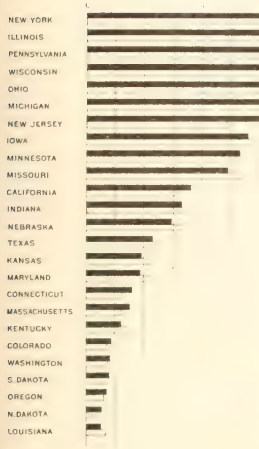
2. PROPORTION OF SCANDINAVIANS TO TOTAL POPULATION 1900



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROUPS OF NATIONS: 1900 AND 1890

1 TEUTONS

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS



2 GRECO-LATINS

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS

3 IRISH

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS

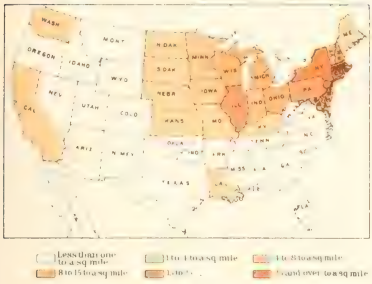
4 SLAVS

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS

1900 1890

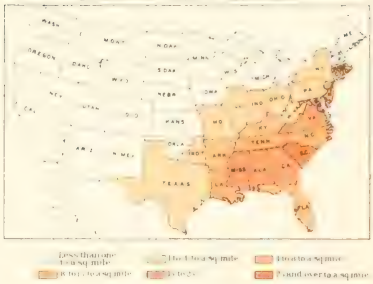
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROUPS OF NATIONS: 1900 AND 1890

1. DENSITY OF FOREIGN BORN POPULATION 1900



Less than one to a sq. mile
1 to 4 to a sq. mile
4 to 8 to a sq. mile
8 to 16 to a sq. mile
16 to 64
64 and over to a sq. mile

2. DENSITY OF NEGRO POPULATION 1900

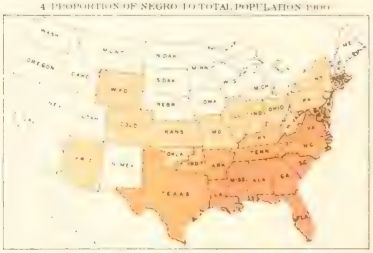


Less than one to a sq. mile
1 to 4 to a sq. mile
4 to 8 to a sq. mile
8 to 16 to a sq. mile
16 to 64
64 and over to a sq. mile

3. PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN TO TOTAL POPULATION 1900

Less than one per cent
1 to 5 per cent
5 to 10 per cent
10 to 20
20 to 41
41 per cent and over

4. PROPORTION OF NEGRO TO TOTAL POPULATION 1900



Less than one per cent
1 to 5 per cent
5 to 10 per cent
10 to 30 per cent
30 per cent and over

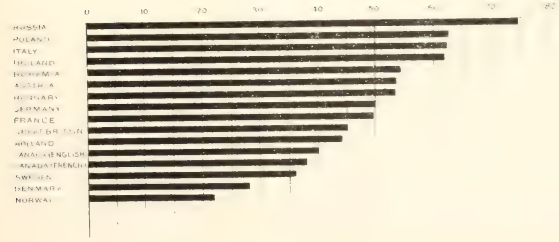
5. INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE FOREIGN BORN 1890 TO 1900

Proportional increase
Proportional decrease

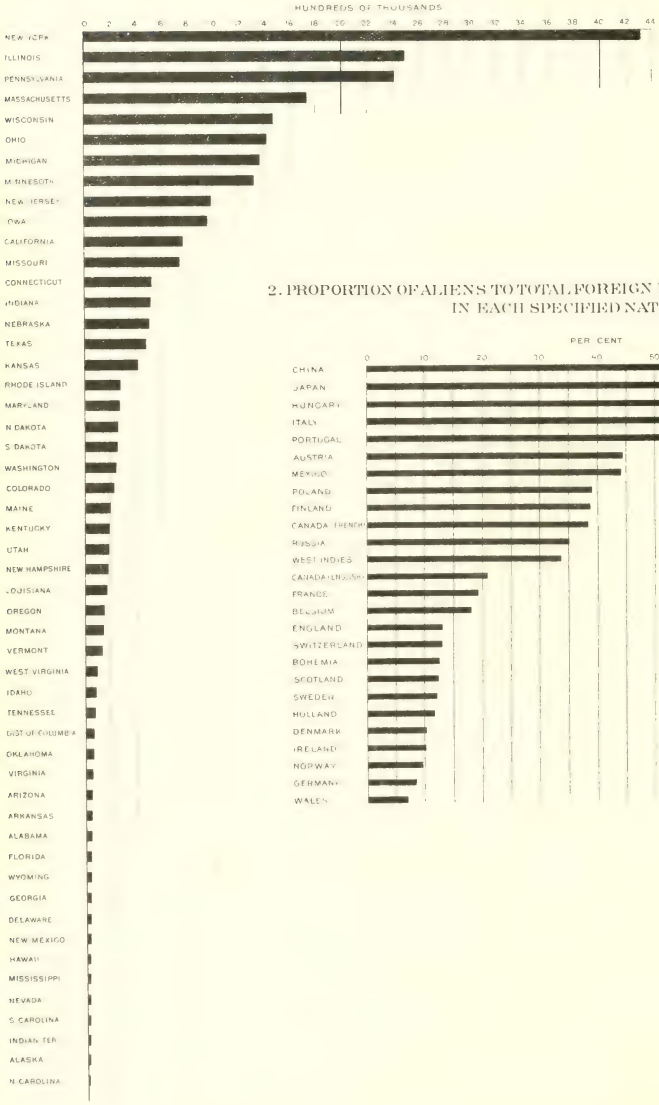
6. INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE NEGRO POPULATION 1890 TO 1900

1. DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVES OF CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES: 1900

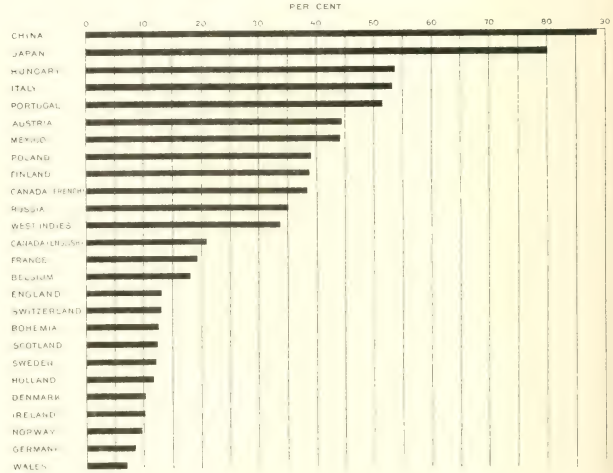
2. PERCENTAGE OF EACH NATIVITY IN CITIES OF 25,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE: 1900

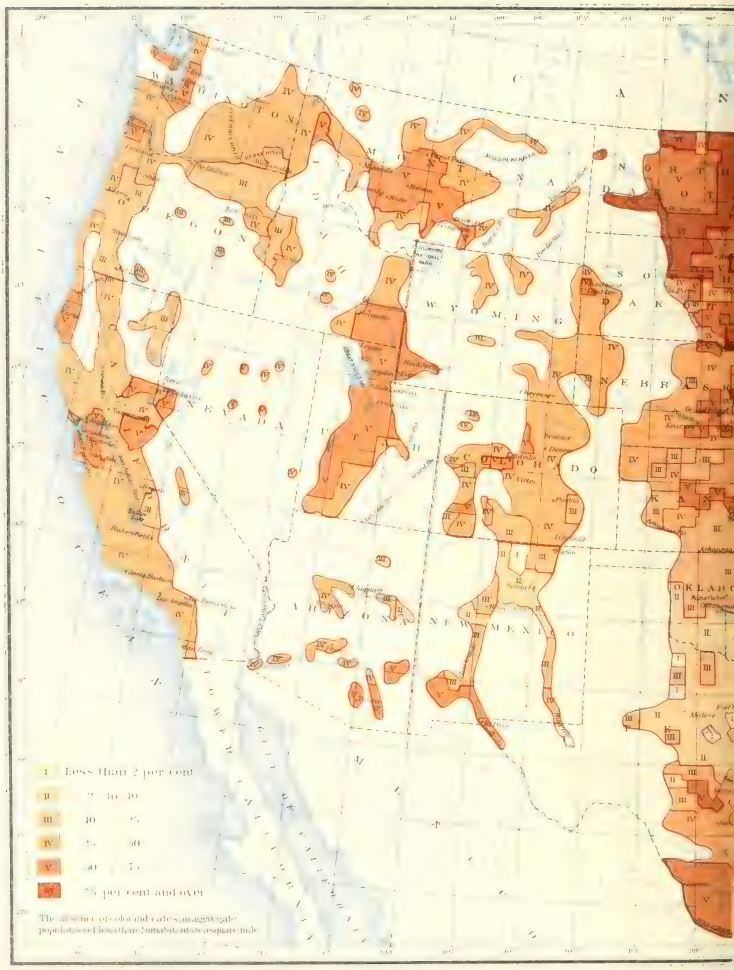


1. WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE, INCLUDING FOREIGN BORN WHITES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.



2. PROPORTION OF ALIENS TO TOTAL FOREIGN BORN MALES OF VOTING AGE IN EACH SPECIFIED NATIVITY: 1900.

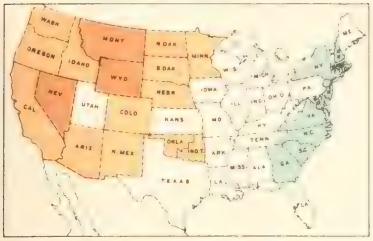



I Less than 2 per cent
II 2 to 10
III 10 "
IV " 30
V 30 "
75 per cent and over

PROPORTION
OF WHITES OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE
TO TOTAL POPULATION
IN THE
UNITED STATES
at the Twelfth Census
1900

Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT
GEOGRAPHER

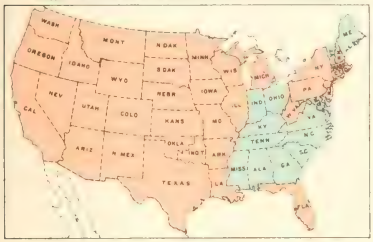
1 THE PREDOMINATING SEX 1900



Females in excess
Males in excess less than 5 per cent
5 to 10 per cent
10 to 20 per cent
20 per cent and over

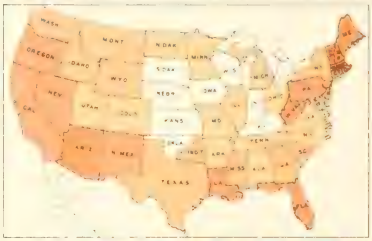
2 PROPORTION OF DIVORCED TO MARRIED 1900

3 GAIN OR LOSS AS THE RESULT OF ALL MIGRATION: 1900

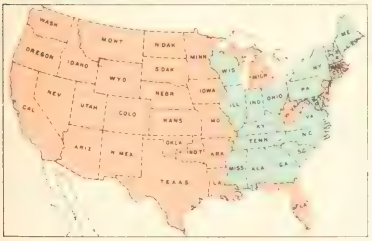


Gain
Loss

4 PROPORTION OF ALIENS TO FOREIGN BORN MALES 2 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER 1900



5 GAIN OR LOSS AS THE RESULT OF INTERSTATE MIGRATION: 1900

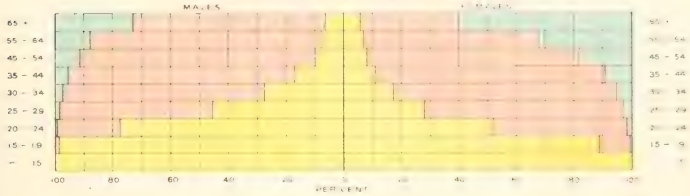


Gain
Loss

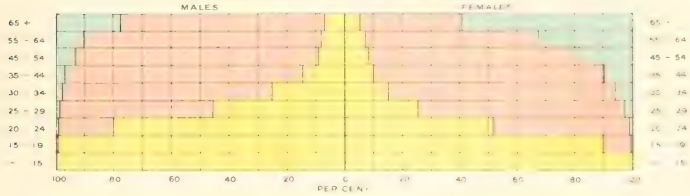
6 PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN WHITES 2 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO CANNOT SPEAK ENGLISH 1900

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, IN PROPORTIONS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH AGE GROUP

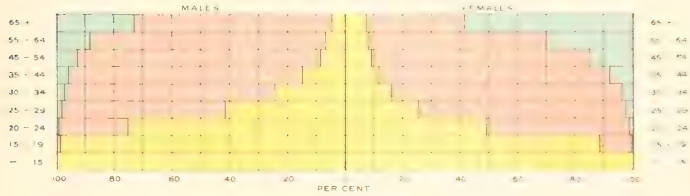
AGGREGATE POPULATION: 1900



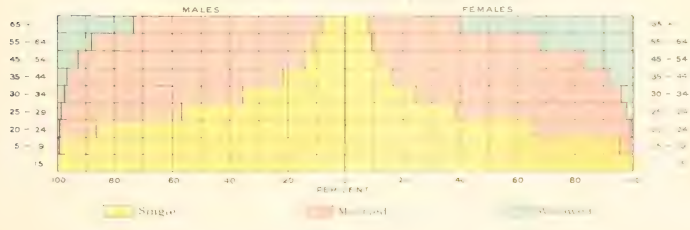
AGGREGATE POPULATION: 1890



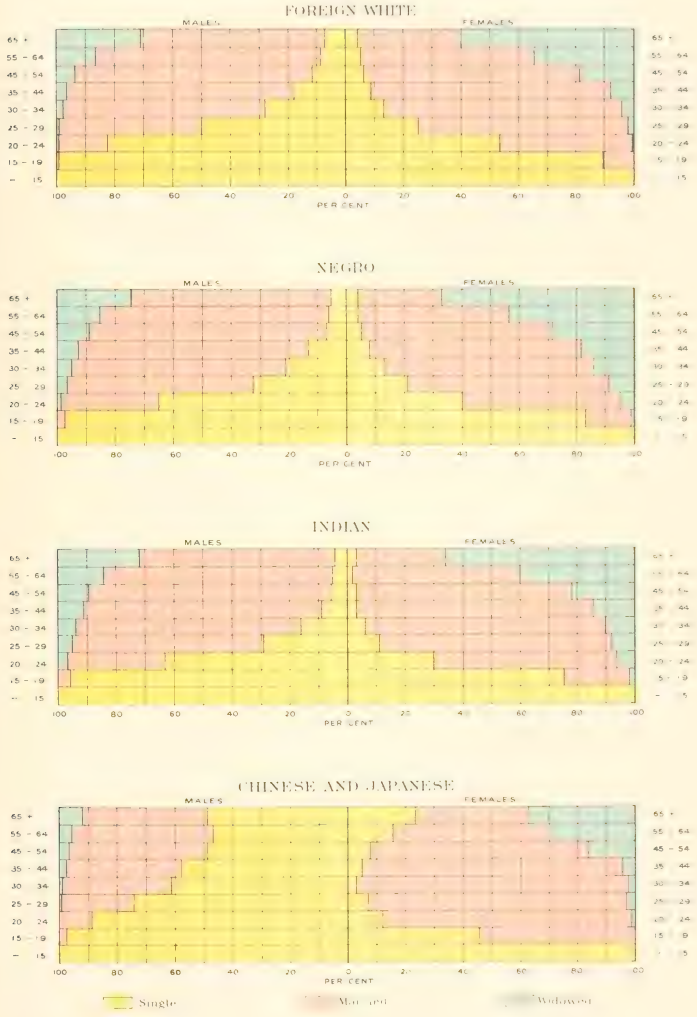
NATIVE WHITE OF NATIVE PARENTS: 1900



NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN PARENTS: 1900



CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, IN PROPORTIONS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH AGE GROUP: 1900



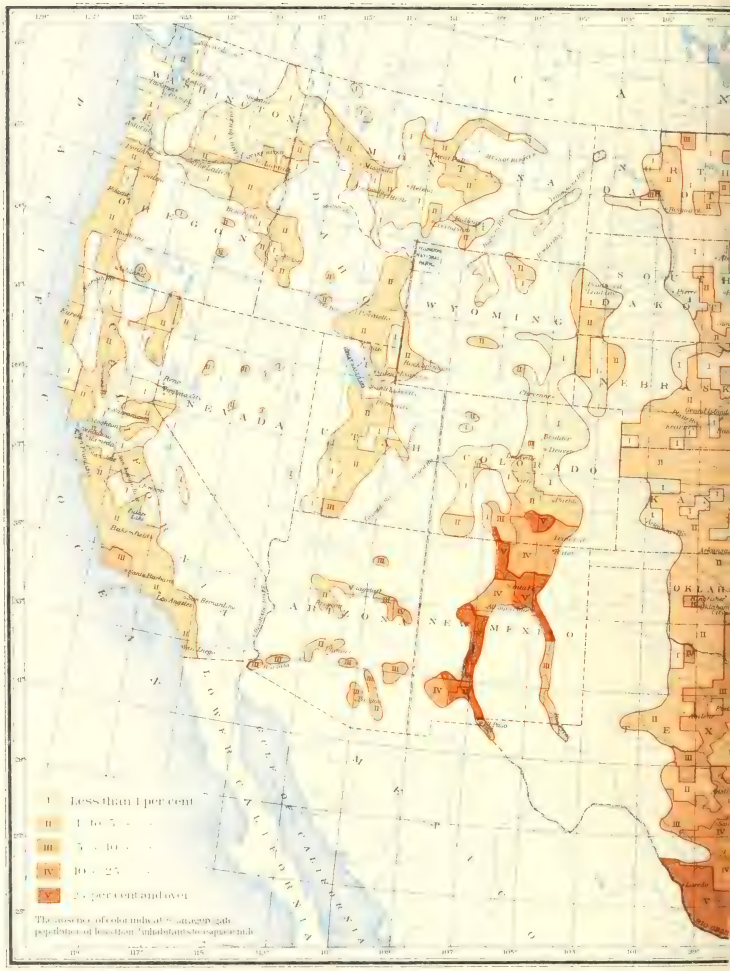
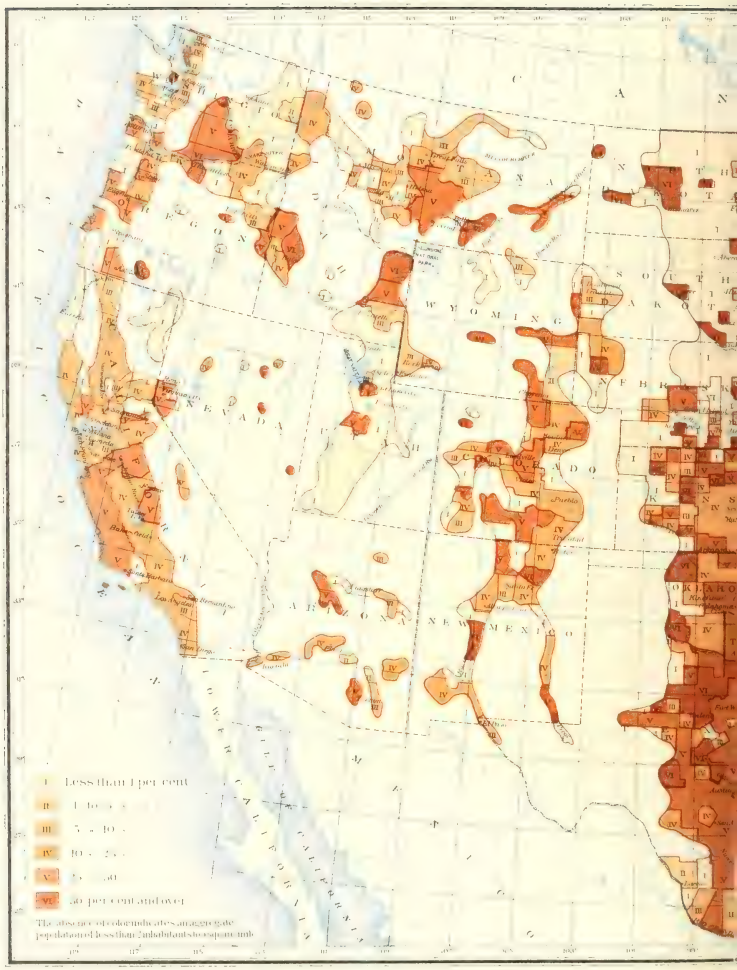

I Less than 1 per cent
II 1 to 5 " "
III 5 " 10 " "
IV 10 " 25 " "
V 25 per cent and over
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA

PLATE No. 79

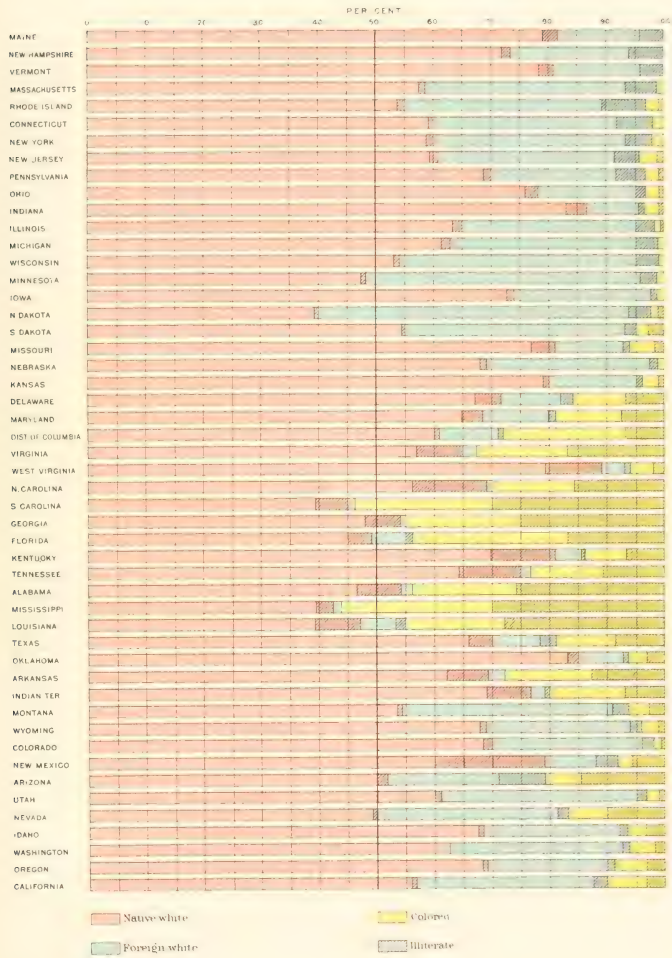
PROPORTION OF ILLITERATES
AMONG NATIVE WHITE VOTERS
of the
UNITED STATES
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT GEOGRAPHER
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE ONTARIO
MEXICO
BAHAMAS



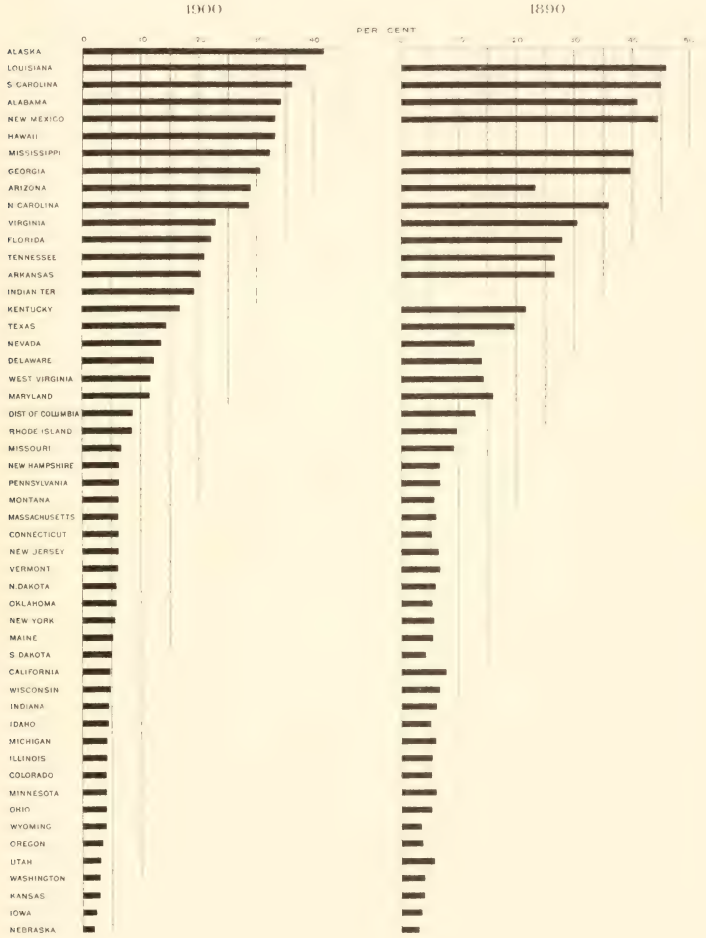
I Less than 1 per cent
II 1 to 5
III 5 to 10
IV 10 to 25
V 25 to 50
VI 50 per cent and over
The absence of color indicates an aggregate population of less than 2 inhabitants to a square mile
WYOMING
NEVADA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
Pueblo

PROPORTION OF ILLITERATES
AMONG NEGRO VOTERS
IN THE
UNITED STATES
at the Twelfth Census
1900
HENRY GANNETT
GEOGRAPHER

MALES OF VOTING AGE BY COLOR AND NATIVITY, AND BY ILLITERACY: 1900



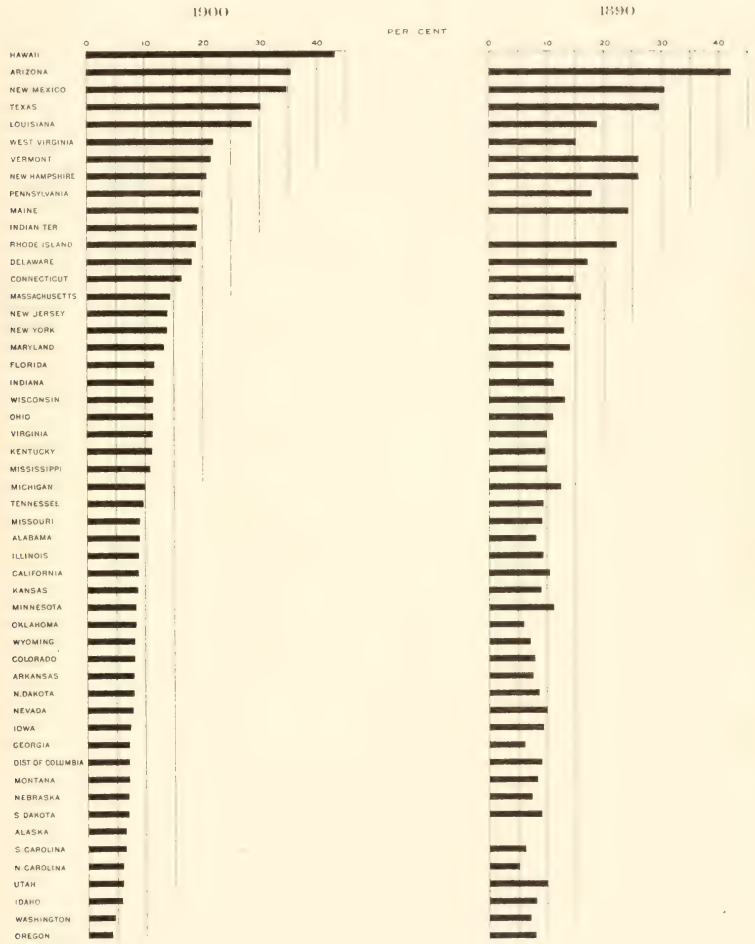
PROPORTION OF ILLITERATES AMONG THE TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER



PROPORTION OF ILLITERATES AMONG THE NATIVE WHITE POPULATION

10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

PROPORTION OF ILLITERATES AMONG THE FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER



PROPORTION OF ILLITERATES AMONG THE NEGRO POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

PROPORTION OF WHITE PERSONS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, WHO CANNOT SPEAK ENGLISH 1900

CLASSIFICATION OF THE OCCUPATIONS BY RACE AND NATIVITY: 1900

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS

1 AGRICULTURAL LABORERS
2 FARMERS, ETC.
3 ALL OTHERS

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

1 CLERGYMEN
2 LAWYERS
3 PHYSICIANS
4 TEACHERS
5 ALL OTHERS

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE

1 BARBERS
2 HOUSEKEEPERS
3 LABORERS
4 LAUNDERERS
5 NURSES
6 SERVANTS
7 WATCHMEN, ETC.
8 ALL OTHERS

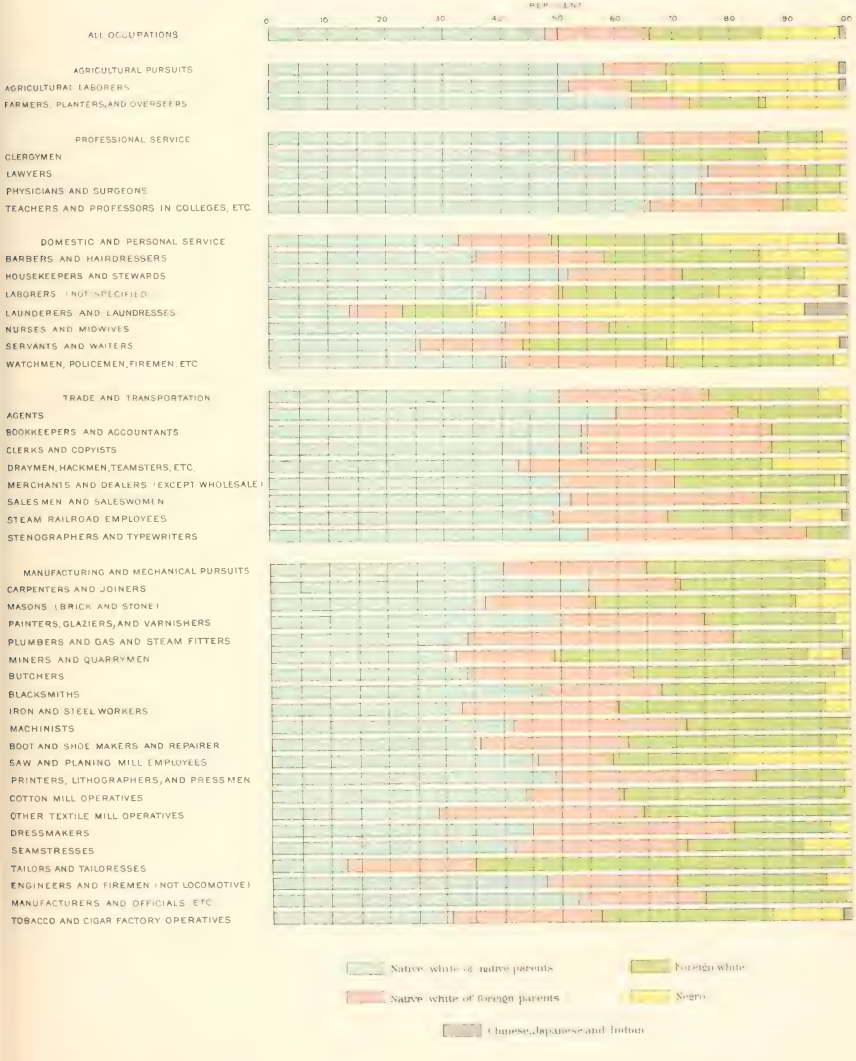
TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION

1 AGENTS
2 BOOKKEEPERS
3 CLERKS & SALESMEN
4 DRAYMEN, HACKMEN ETC.
5 MERCHANTS
6 SALESMEN
7 STEAM RAILROAD EMPL.
8 STREET RAILROAD EMPL.
9 ALL OTHERS

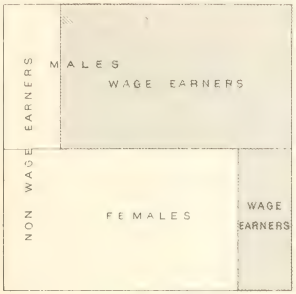
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS

1 APPRENTICES
2 MASONS
3 PAINTERS, ETC.
4 PLUMBERS
5 MINERS
6 BUTCHERS
7 BLACKSMITHS
8 IRON & STEEL WORKERS
9 MACHINISTS
10 PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS
11 SAW MILL EMPLOYEES
12 PLANERS ET.
13 COTTON MILL OPERATIVES
14 OTHER TEXTILE MILL OPERATIVES
15 DRESSMAKERS
16 SEAMSTRESSES
17 TAILORS
18 ENGINEERS
19 MANUFACTURERS ETC.
20 LITHO. & CIGAR FACTORY OPERATIVES
21 ALL OTHERS

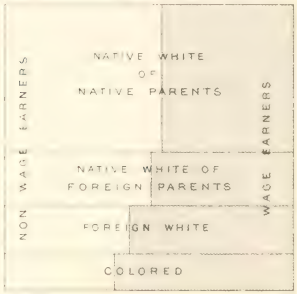
PROPORTIONS BY NATIVITY AND RACE OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS: 1900



1 POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX, CLASSIFIED AS WAGE EARNERS AND NON-WAGE EARNERS: 1900

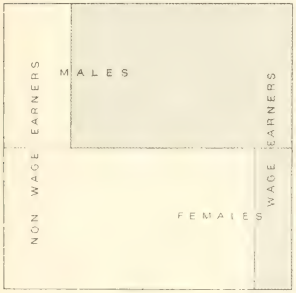


2 POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY COLOR AND GENERAL NATIVITY, CLASSIFIED AS WAGE EARNERS AND NON-WAGE EARNERS: 1900

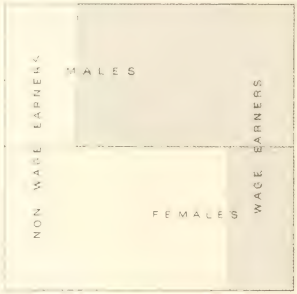


3 ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX, CLASSIFIED AS WAGE EARNERS AND NON-WAGE EARNERS: 1900

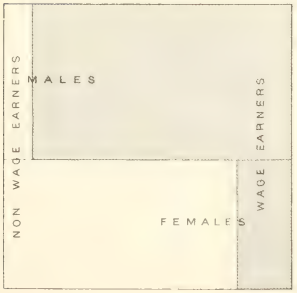
NATIVE WHITE OF NATIVE PARENTS



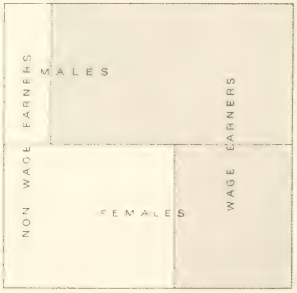
NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN PARENTS



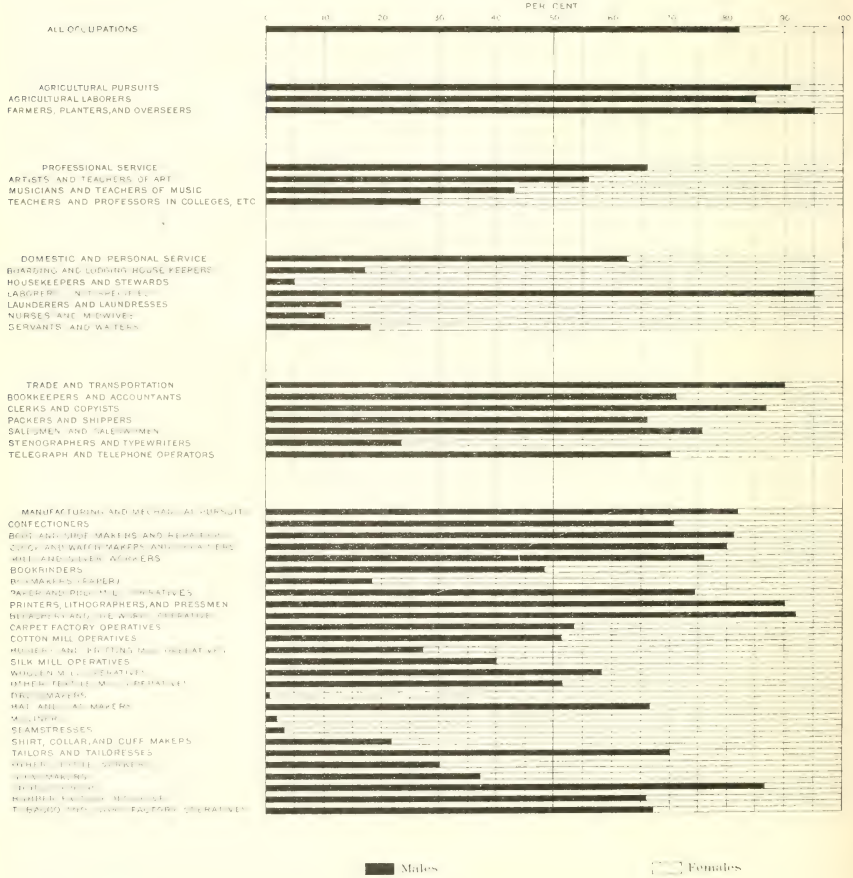
FOREIGN WHITE



COLORED

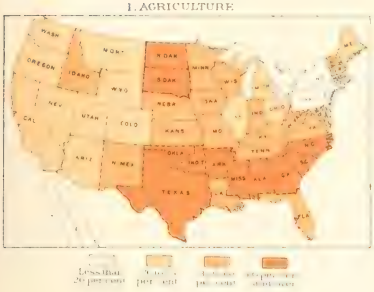


PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS AND IN CERTAIN OCCUPATION GROUPS: 1900



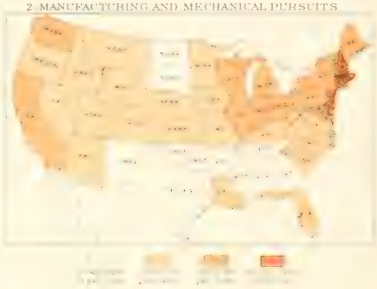
PROPORTIONS OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN CERTAIN GROUPS OF OCCUPATIONS TO ALL WAGE EARNERS: 1900

1. AGRICULTURE



Less than 20 per cent | 20 to 40 per cent | 40 to 60 per cent | 60 per cent and over

2. MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS

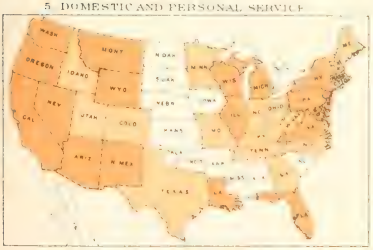


3. MINING AND QUARRYING

Less than 2 per cent | 2 to 5 per cent | 5 to 10 per cent | 10 per cent and over

4. TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION

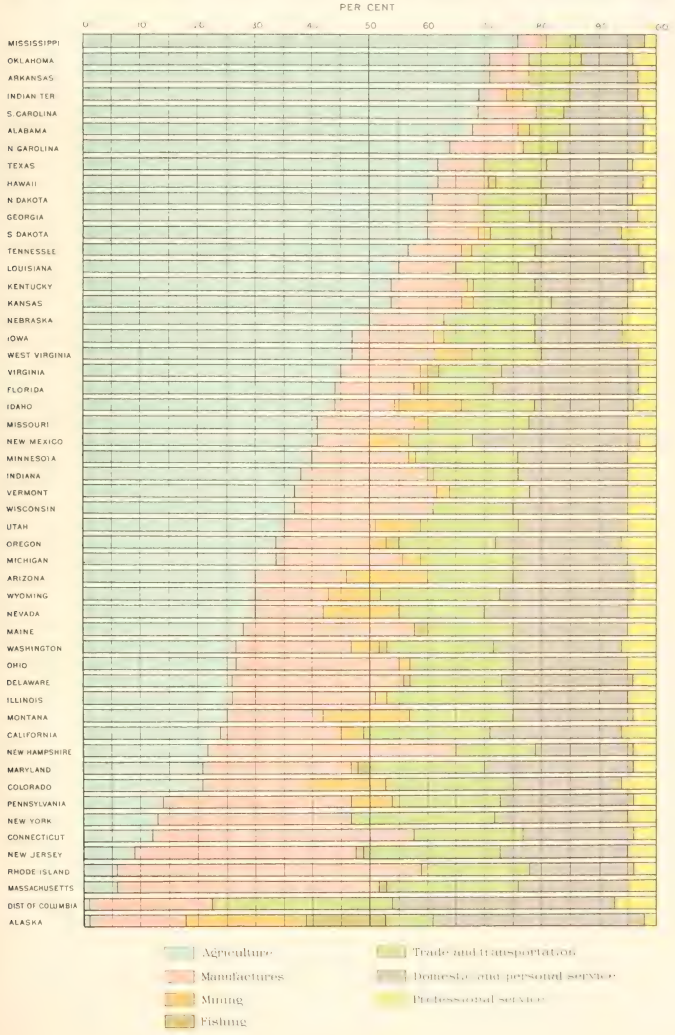
5. DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE



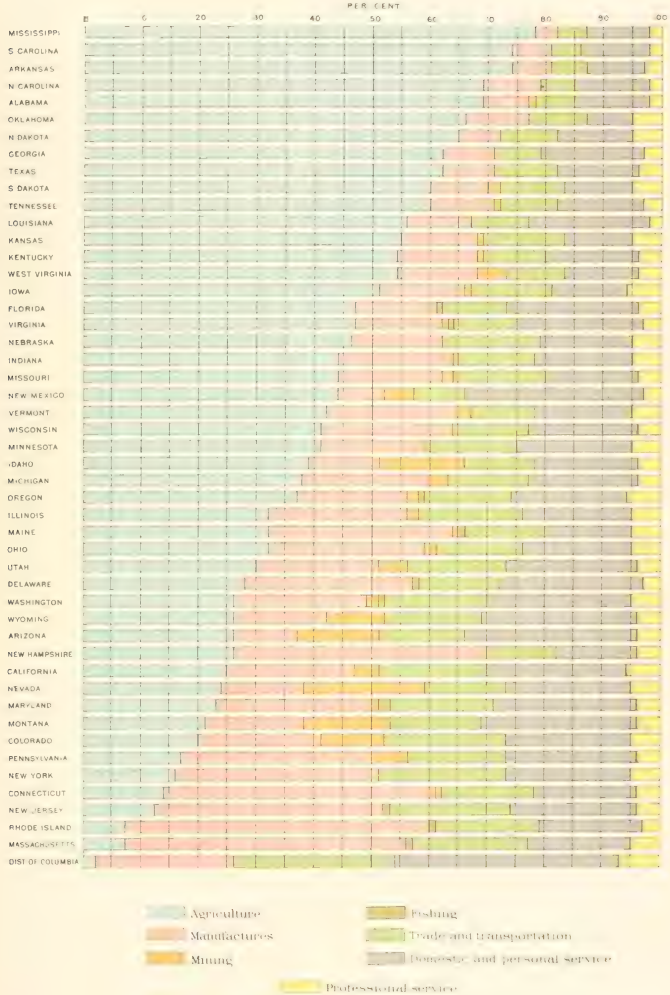
Less than 1 per cent | 1 to 2 per cent | 2 per cent and over

6. PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

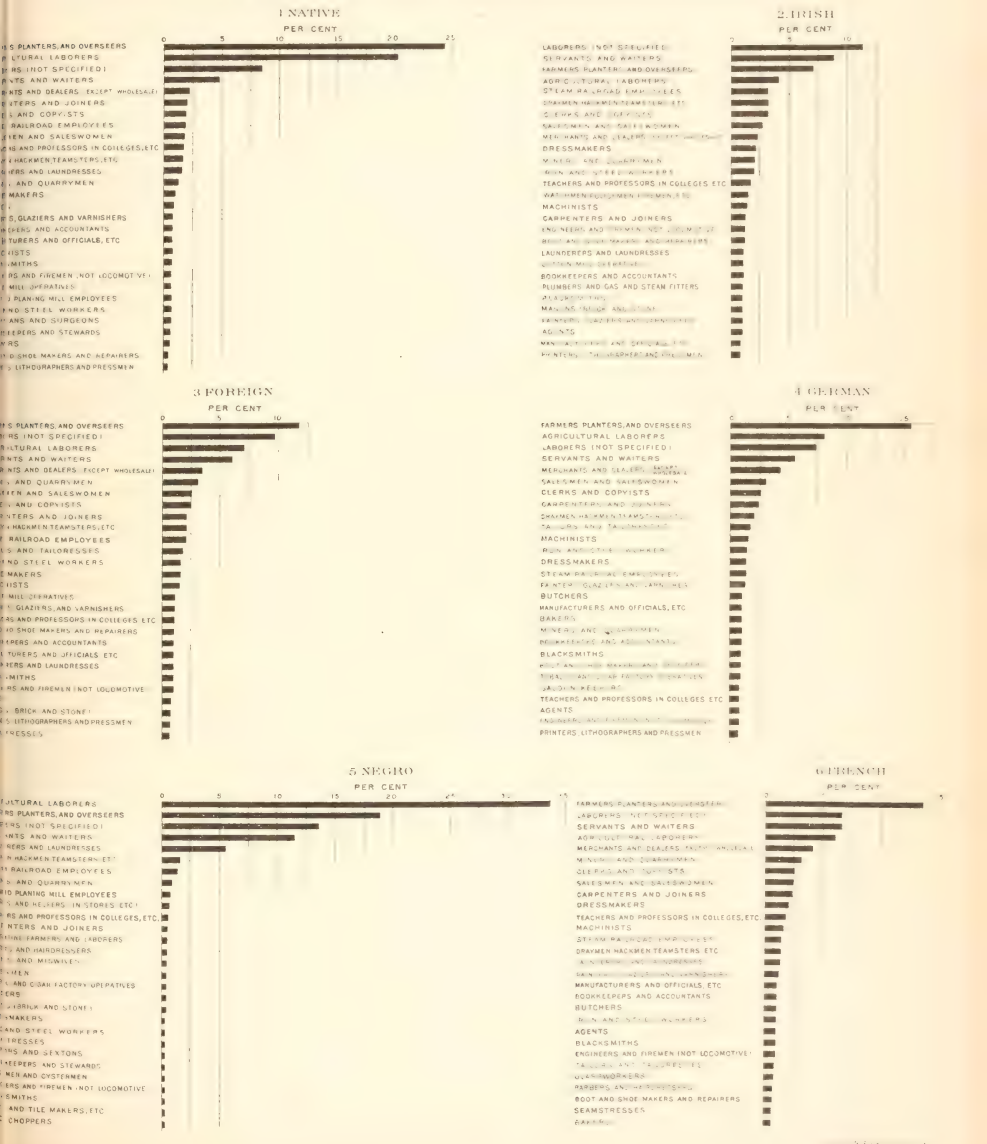
PROPORTIONS OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS: 1900



PROPORTIONS OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS : 1890

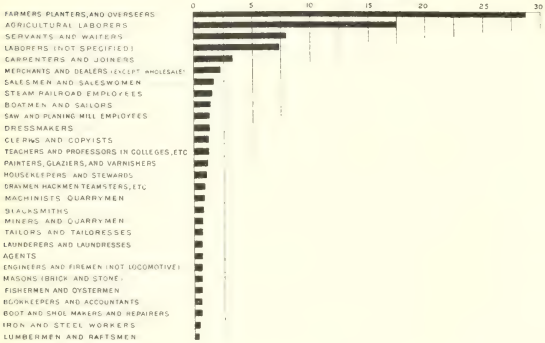


DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE EARNERS OF SPECIFIED PARENTAGE BY PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS: 1900



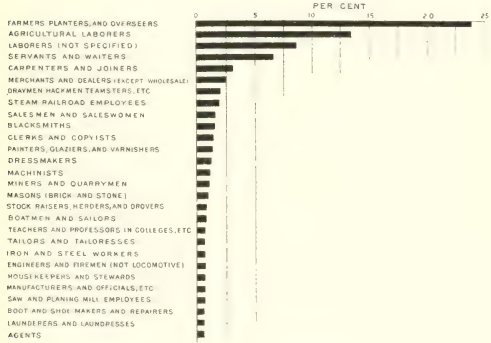
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE EARNERS OF SPECIFIED PARENTAGE BY PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS: 1900

1. NORWEGIAN



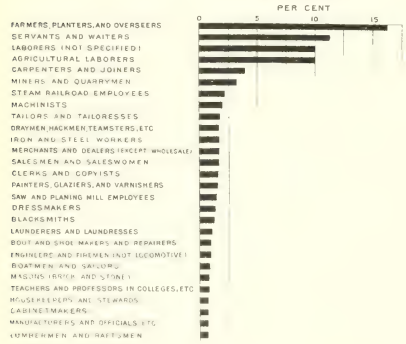
2. CANADIAN (ENGLISH

3. DANISH

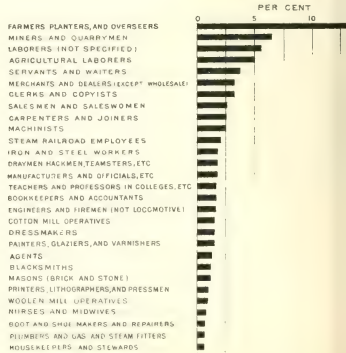


4. CANADIAN (FREN

5. SWEDISH



6. BRITISH

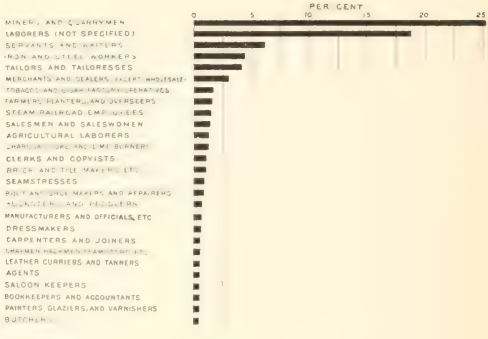


JULIUS BIEN & CO

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE EARNERS OF SPECIFIED PARENTAGE BY PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS: 1900

1 AUSTRIAN

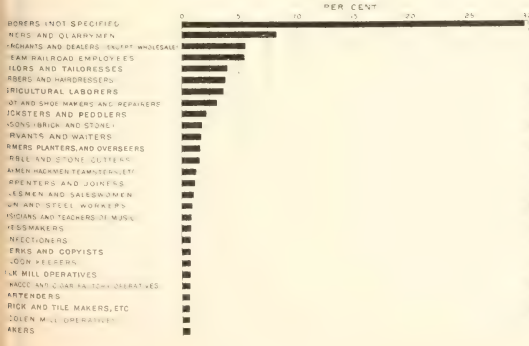
2 HUNGARIAN



3 POLISH

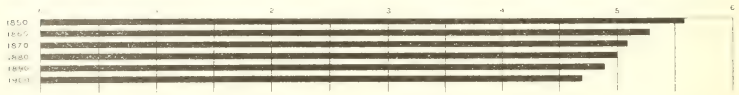
4 RUSSIAN

5 ITALIAN

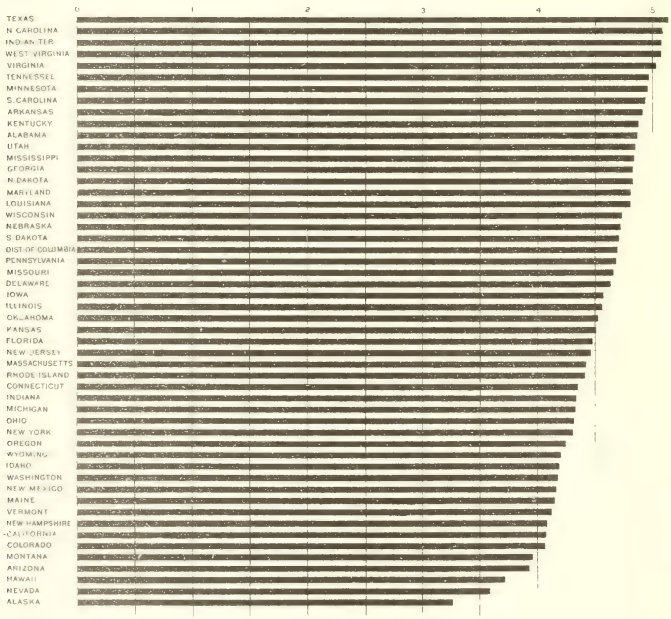


6 BOHEMIAN

1. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A FAMILY FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1850 TO 1900



2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A PRIVATE FAMILY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900

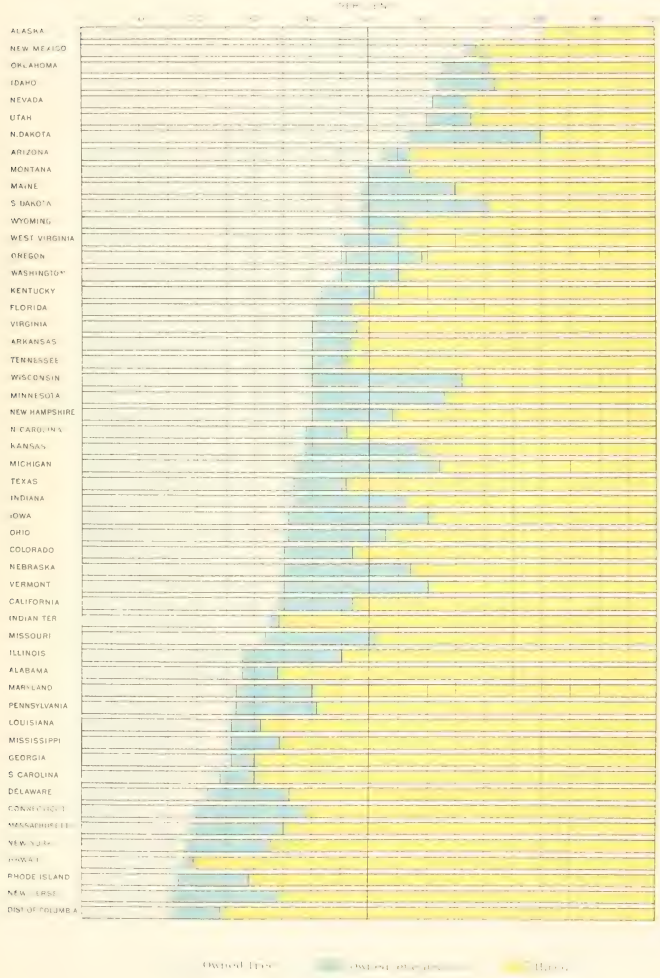


I Less than 4 persons to a family
II 4 " 5 " " "
III 5 " 6 " " "
IV 6 " 7 " " "
V 7 persons and over
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
COLORADO
WYOMING
UTAH

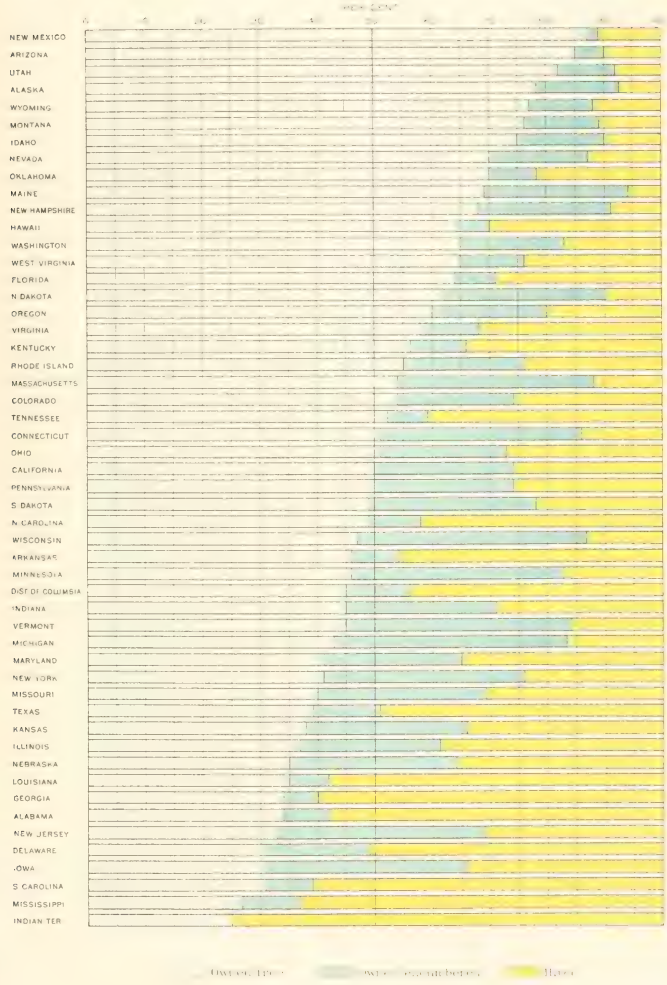
PLATE No. 98

AVERAGE SIZE OF PRIVATE FAMILIES
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT GEOGRAPHER

PROPORTION OF HOMES OWNED FREE, OWNED ENCUMBERED, AND HIRED: 1900



PROPORTION OF FARM HOMES OWNED FREE, OWNED ENCUMBERED, AND HIRED: 1900



VITAL STATISTICS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Mortality statistics for the Twelfth Census relate to the census year June 1, 1899 to May 31, 1900. The returns of deaths were derived from two sources: first, from the enumerators' schedules, and, second, from the registration records of those states and cities which kept an official record of deaths.

The enumerators made their returns of deaths by inquiry of the families enumerated, but, as this inquiry was not made until after the close of the year for which the deaths were to be reported, many deaths were omitted. The failure of a number of enumerators to make any returns of deaths shows that the enumerators' returns are too incomplete to afford reliable information as to death rates in relation to population. They have, however, a certain value in indicating the relative frequency of deaths from different causes, and, as they constitute the only means of securing information in regard to deaths in many parts of the country, they must be relied upon as the best information on the subject that can be obtained.

The registration area in 1900 included the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Michigan, and the District of Columbia, also 153 cities of 8,000 inhabitants, or more, in other states (Twelfth Census, Volume III, page lvi). The population of these states and cities was 28,807,269, or more than one-third of the total population of the United States; as the registration records were fairly accurate, the returns for this area can be considered as approximately correct. The registration area in 1890 comprised the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, also 83 cities of 5,000 inhabitants, or more, in other states; the gross population of this area was 19,659,149.

The number of deaths per 1,000 of population for the registration area in 1900 was 17.8,[1] and for the registration area in 1890, 19.6,[1] a decrease during the decade of 1.8.

Plate 111 is made up of seven diagrams presenting graphically the death rates in 1900 for certain areas, for specified diseases and nativities.

Diagram 1, Plate 111, represents the death rates per 1,000 of population in the registration states in 1900, and shows that the death rate, 22.8, in the District of Columbia was much higher than in any of the registration states. As the District of Columbia is practically a city, and included a large colored population with a death rate greatly in excess of that of the white, the reasons for the high death rate are apparent, as will be seen by comparison with other cities which had a large percentage of colored population, represented in diagram 7, Plate 111. The death rate of Rhode Island, 19.1, was the highest among the registration states.

Diagrams 2 and 4, Plate 111, show the comparative death rates per 1,000 of population under 15, and from 15 to 45 years of age, for the rural districts and cities of the registration states, by birthplace of mothers, in 1900. The first of these two diagrams shows that in the rural districts the mortality of children under 15 years of age was greatest among those of Italian mothers, closely followed by the children of mothers born in Canada, and in Russia and Poland. Children of Scotch mothers show the lowest death rate. For persons from 15 to 45 years of age the death rate was highest among those of Irish mothers, and lowest among those of mothers born in Russia and Poland.

Diagram 4, Plate 111, shows that in cities in the registration states the children less than 15 years of age of mothers born in Italy had the highest death rate, with France, Canada, Ireland, and the United States following in order. The children of Scandinavian, German, English and Welsh, Russian and Polish, and Scotch mothers had lower death rates than those of native mothers. Of persons from 15 to 45 years of age those born of Irish mothers show the highest death rate, and those of Russian and Polish mothers the lowest. Comparing the two diagrams, it will be noted that the mortality for the nativities specified was much greater in cities than in rural districts.

Diagram 3, Plate 111, represents the death rates per 1,000 of population, in the registration states, by sex, color, and general nativity, in 1900. The death rate for the total population was 17.3, which was lower than that of the males, 18.1, and higher than that of the females, 16.5. The death rates for the native white of native parents, 16.4, and the native white of foreign parents, 17.1, were lower than that for the aggregate population; the foreign white death rate, 18.3, and the colored, 25.3, were much higher. The urban death

[1] Exclusive of stillbirths.

rate, 18.6, was much higher than the rural, 15.1. The death rate of the urban white population, 18.4, was much lower than that of the urban colored, 27.6.

Diagram 6, Plate 111, represents the death rates per 100,000 of population, from certain diseases, in the registration states in 1900. Pneumonia leads with 193.3 per 100,000; consumption (175.9); diarrheal diseases (132.2); cancer and tumor (67.7); diphtheria and croup (40.3); and influenza (29.1) show the highest death rates.

Diagram 5, Plate 111, represents the proportion of deaths due to certain causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among the white and the colored in the United States in 1900, and brings out the difference in the death rates of these two races. Deaths from diseases of the nervous system were more prevalent among the white than the colored. From pneumonia, which was next in order, the death rates of the two races were almost equal, that for the colored slightly exceeding that for the white, but for consumption the death rate of the colored was over 50 per cent higher than that of the white. From diseases of the circulatory system, diarrheal diseases, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the urinary system, cancer and tumor, bronchitis, and diphtheria, the death rate of the white exceeded that of the colored, while from accidents and injuries, typhoid fever, influenza, measles, malarial fever, affections connected with pregnancy, and scrofula and tabes, the death rate of the colored exceeded that of the white.

Diagram 7, Plate 111, to which reference has been made, shows the death rates of the white and the colored for 1900, per 1,000 of population in certain cities, arranged in the order of their white death rates. Of the nine cities specified, Charleston had the highest death rate among both the white (25.6) and the colored (46.7), while St. Louis had the lowest death rate among the white (17.0), and Memphis among the colored (28.6). Washington, with a death rate of 19.1 for the white, and 31.0 for the colored, ranked seventh; its death rate for the colored was lower than for any of the other cities mentioned, except Memphis and Louisville. In all of these cities the death rate of the colored greatly exceeded that of the white.

Diagram 1, Plate 112, represents the percentages of deaths in the United States from certain causes in 1900 and 1890, and is based principally on the enumerators' returns. The percentages for 1900 are represented by the black bars, and those for 1890 by the uncolored bars. Consumption led in both 1900 and 1890 with a greater percentage of deaths than any other disease. It will be noted, however, that the percentage of deaths from consumption in 1900 was not as large as in 1890. The proportions of deaths from diarrheal diseases, diphtheria and croup, cholera infantum, bronchitis, convulsions, and malarial fever show large decreases in 1900, as compared with 1890. The diagram brings out the large proportion of deaths from consumption and from pneumonia, and the fact that the percentage of the former is smaller, and the latter larger, than in 1890.

Diagram 2, Plate 112, represents the percentages of deaths from certain causes, in 1900 and 1890, for the registration area. In this diagram, pneumonia shows the highest percentage of deaths in 1900, and consumption in 1890. The decrease in the proportion of deaths from consumption in 1900, as compared with 1890, is marked, being 1.8 per cent. The large decrease noted in the proportion of deaths from consumption, diarrheal diseases, bronchitis, cholera infantum, diphtheria and croup, convulsions, and malarial fever in 1900, as compared with 1890, is a matter of great interest, as it is due to the great advance in medical science and improved sanitary methods.

Plate 113 shows for the United States the proportion of deaths in each month, and the relative proportions at all ages and at specified age groups in 1900. The proportion of deaths at all ages was highest in March (103.6), and lowest in June (67.0), while of those under 5 years of age the proportion was highest in August (104.1), and lowest in November (62.1); in ages from 5 to 59 years the proportion was highest in March (102.9), and lowest in June (66.8), the same as in all ages; in 60 years and over the proportion of deaths was highest in April (117.8), and lowest in June (60.6).

Diagram 1, Plate 114, represents the death rates from general diseases—A, including measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, malarial fever, influenza, typhoid fever, cholera morbus, colitis, diarrhea, dysentery, enteritis, cholera infantum, fever (unspecified), cerebro-spinal fever, smallpox, erysipelas, septicemia, venereal diseases, and other minor diseases—in each month, for cities and rural districts of the registration states in 1900, and shows that in cities the death rate was highest in the month of July (60.8) and lowest in the month of November (16.8), while in the rural districts the death rate was highest in August (36.2) and lowest in June (12.2).

Specified Diseases.

Plates 101 to 110, inclusive, are a series of maps of the registration states, on which the death rates per 100,000 of population from certain specified diseases in 1900, in each county, are indicated, by shades of color, for the five groups described in the legend. The circular diagrams on Plates 113 to 125 represent the death rates per 100,000 of population in each month for cities and rural districts, in the United States and the registration states, and the bar diagrams represent the comparative proportion of deaths from specified diseases at each age per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in 1900 and 1890, for the registration area.

Consumption.

Plates 101 and 102 show, by shades of color, the death rate due to consumption per 100,000 of population in 1900. The heavy shades, indicating a high death

rate, are found principally along the Atlantic coast, although a number of counties in New York also show a heavy death rate from this disease. A comparison of the two plates brings out the comparatively low death rate from consumption in the state of Michigan, only one county, Isabella, appearing in the highest group.

Diagram 1, Plate 120, represents the death rates from consumption in each month for cities and rural districts of the registration states in 1900. The diagram indicates that a large number of deaths occurred from this disease in every month of the year. The highest death rate in cities (21.1) was in March, and the lowest in June (14.7), while in the rural districts the highest death rate was in May (13.4), and the lowest in September (9.4).

The bar diagram, Plate 120, shows the comparative proportion of deaths from consumption at each age in the registration area for 1900 and 1890. The death rate from consumption for the registration area has decreased from 245.4 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 187.3 in 1900, but the diagram shows that in six of the age groups the proportion of deaths increased, the greatest increases being shown in the age periods from 25 to 44 years. The greatest decrease is shown in the periods from 15 to 24 years. The proportion of deaths from consumption was very small for persons less than 15 and over 69 years of age, the greatest proportion being shown for the age periods from 20 to 39 years.

CANCER AND TUMOR.

Plates 103 and 104 show the death rate due to cancer and tumor per 100,000 of population in 1900. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont contain the most extensive areas of the darkest shade, indicating the highest death rates, although New York and Michigan each had a number of counties with a high death rate. New Jersey and the upper peninsula of Michigan had the lowest death rate from these causes, only two counties in the latter showing a death rate above 50 per 100,000 of population.

The death rate from cancer for the registration area has increased from 47.9 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 60.0 in 1900. The third diagram on Plate 121 represents the comparative proportion of deaths from this cause at each age in the registration area, in 1900 and 1890, and shows a decrease in the proportion of deaths for all of the age periods except five. The most noticeable increase shown was for the age period from 70 to 74 years. The largest proportion of deaths from this disease occurred at advanced age periods, a very small proportion being shown for persons less than 25 years.

DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.

Plates 105 and 106, representing the death rate per 100,000 of population due to diphtheria and croup, show that the most extensive areas of the darkest shade, indicating the highest death rates, exclusive of the District of Columbia, were in New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New York (the death rate in each state from these causes being over 45 per 100,000 of population), and the largest areas of the lightest shade, indicating the lowest death rate, in Vermont and Michigan, both states having a death rate less than 23.

The death rate from these causes for the registration area in 1900, 45.2 per 100,000 of population, was much lower than in 1890, when it was 97.8.

The line diagram, Plate 115, shows the comparative proportion of deaths from diphtheria and croup at specified ages in the registration area, in 1900 and 1890. The greatest proportion of deaths from these diseases appeared in the ages below 15 years. The diagram shows a slight increase in the proportion of deaths for the periods less than 4 years of age, and slight decreases in nearly all the periods above 4 years of age.

Diphtheria in cities (Plate 115) had the highest death rate (4.8) in December, and the lowest (2.4) in August, while in the rural districts it was highest in November, December, and January, each having practically the same death rate (1.8), and lowest in June (0.7).

INFLUENZA.

Plates 107 and 108 show, for 1900, the death rate due to influenza per 100,000 of population. The most extensive areas of the darkest shade, indicating the highest rates, were found in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Every county in the former state and all but one in the latter were in the highest group, as were a number of counties in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts. Michigan shows the most extensive area of the lightest shade, indicating the lowest death rate. The death rate from influenza in Rhode Island was 75.6 and Connecticut 70.9, while in Michigan it was only 17.3.

Plate 117 shows the death rates from influenza in each month for cities and rural districts of the registration states in 1900. The highest death rate (8.6) from influenza in cities was found in March, and the lowest (0.1) in July, August, and September. In rural districts the highest rate (11.7) was found in April, and the lowest rate (0.3) in the months of August and September.

The general death rate for the registration area from influenza in 1900 was 25.2 per 100,000 of population. Deaths from this cause were not reported separately in 1890.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Plates 109 and 110 show the death rate due to typhoid fever per 100,000 of population in 1900. The heavy shades, indicating those counties in which the death rate from this disease was highest, are scattered through all the registration states. Excluding the District of Columbia, Vermont and Maine had the highest death rate, and New Hampshire and New Jersey the lowest.

The highest death rate (3.3) from this disease in cities, illustrated on Plate 117, is indicated in the months of September and October, and the lowest (1.1) in June, while in the rural districts the highest rate was in October, and the lowest in June, practically the same as in the cities.

The line diagram on Plate 117 shows the comparative proportion of deaths from typhoid fever at each age in the registration area, in 1900 and 1890. While the death rate in the registration area from this fever has decreased from 46.3 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 33.8 in 1900, a number of the age groups on the diagram show a higher proportion of deaths in 1900 than in 1890. Large decreases will be noted in the age periods from 15 to 29 years, which show the largest proportion of deaths from this disease. The age periods from 30 to 74 show the greatest increases in the death rate from typhoid fever, and slight increases and decreases are indicated in several of the other groups.

MEASLES.

Diagram 2, Plate 114, represents the death rates from measles in each month for cities and rural districts of the registration states in 1900, and shows that in cities the death rate from measles was highest in March (2.7), and lowest in October (0.4); in the rural districts it was highest in March (1.8), and lowest in September (0.1).

The death rate from this cause for the registration area per 100,000 of population has decreased from 13.5 in 1890 to 13.2 in 1900.

SCARLET FEVER.

The first set of circular diagrams on Plate 115 shows the death rates from scarlet fever, by months, for cities and rural districts of the registration states in 1900. Deaths from this fever were most prevalent in cities in the month of February, the rate for that month being 1.8, while the lowest rate (0.4) was for the month of September; in the rural districts February and March had the highest death rates (0.9) and July, August, and September the lowest (0.3).

The death rate for the registration area from scarlet fever has decreased from 13.6 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 11.6 in 1900.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The first pair of circular diagrams on Plate 116 shows the death rates from this disease in each month for cities and rural districts of the registration states in 1900. The diagram shows a singular condition in relation to the highest death rate from whooping cough in cities, as two widely separated months, March and August, had the highest rate (2.0), and October and November the lowest (0.8). In the rural districts the highest death rate was in August (1.3), and the lowest in the month of October (0.6).

The death rate for the registration area from whooping cough per 100,000 of population has decreased from 15.8 in 1890 to 12.7 in 1900.

MALARIAL FEVER.

In cities deaths from malarial fever were most numerous in the month of September, the rate for that month being 0.7, and fewest from December to May, as shown by the circular diagrams on Plate 116, the rates for these months ranging from 0.3 to 0.4. In rural districts the highest rate was in October and the lowest in the months from December to June, the death rate in these months being very nearly the same.

The death rate for the registration area from this disease was lower for 1900 than 1890, having decreased from 19.2 per 100,000 of population to 8.8.

Diagram 2, Plate 116, shows the comparative proportion of deaths from malarial fever at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890. In the age period less than 1 year the death rate was much higher for 1900 than for 1890. The age periods showing an increase since 1890 are 1 to 4 years, 20 to 24, 45 to 49, and 65 to 89, inclusive. The age periods from 10 to 19 show the largest decreases, the decreases in the remaining age periods being very small. The largest proportions of deaths from this disease are noted for the ages from 20 to 24 years and less than 1 year.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

The circular diagrams on Plate 118 show the death rates from cerebro-spinal fever in each month for cities and rural districts of the registration states in 1900. The death rate in cities was highest (1.1) in June and July and lowest (0.4) in December and January. In the rural districts June had much the highest death rate (1.0) and November, December, February, March, and April the lowest, the rates for each of these months being the same (0.5).

Bar diagram 2, Plate 118, shows the comparative proportion of deaths from cerebro-spinal fever at each age period in the registration area, 1900 and 1890. The death rates have decreased in a majority of the age groups; however, it is also true that the death rate in the registration area from this disease has increased from 6.3 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 7.1 in 1900. The greatest proportion of deaths from this disease was found to be in the lower age periods, and was especially large among children less than 1 year of age.

ERYSIPELAS.

The second line diagram on Plate 118 shows the comparative proportion of deaths from erysipelas at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890.

The death rate for the registration area from this disease shows a slight decrease, from 5.4 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 5.1 in 1900, but nearly one-half

the age groups show an increase in the proportion of deaths in 1900 over 1890. The proportion of deaths from erysipelas was exceptionally large among children less than 1 year of age.

OLD AGE.

Diagram 1, Plate 119, shows the death rates from old age in each month for cities and rural districts of the registration states in 1900, and brings out the fact that the death rate from old age, in both cities and rural districts, was highest in March and lowest in July. It is also true that the rates for rural districts were almost double those for corresponding months in cities. The death rate for the registration area from old age in 1900, 54.0 per 100,000 of population, was greater than in 1890, when it was 44.9.

DIARRHEAL DISEASES.

From diarrheal diseases (Plate 119) the death rate in cities was highest in July (49.8) and lowest in the winter months, while in the rural districts it was highest in August (27.7) and lowest in the winter months. The death rate for the registration area from these diseases has decreased from 183.7 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 132.8 in 1900.

Diagram 2, Plate 119, represents the comparative proportion of deaths from diarrheal diseases (excluding cholera infantum) for ages 2 years and over in the registration area in 1900 and 1890. The proportion of deaths from diarrheal diseases has increased for ages below 5 years and above 64 years, and decreased for the ages from 5 to 64 years. The diagram also shows that the proportion of deaths from these causes was very large for children from 2 to 3 years and for adults from 65 to 79 years of age.

PNEUMONIA.

The death rate for the registration area from pneumonia was larger in 1900 than in 1890, having increased from 186.9 to 192.0 per 100,000 of population.

The second bar diagram on Plate 120 represents the comparative proportion of deaths from pneumonia at each age in 1900 and 1890. The diagram shows large increases in the proportion of deaths for persons less than 3 years of age; for a majority of the age periods shown on the diagram the proportion of deaths in 1890 was larger than for 1900. The largest proportion of deaths from this disease is shown for children less than 1 year of age.

DIABETES.

The death rate for the registration area from diabetes has increased from 5.5 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 9.3 in 1900.

The first diagram on Plate 121 shows the comparative proportion of deaths from this disease at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890, and indicates a decrease in the proportion of deaths in a majority of the age groups. An increase in the death rate is especially noticeable in the age period from 60 to 64 years. Comparatively few deaths occurred from this disease in the age periods below 5 years, the age groups from 50 to 74 years showing large percentages of deaths.

SCROFULA AND TABES.

The death rate for the registration area from these causes has decreased from 6.7 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 3.6 in 1900.

The second diagram on Plate 121 represents the comparative proportion of deaths at each age period from scrofula and tabes in 1900 and 1890, and shows an increase in the proportion of deaths for nearly every age group, the most noticeable exceptions being for children less than 1 year, 1, and 2 years of age, each of which shows a considerable decrease as compared with 1890. A large proportion of deaths from these causes is indicated for the lowest age period.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The circular diagrams on Plate 122, representing the death rates from diseases of the nervous system in each month for cities and rural districts of the registration states in 1900, show but slight variations throughout the year in both cities and rural districts, the highest rates occurring in March and April, each being over 20; and the lowest in November, both less than 17.

The death rate per 100,000 of population from these causes in the registration area has decreased from 247.4 in 1890 to 217.2 in 1900.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

The circular diagram on Plate 122, representing the death rates from diseases of the circulatory system in the registration states, shows that it was highest in March for both cities and rural districts, both being over 16; while the lowest rate for the city districts (9.9) was in August, and for the rural districts (11.8) in September and October.

The death rate from these causes for the registration area has increased from 134.2 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 150.1 in 1900.

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.

The death rate from apoplexy and paralysis per 100,000 of population for the registration area has increased from 84.5 in 1890 to 99.4 in 1900.

Diagram 2, Plate 122, shows the comparative proportion of deaths from apoplexy and paralysis at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890. A slight increase in a number of the age periods is shown, the most marked being in the groups from 55 to 59, and 70 to 74 years, the differences in the other periods being slight. The proportion of deaths from these causes was very small in the lower age groups, and very large in the groups from 60 to 79 years.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Diagram 1, Plate 123, shows the death rates from diseases of the respiratory system in each month for cities and rural districts of the registration states in 1900. In cities the highest death rate (54.0) occurred in the month of March, and the lowest (11.0) in the month of August, while in rural districts April had the highest rate (35.1) and July and August the lowest (5.4).

The death rate for the registration area, from diseases of the respiratory system, has greatly decreased, being 279.5 per 100,000 of population in 1900, and 330.3 in 1890.

BRONCHITIS.

The death rate from bronchitis for the registration area shows a decrease from 74.4 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 48.3 in 1900.

The diagram for this disease, Plate 123, shows very few increases in the death rates in 1900, the most marked being in the rate for children less than 1 year of age. The diagram brings out the fact that a large proportion of deaths from this disease occurred among children less than 3 years of age.

HEART DISEASE AND DROPSY.

The death rate for the registration area from heart disease and dropsy has increased from 132.1 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 140.9 in 1900.

The line diagram on Plate 123, representing the comparative proportion of deaths from these diseases, at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890, shows increases in the advanced age groups, from 55 to 89 years, and but slight differences in the other groups, those for less than 1 year and for 4 years indicating but small increases. The greatest proportion of deaths from these causes occurred at advanced ages.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Diagram 1, Plate 124, represents the death rates from diseases of the digestive system in each month for cities and rural districts of the registration states in 1900. These death rates show but slight variations during the year for both cities and rural districts. The highest rate (8.7) for cities was in the month of March, and the lowest (7.1) in the month of November. In the rural districts the highest rate (8.3) was in May and August, and the lowest (6.6) in February. Considerable difference is shown between the two areas in a number of months.

The death rate for the registration area from diseases of this class has increased from 91.5 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 98.5 in 1900.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The death rate from diseases of the liver in the registration area has decreased from 24.1 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 22.7 in 1900.

Diagram 2, Plate 124, shows the comparative proportion of deaths from diseases of the liver, at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890, and indicates that there has been a slight increase for a majority of the age periods. The greatest proportions of deaths from diseases of the liver were for the ages from 50 to 69 years and less than 1 year.

DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

The death rate from diseases of the bones and joints in the registration area has decreased but slightly, having been 4.0 per 100,000 of population in 1890 and 3.6 in 1900.

The diagram on Plate 124, representing the proportion of deaths from diseases of the bones and joints, shows a slight decrease in most of the age periods below 15, and a slight increase in a majority of the groups above 14 years of age. The largest proportion of deaths from these diseases was found in the ages from 5 to 24 years and less than 1 year.

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.

Diagram 1, Plate 125, represents the death rates from accidents and injuries (excluding suicides) in each month for cities and rural districts of the registration states in 1900, and shows that in cities the death rate from these causes was highest in the months of June (7.9) and July (7.5) and lowest in January, February, and March. In the rural districts it was highest in the months of July (7.6) and August (7.8) and lowest in December, January, and February.

The death rate from these causes per 100,000 of population in the registration area has increased from 91.9 in 1890 to 96.0 in 1900.

SUICIDE.

For the registration states, the death rate from suicide, as shown on Plate 125, was highest in cities in April and May (1.1) and lowest in December and February (0.7); in the rural districts it was highest in May (1.0) and lowest in November and February (0.6).

In the registration area the death rate from this cause per 100,000 of population has increased from 10.3 in 1890 to 11.8 in 1900.

Diagram 2, Plate 125, represents the comparative proportion of deaths from suicide at specified ages in the registration area in 1900 and 1890, and shows that in the age groups less than 15, 15 to 19, 30 to 44, 70 to 74, and 80 to 84, the death rate from suicide has increased.

THE DEAT
CONS
per 100,00
LAKE ONTARIO
NIAGARA
ORLEANS
GENESEE
ERIE
WYOMING
WAYNE
ONTARIO
YATES
STEUBEN
CHAUTAUQUA
CATTARAUGUS
ALLEGANY
TOMPKINS
TIOGA
BROOME
DELAWARE
OTSEGO
ONEIDA
LEWIS
JEFFERSON
ST LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
FULTON
MONTGOMERY
SCHOHARIE
ORANGE

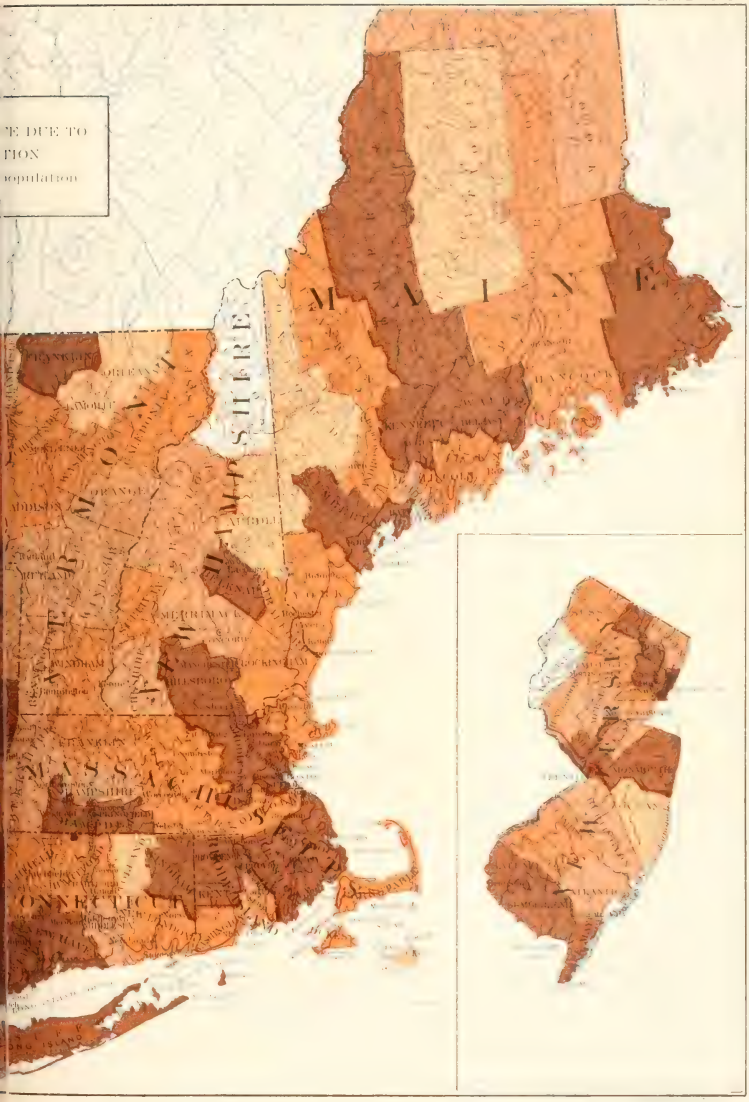
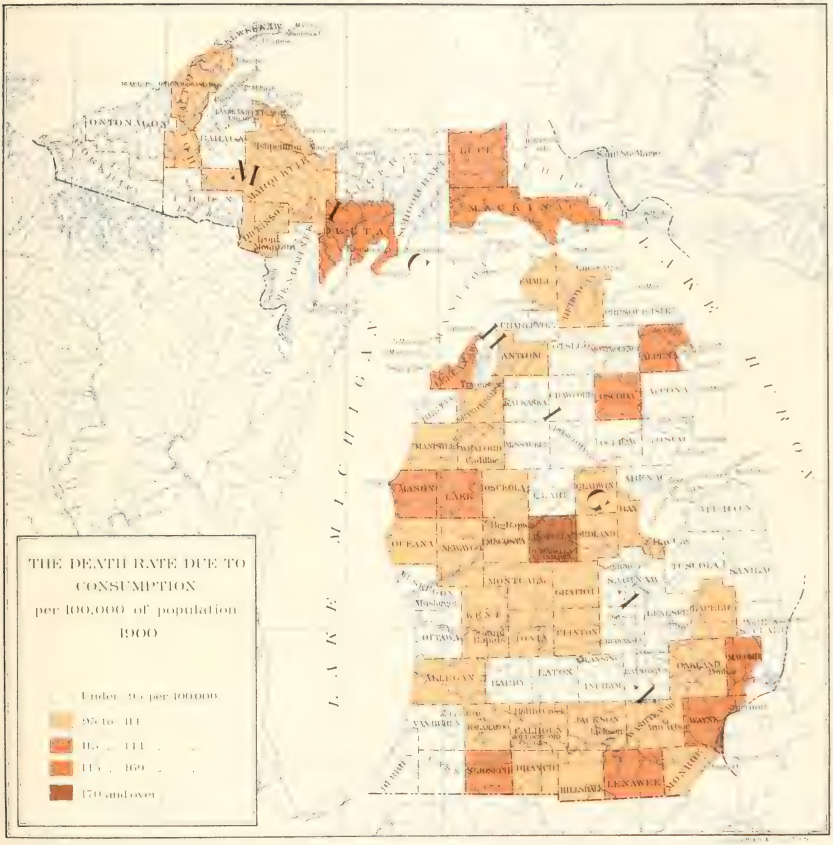
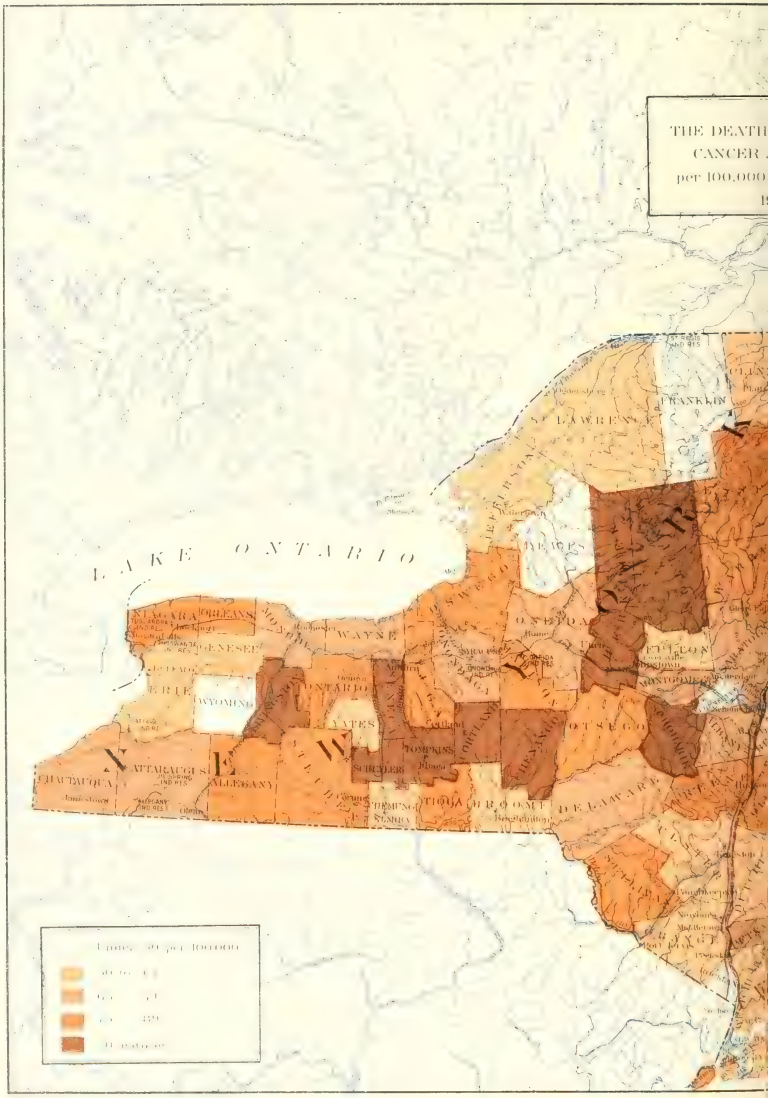

E DUE TO
FION
opulation
MAINE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
VERMONT
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY

PLATE No. 102


THE DEATH RATE DUE TO CONSUMPTION
per 100,000 of population
1900
Under 95 per 100,000
95 to 114
115 " 144
145 " 169
170 and over
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
ONTONAGON
BARAGA
MARQUETTE
DELTA
LUCE
MACKINAC
Saint Ste Marie
EMMET
CHEBOYGAN
PRESQUE ISLE
CHARLEVOIX
ANTRIM
ALPENA
LEELANAU
KALKASKA
CRAWFORD
OSCODA
ALCONA
MANISTEE
WEXFORD
MISSAUKEE
OCEANA
NEWAYGO
MONTCALM
GRATIOT
SAGINAW
TUSCOLA
SANILAC
KENT
OTTAWA
IONIA
CLINTON
LENESEE
LAPEER
ALLEGAN
BARRY
EATON
INGHAM
OAKLAND
MACOMB
VAN BUREN
CALHOUN
JACKSON
WASHTENAW
WAYNE
SCHOOLCRAFT
BRANCH
HILLSDALE
LENAWEE
MONROE


THE DEATH
CANCER
per 100,000
LAKE ONTARIO
NIAGARA
ORLEANS
GENESEE
ERIE
WYOMING
CHAUTAUQUA
ATTARAUGUS
ALLEGANY
WAYNE
ONTARIO
YATES
SCHUYLER
TOMPKINS
CORTLAND
CHENANGO
OTSEGO
ONEIDA
JEFFERSON
LEWIS
ST LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
FULTON
MONTGOMERY
SCHOHARIE
DELAWARE
BROOME
TIOGA
CHEMUNG
STEUBEN
Times 50 per 100,000

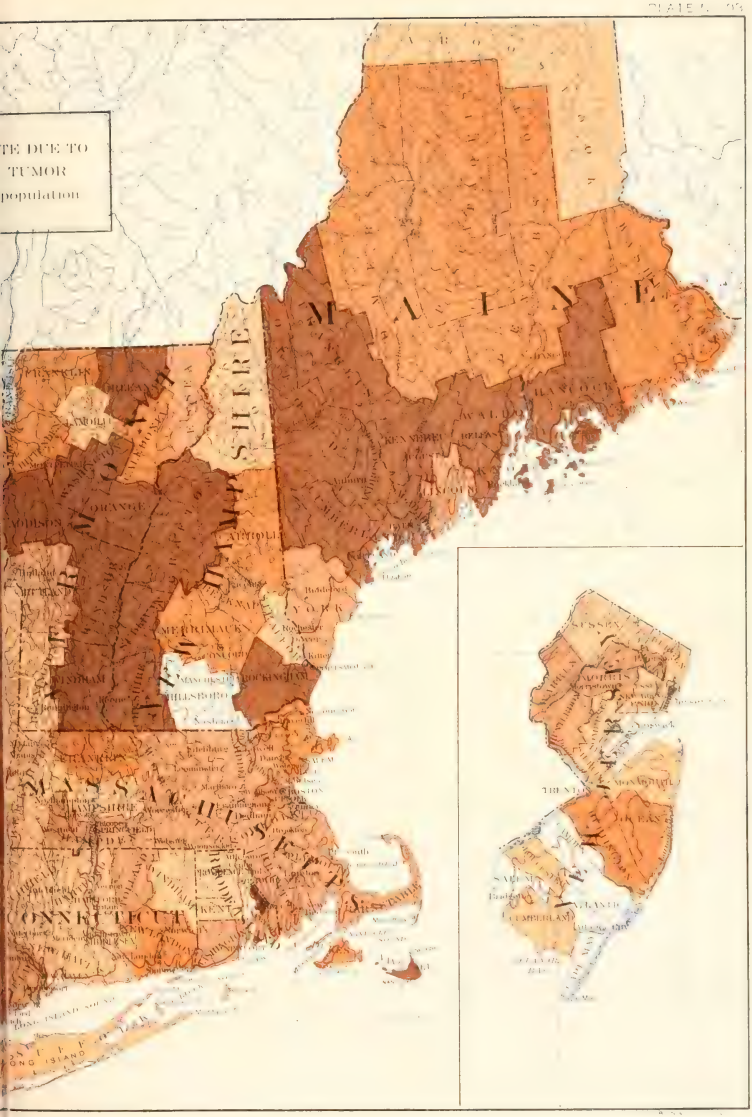
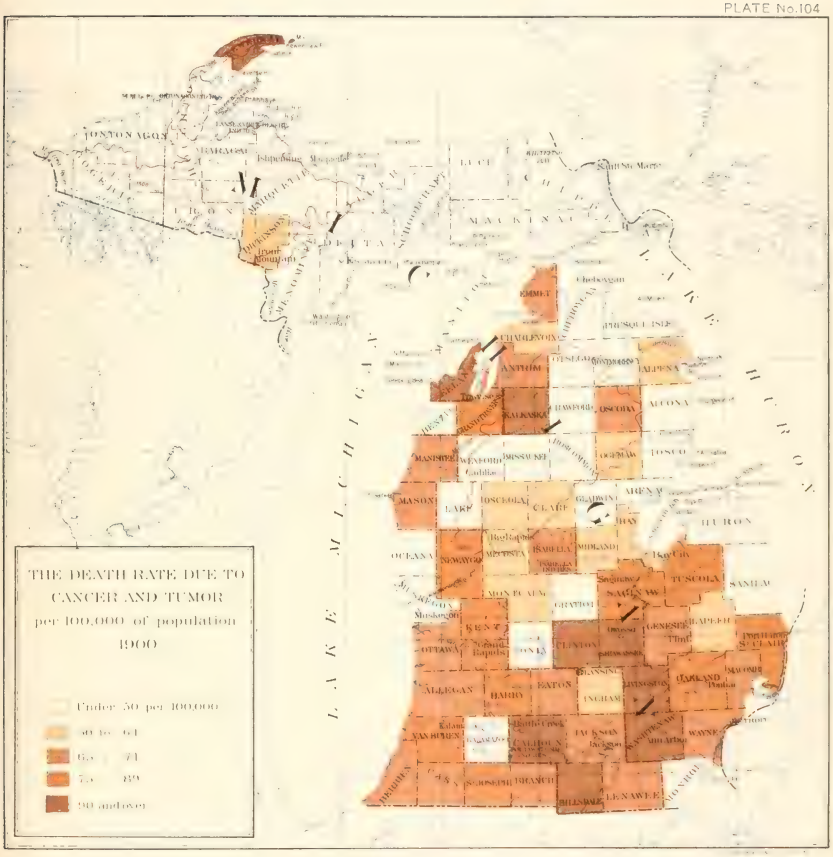
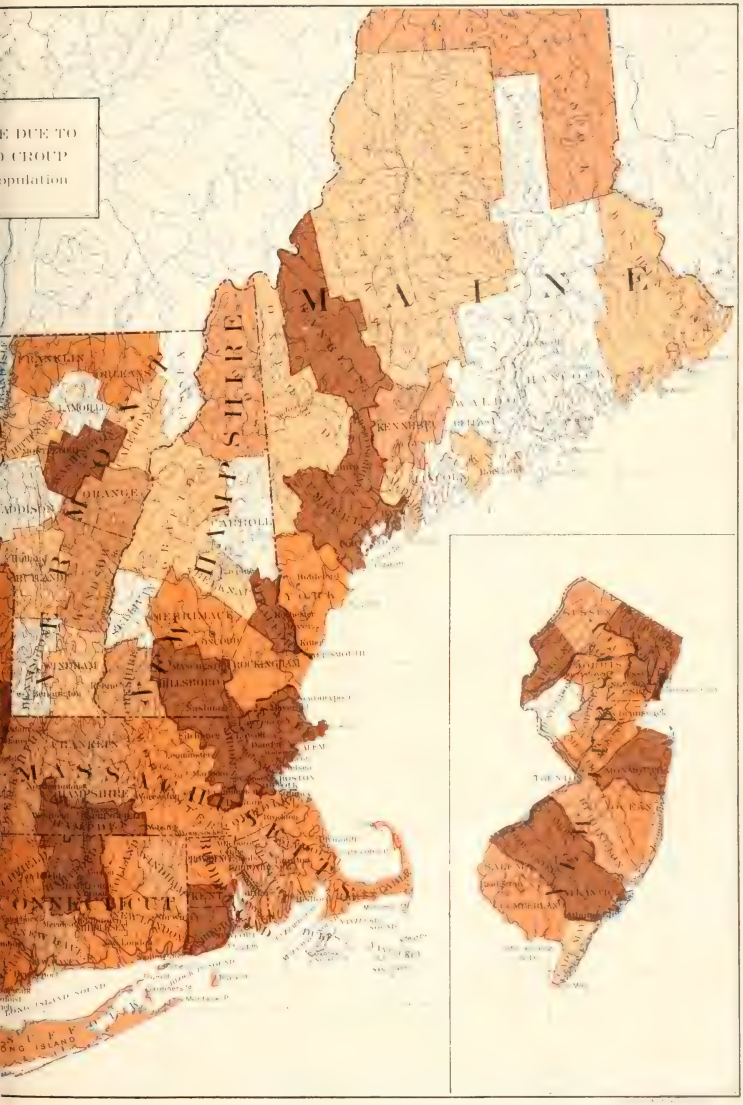

TE DUE TO
TUMOR
population
MAINE
HANCOCK
WALDO
KENNEBEC
LINCOLN
CUMBERLAND
YORK
MERRIMACK
ROCKINGHAM
HILLSBORO
CHESHIRE
ORANGE
FRANKLIN
GRAFTON
SUSSEX
MORRIS
TRENTON
MONMOUTH
OCEAN
SALEM
ATLANTIC
CUMBERLAND
CONNECTICUT
KENT
ONG ISLAND

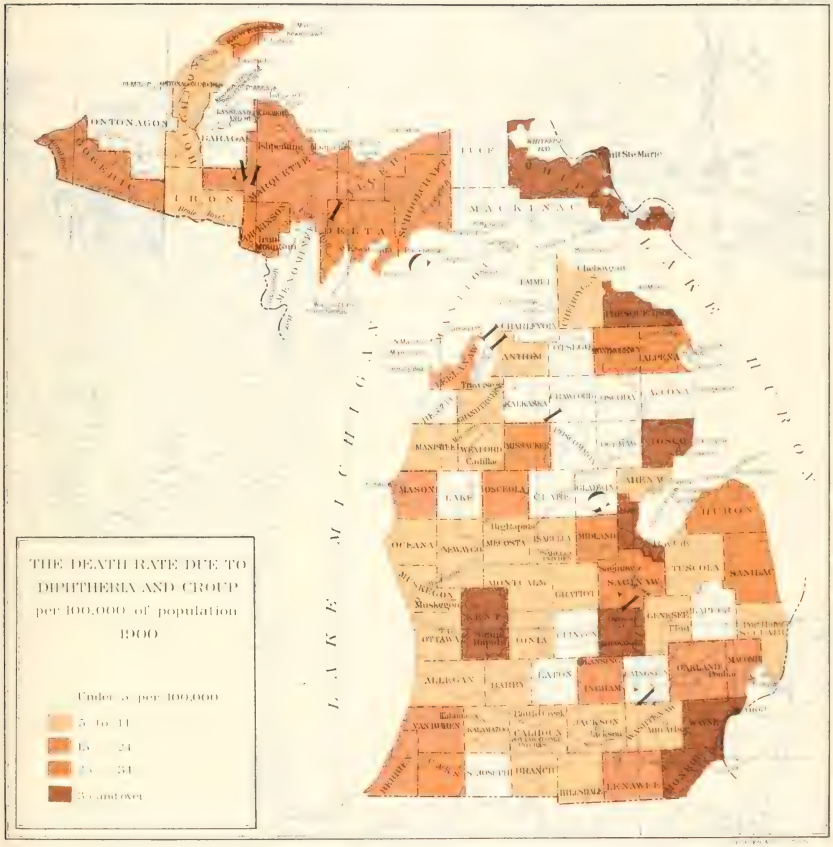
PLATE No.104


THE DEATH RATE DUE TO
CANCER AND TUMOR
per 100,000 of population
1900
Under 50 per 100,000
50 to 64
65 71
75 89
90 and over
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
ONTONAGON
BARAGA
Ishpeming
Marquette
IRON
DICKINSON
Iron Mountain
DELTA
SCHOOLCRAFT
LUCE
Sault Ste Marie
MACKINAC
Cheboygan
EMMET
PRESQUE ISLE
CHARLEVOIX
ANTRIM
OTSEGO
ALPENA
KALKASKA
HAWFORD
OSCODA
ALCONA
MANISTEE
WEXFORD
Cadillac
MISSAUKEE
OGEMAW
TOSCO
MASON
LAKE
OSCEOLA
CLARE
GLADWIN
ARENAC
IRAN
HURON
OCEANA
NEWAYGO
MECOSTA
ISABELLA
MIDLAND
Bay City
MUSKEGON
Muskegon
MONTCALM
GRATIOT
Saginaw
SAGINAW
TUSCOLA
SANILAC
KENT
OTTAWA
Grand Rapids
IONIA
CLINTON
GENESEE
Flint
LAPEER
SHIAWASSEE
GLASSINE
ALLEGAN
BARRY
EATON
INGHAM
LIVINGSTON
OAKLAND
Pontiac
MACOMB
VAN BUREN
Kalama
CALHOUN
Battle Creek
JACKSON
Jackson
WASHTENAW
Ann Arbor
WAYNE
BERRIEN
CASS
SCHOOLCRAFT
BRANCH
HILLSDALE
LENAWEE
MONROE

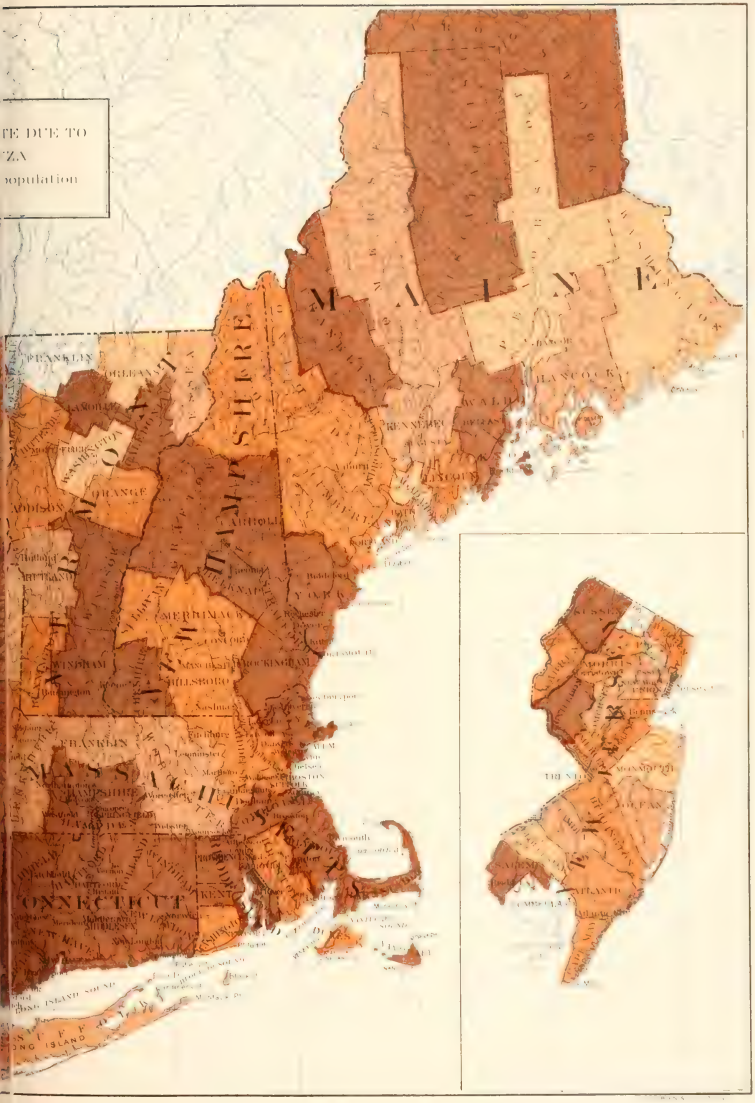
THE DEATH
DIPHTHERI
per 100,000
LAKE ONTARIO
NIAGARA
ORLEANS
GENESEE
WAYNE
ERIE
WYOMING
ONTARIO
YATES
CHAUTAUQUA
CATTARAUGUS
ALLEGANY
SCHUYLER
TOMPKINS
CORTLAND
CHENANGO
OTSEGO
DELAWARE
BROOME
TIOGA
CHEMUNG
ST LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
JEFFERSON
LEWIS
ONEIDA
FULTON
MONTGOMERY
Under 5 per 100,000
5 to 14
14 to 24
24 to 34
34 and over

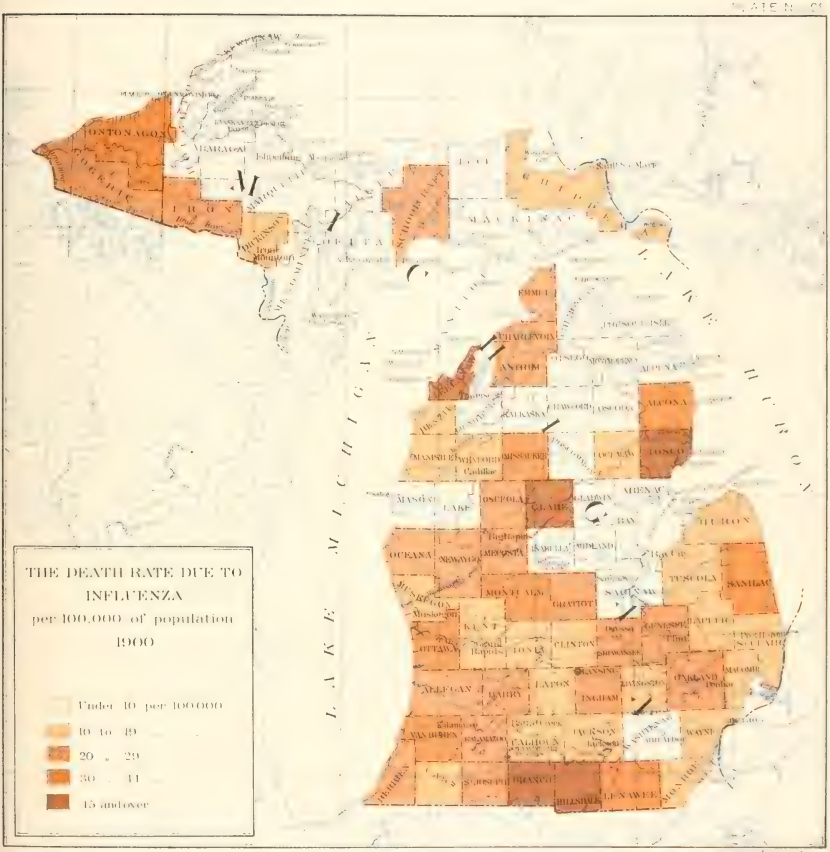
PLATE N

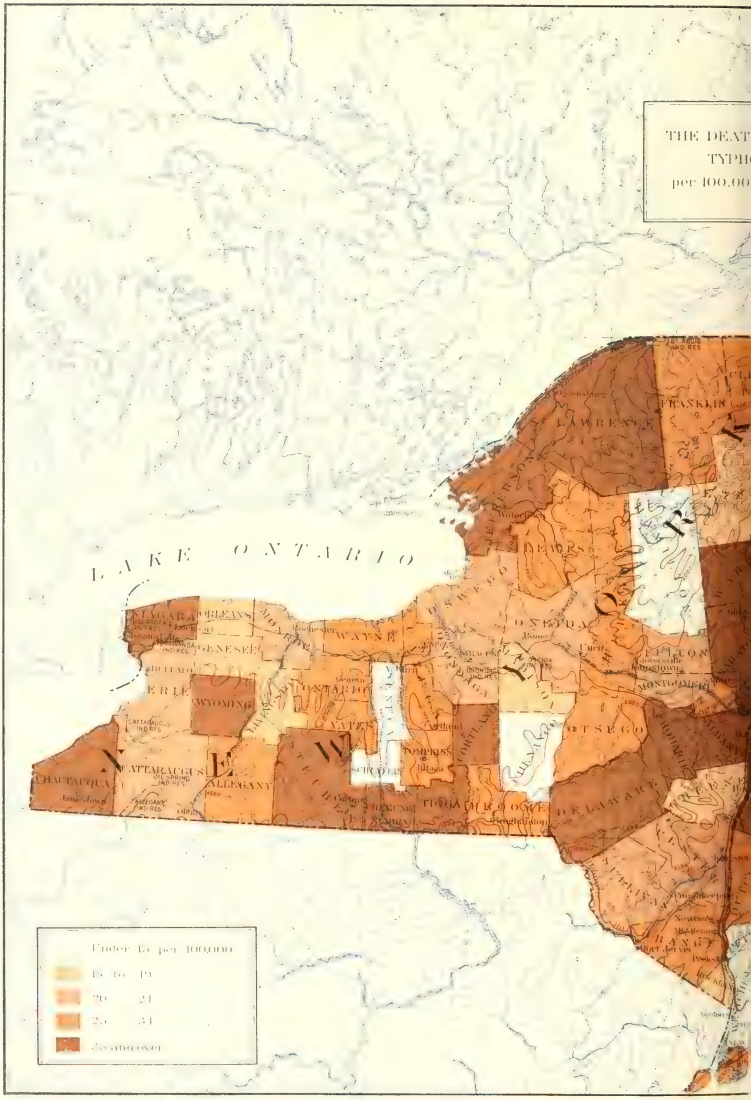

E DUE TO
D CROUP
opulation
M A I N E
HAMPSHIRE
FRANKLIN
ORLEANS
LAMOILLE
ORANGE
ADDISON
CARROLL
YORK
MERRIMACK
ROCKINGHAM
HILLSBORO
FRANKLIN
HAMPSHIRE
HAMPDEN
KENT
WALDO
HANCOCK
KENNEBEC
LINCOLN
ONG ISLAND

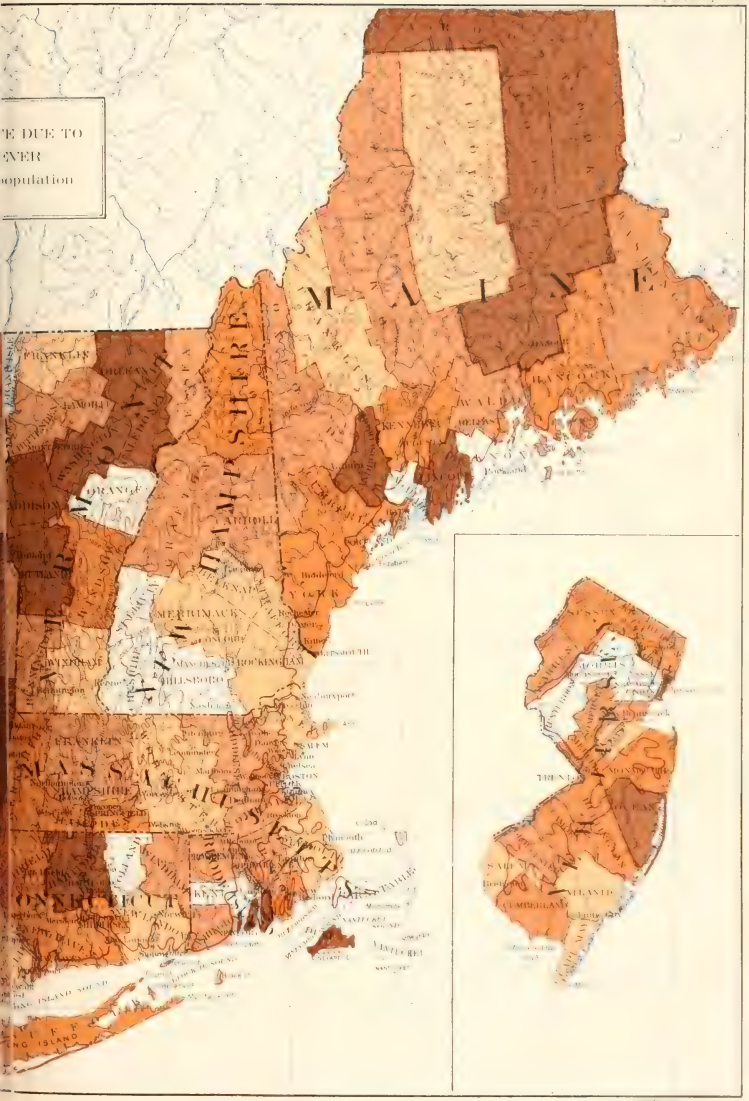

THE DEATH RATE DUE TO DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP per 100,000 of population 1900
Under 5 per 100,000
5 to 14
15 " 24
25 " 34
35 and over
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
ONTONAGON
GOGEBIC
IRON
MARQUETTE
ALGER
DELTA
SCHOOLCRAFT
MACKINAC
CHIPPEWA
Sault Ste Marie
EMMET
CHARLEVOIX
ANTRIM
LEELANAU
BENZIE
GRAND TRAVERSE
KALKASKA
OSCODA
ALCONA
MANISTEE
WEXFORD
Cadillac
MISSAUKEE
MASON
LAKE
OSCEOLA
CLARE
GLADWIN
ARENAC
HURON
Bay City
OCEANA
NEWAYGO
MECOSTA
ISABELLA
MIDLAND
TUSCOLA
SANILAC
MUSKEGON
MONTCALM
GRATIOT
SAGINAW
GENESEE
KENT
OTTAWA
IONIA
CLINTON
SHIAWASSEE
MACOMB
ALLEGAN
BARRY
EATON
INGHAM
LIVINGSTON
OAKLAND
Pontiac
VAN BUREN
KALAMAZOO
CALHOUN
JACKSON
WASHTENAW
WAYNE
BERRIEN
CASS
ST JOSEPH
BRANCH
HILLSDALE
LENAWEE
MONROE

THE DEAT
INF
per 100,00
LAKE ONTARIO
NIAGARA
ORLEANS
GENESEE
ERIE
WYOMING
CHAUTAUQUA
CATTARAUGUS
ALLEGANY
MONROE
WAYNE
ONTARIO
YATES
SCHUYLER
TOMPKINS
CORTLAND
CHENANGO
OTSEGO
DELAWARE
BROOME
TIOGA
ELMIRA
ONEIDA
LEWIS
JEFFERSON
ST LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
FULTON
MONTGOMERY
Under 10 per 100,000
10 to 19
20 29
30 44
Under

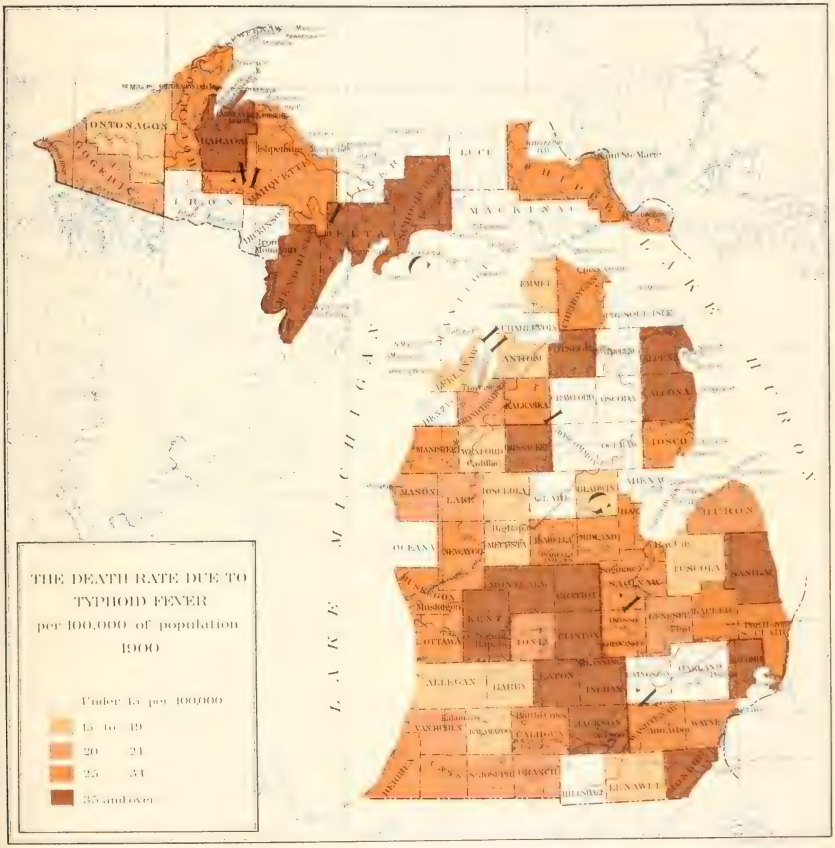

TE DUE TO
ZA
population
M A I N E
HANCOCK
KENNEBEC
LINCOLN
FRANKLIN
ORLEANS
LAMOILLE
WASHINGTON
ORANGE
ADDISON
CARROLL
YORK
MERRIMACK
CONCORD
ROCKINGHAM
HILLSBORO
WINDHAM
FRANKLIN
HAMPSHIRE
CONNECTICUT
KENT
SUSSEX
MORRIS
MONMOUTH
ATLANTIC
SALEM
ONG ISLAND


THE DEATH RATE DUE TO INFLUENZA
per 100,000 of population
1900
Under 10 per 100,000
10 to 19
20 " 29
30 " 44
45 and over
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
ONTONAGON
BARAGA
IRON
DICKINSON
MACKINAC
EMMET
CHARLEVOIX
ANTRIM
ALCONA
TOSCO
MANISTEE
WEXFORD
MISSAUKEE
Cadillac
MASON
LAKE
OSCEOLA
CLARE
GLADWIN
ARENAC
BAY
HURON
OCEANA
NEWAYGO
MECOSTA
ISABELLA
MIDLAND
TUSCOLA
SANILAC
MONTCALM
GRATIOT
SAGINAW
KENT
OTTAWA
Grand Rapids
IONIA
CLINTON
GENESEE
LAPEER
ALLEGAN
BARRY
LAPON
INGHAM
OAKLAND
MACOMB
VAN BUREN
CALHOUN
JACKSON
WAYNE
BERRIEN
ST JOSEPH
BRANCH
HILLSDALE
LENAWEE
MONROE

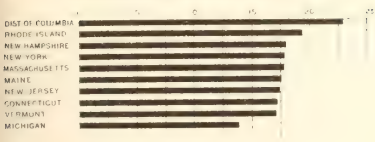

THE DEAT
TYPH
per 100,00
LAKE ONTARIO
NIAGARA
ORLEANS
GENESEE
WAYNE
ONEIDA
LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
ERIE
WYOMING
ONTARIO
YATES
OTSEGO
CHAUTAUQUA
CATTARAUGUS
ALLEGANY
TIOGA
BROOME
DELAWARE
Under 15 per 100,000
15 to 19
20 21
25 34
35 and over



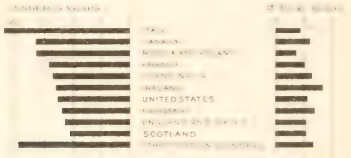
E DUE TO
ENER
population
M A I N E
HANCOCK
WALDO
KENNEBEC
ORANGE
ADDISON
CARROLL
YORK
MERRIMACK
CONCORD
ROCKINGHAM
HILLSBORO
FRANKLIN
SALEM
BOSTON
ONNECTICUT
ONG ISLAND


THE DEATH RATE DUE TO TYPHOID FEVER
per 100,000 of population
1900
Under 15 per 100000
15 to 19
20 24
25 34
35 and over
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
ONTONAGON
BARAGA
MARQUETTE
DELTA
MACKINAC
CHEBOYGAN
EMMET
CHARLEVOIX
ANTRIM
OTSEGO
PRESQUE ISLE
ALPENA
MONTMORENCY
ALCONA
KALKASKA
CRAWFORD
OSCODA
IOSCO
MANISTEE
WEXFORD
MISSAUKEE
ROSCOMMON
OGEMAW
MASON
LAKE
OSCEOLA
CLARE
GLADWIN
ARENAC
HURON
BAY
OCEANA
NEWAYGO
MECOSTA
ISABELLA
MIDLAND
GRATIOT
SAGINAW
TUSCOLA
SANILAC
MONTCALM
KENT
IONIA
CLINTON
SHIAWASSEE
GENESEE
LAPEER
ST CLAIR
OTTAWA
ALLEGAN
BARRY
EATON
INGHAM
LIVINGSTON
OAKLAND
MACOMB
KALAMAZOO
CALHOUN
JACKSON
WASHTENAW
WAYNE
BRANCH
HILLSDALE
LENAWEE
MONROE

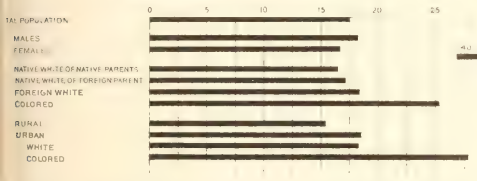
1. DEATH RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN THE REGISTRATION STATES: 1900



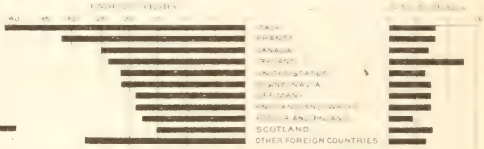
2. COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION UNDER 5, AND FROM 5 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS OF THE REGISTRATION STATES BY BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHERS: 1900



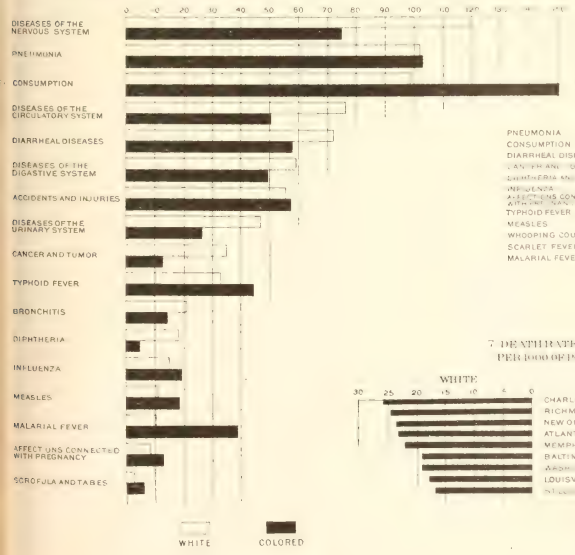
3. DEATH RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN THE REGISTRATION STATES BY SEX, COLOR AND GENERAL NATIVITY: 1900



4. COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION UNDER 5, AND FROM 5 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE IN CITIES IN THE REGISTRATION STATES BY BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHERS: 1900

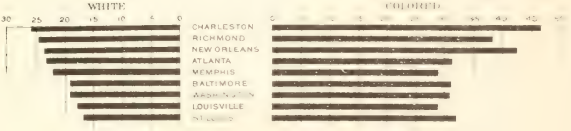


5. PROPORTION OF DEATHS DUE TO CERTAIN CAUSES PER 1000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AMONG THE WHITE AND THE COLORED IN THE UNITED STATES: 1900



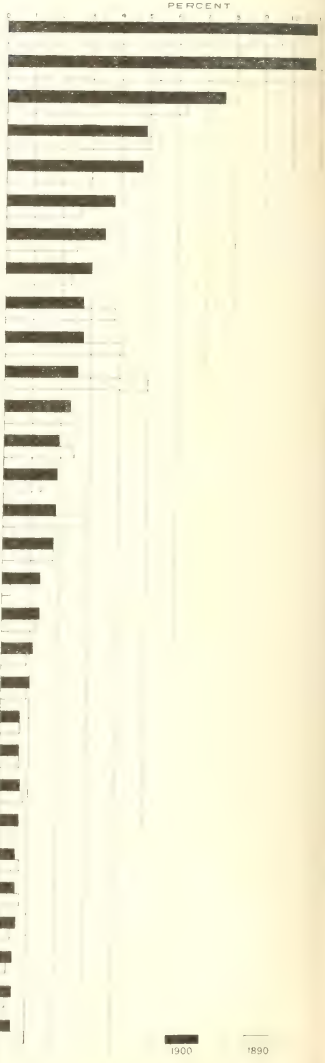
6. DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN DISEASES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION IN THE REGISTRATION STATES: 1900

7. DEATH RATES OF THE WHITE AND THE COLORED PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN CERTAIN CITIES: 1900



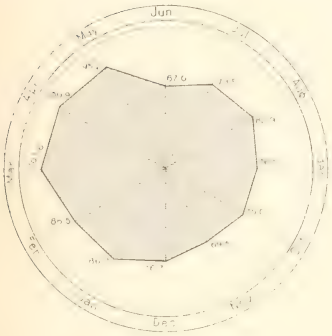
1. PERCENTAGES OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE UNITED STATES: 1900 AND 1890

2. PERCENTAGES OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1900 AND 1890

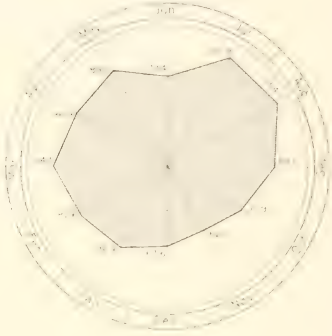


PROPORTION OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH AND THE RELATIVE PROPORTIONS AT ALL AGES AND AT SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS: 1900

ALL AGES



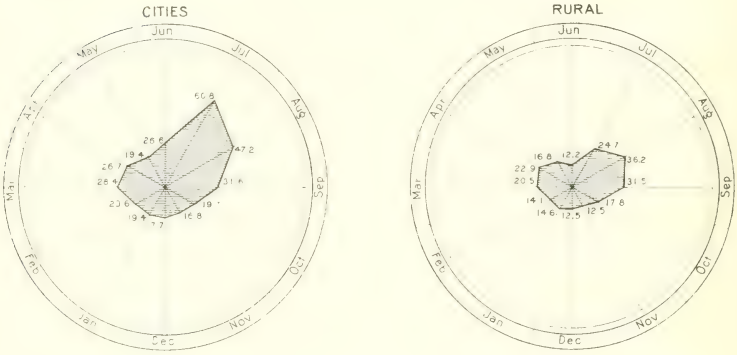
UNDER 5



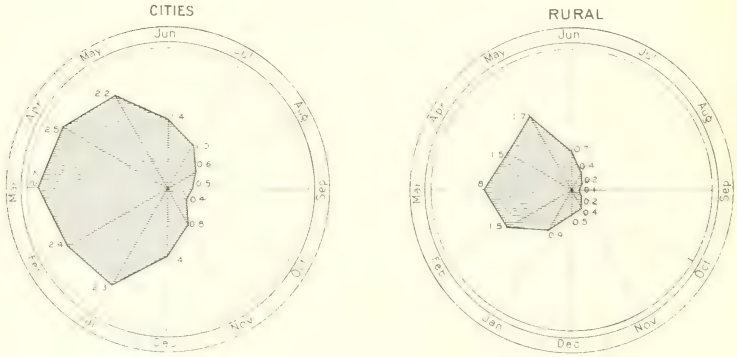
5 TO 59

60 AND OVER

1. DEATH RATES FROM GENERAL DISEASES IN EACH MONTH FOR CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF THE REGISTRATION STATES: 1900

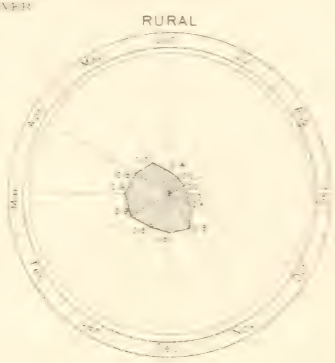


2. DEATH RATES FROM MEASLES IN EACH MONTH FOR CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF THE REGISTRATION STATES: 1900

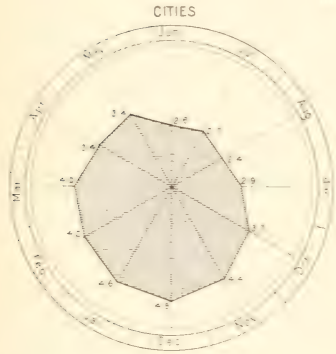


1. DEATH RATES FROM SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA IN EACH MONTH FOR CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF THE REGISTRATION STATES: 1900.

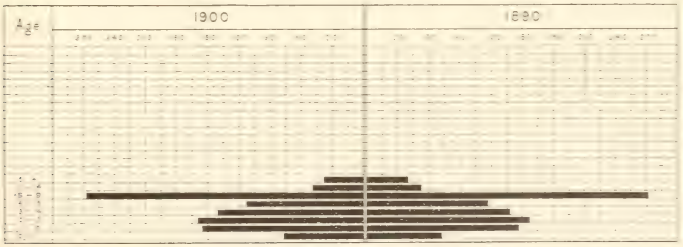
SCARLET FEVER



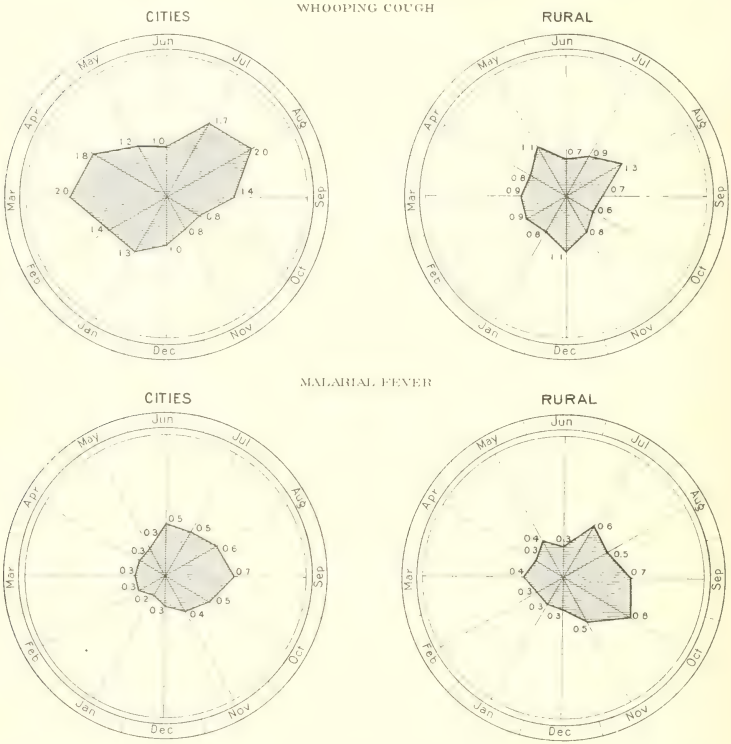
DIPHTHERIA



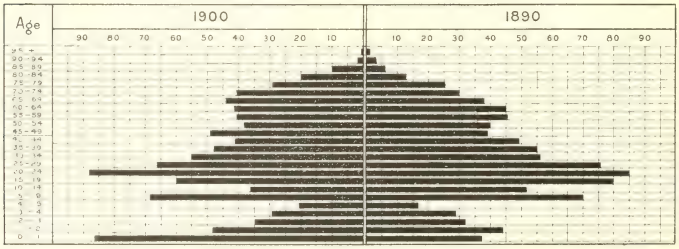
2. COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP AT SPECIFIED AGES IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1900 AND 1890



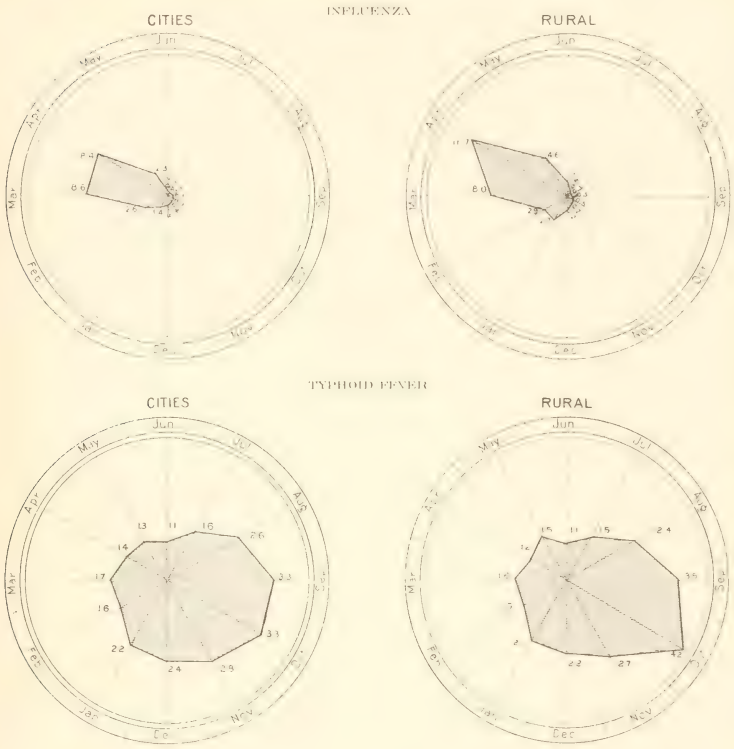
1. DEATH RATES FROM WHOOPING COUGH AND MALARIAL FEVER IN EACH MONTH FOR CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF THE REGISTRATION STATES: 1900



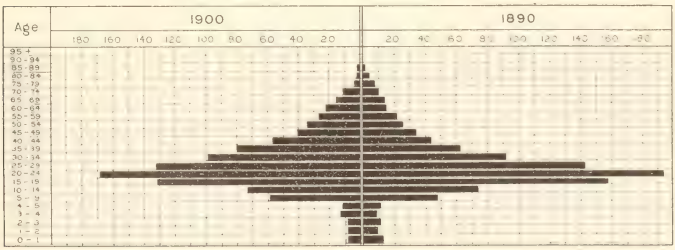
2. COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM MALARIAL FEVER AT EACH AGE IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1900 AND 1890



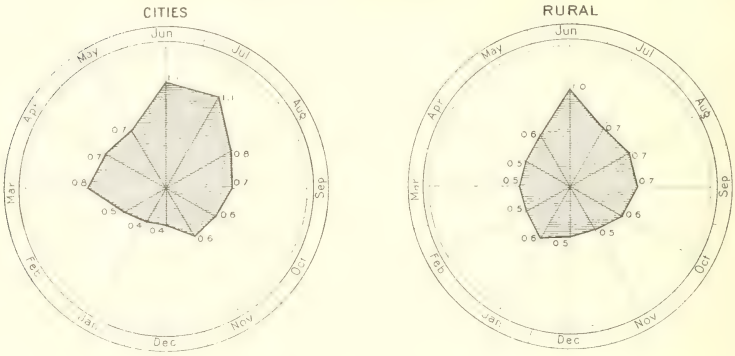
1. DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA AND TYPHOID FEVER IN EACH MONTH FOR CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF THE REGISTRATION STATES: 1900



2. COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER AT EACH AGE IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1900 AND 1890

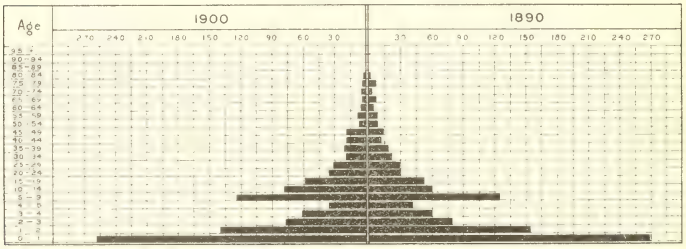


1. DEATH RATES FROM CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER IN EACH MONTH FOR CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF THE REGISTRATION STATES: 1900

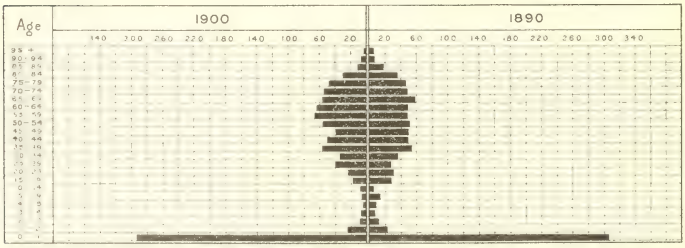


2. COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER AND ERYSIPELAS AT EACH AGE IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1900 AND 1890

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

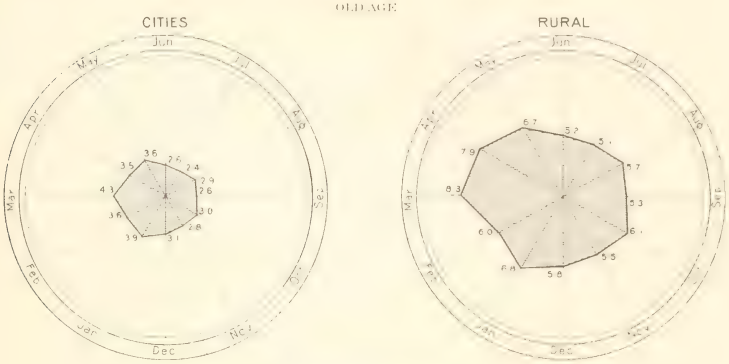


ERYSIPELAS

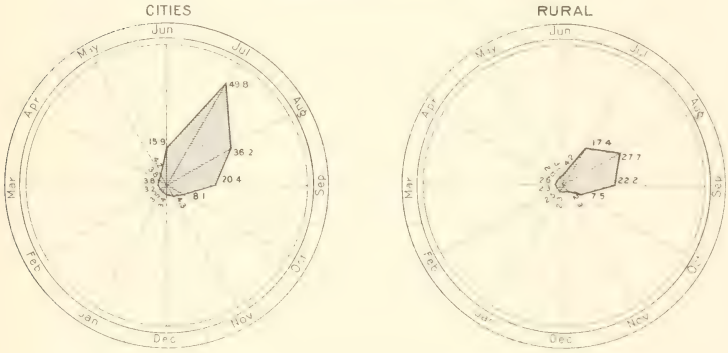


1. DEATH RATES FROM OLD AGE AND DIARRHEAL DISEASES IN EACH MONTH FOR CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF THE REGISTRATION STATES: 1900

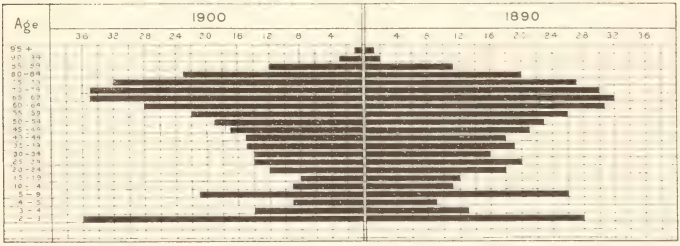
OLD AGE



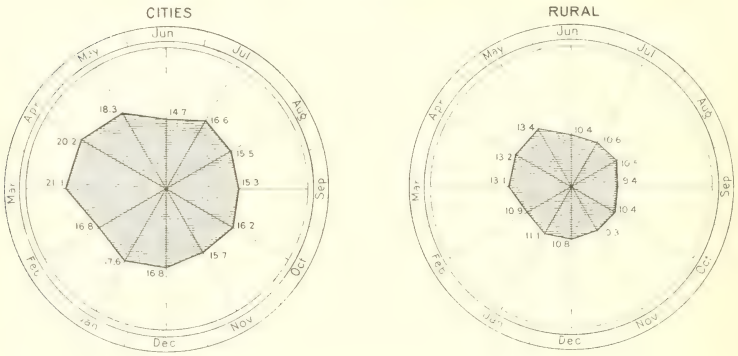
DIARRHEAL DISEASES



2. COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM DIARRHEAL DISEASES (EXCLUDING CHOLERA INFANTUM) AT EACH AGE IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1900 AND 1890

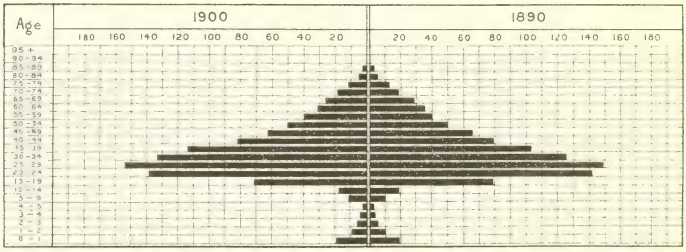


1. DEATH RATES FROM CONSUMPTION IN EACH MONTH FOR CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF THE REGISTRATION STATES: 1900

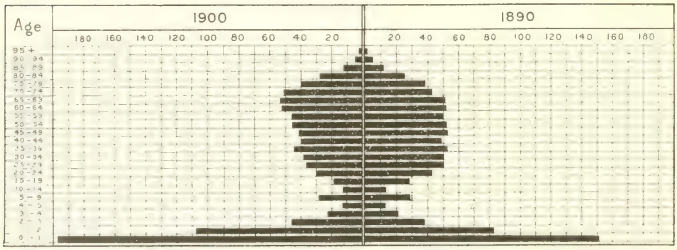


2. COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION AND PNEUMONIA AT EACH AGE IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1900 AND 1890

CONSUMPTION

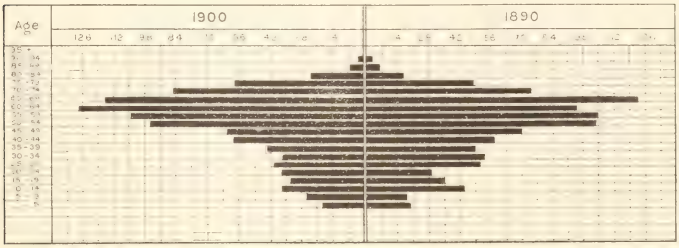


PNEUMONIA

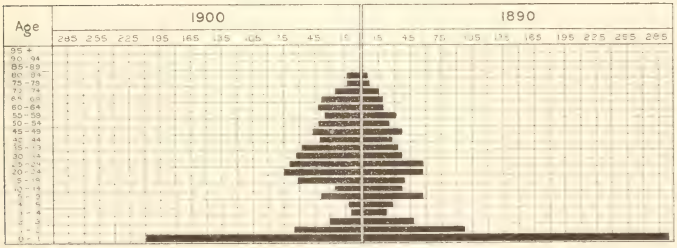


COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM DIABETES, SCROFULA AND TABES, AND CANCER AT EACH AGE IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1900 AND 1890

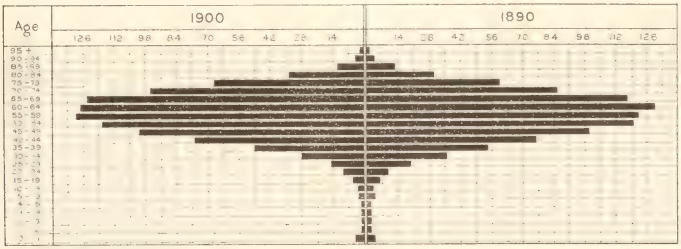
DIABETES



SCROFULA AND TABES



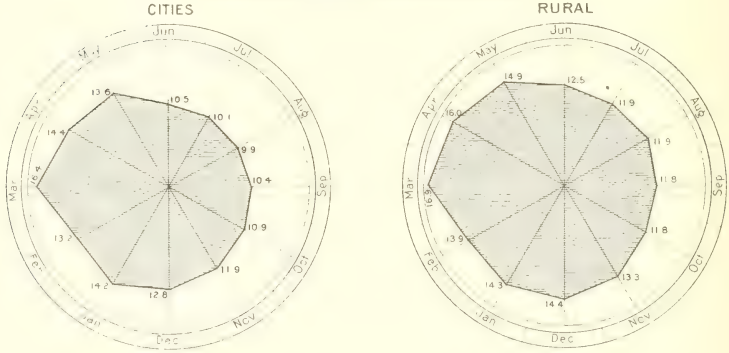
CANCER



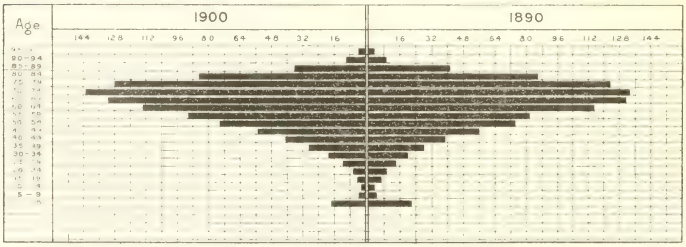
1. DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM IN EACH MONTH FOR CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF THE REGISTRATION STATES: 1900

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

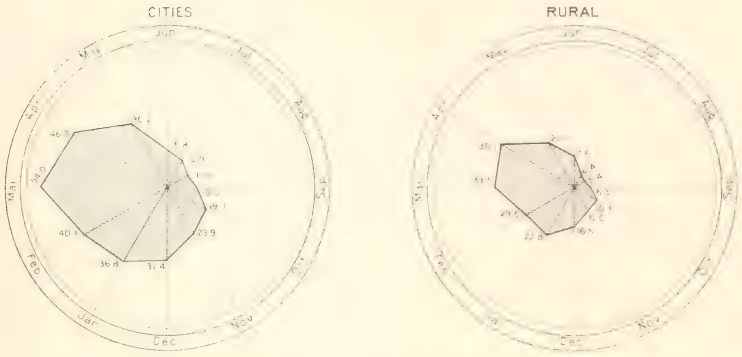
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM



2. COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS AT EACH AGE IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1900 AND 1890

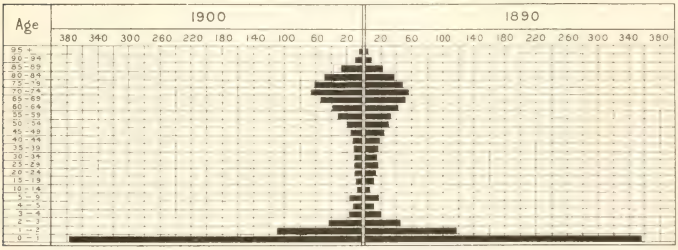


1. DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM IN EACH MONTH FOR CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF THE REGISTRATION STATES: 1900

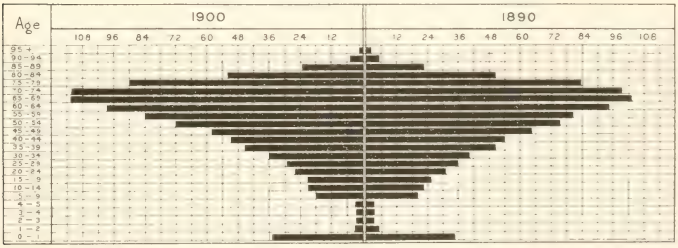


2. COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS AND HEART DISEASE AND DROPSY AT EACH AGE IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1900 AND 1890

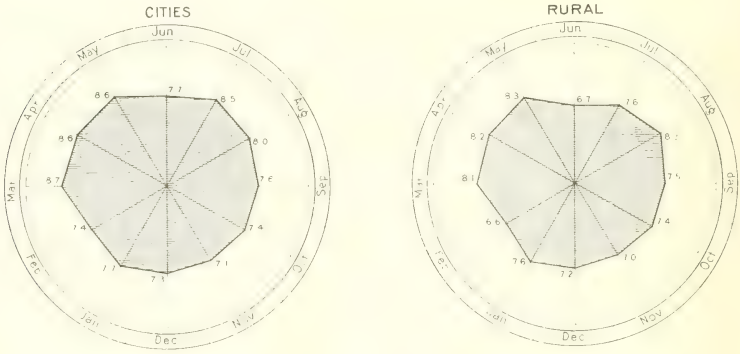
BRONCHITIS



HEART DISEASE AND DROPSY

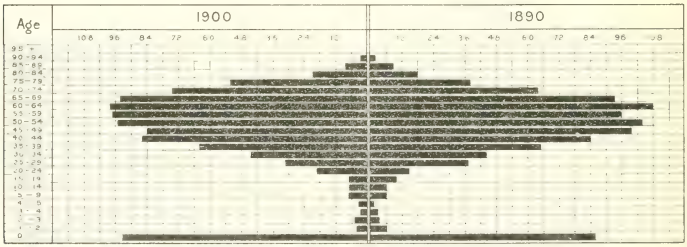


1. DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM IN EACH MONTH FOR CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF THE REGISTRATION STATES: 1900

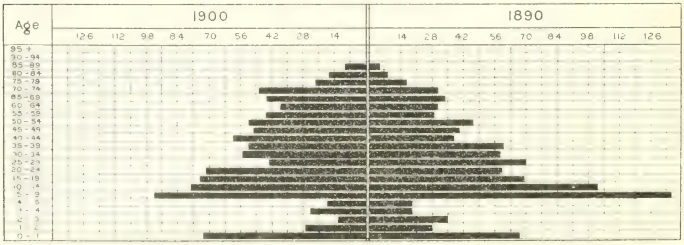


2. COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE LIVER, AND DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS AT EACH AGE IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1900 AND 1890

DISEASES OF THE LIVER

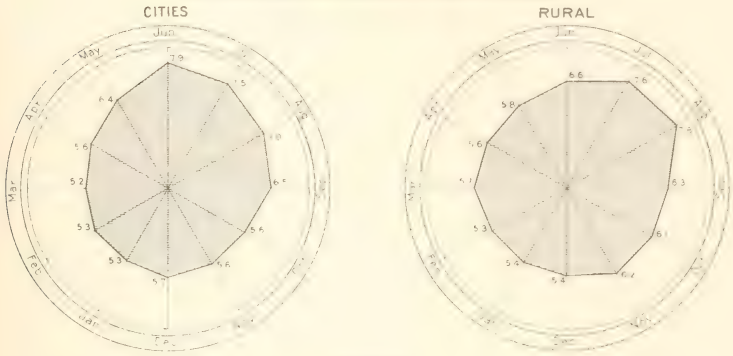


DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS

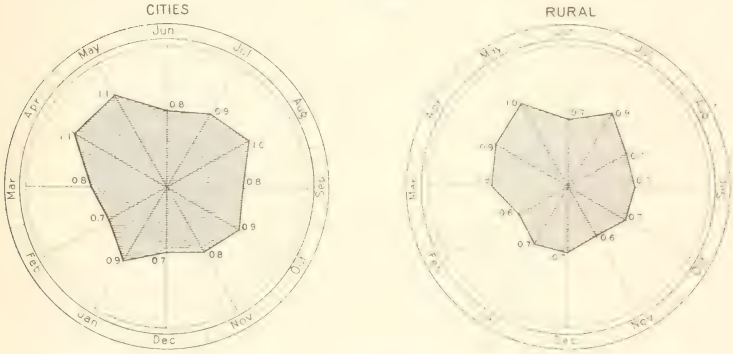


1. DEATH RATES FROM ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES, EXCLUDING SUICIDES, AND SUICIDES IN EACH MONTH FOR CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF THE REGISTRATION STATES: 1900

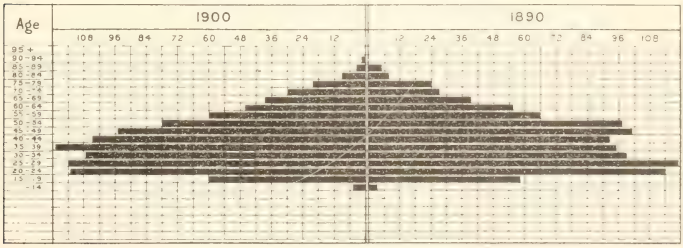
ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES, EXCLUDING SUICIDES



SUICIDES



2. COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDES AT SPECIFIED AGES IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1900 AND 1890



AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

The number of persons 10 years of age and over in the United States engaged in gainful occupations, as shown by the Twelfth Census, was 29,287,070, and of this number 10,438,219, or 35.6 per cent, were following agricultural pursuits; 24.3 per cent were employed in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; 19.5 per cent in domestic and personal service; 16.3 per cent in trade and transportation; and 4.3 per cent in professional service. The capital invested in agriculture for continental United States, as reported at the Twelfth Census, was $20,439,901,164, and in manufactures, $9,831,486,500. Judged, therefore, by the number of persons employed and the capital invested, agriculture was still the most important branch of industry, although in the value of products it was second to manufactures.

Centers of Agriculture.

Plate 126 is a map showing the location of the center of population from 1790 to 1900, and the centers of the number of farms, farm values, total area in farms, agricultural products, and manufactures, from 1850 to 1900, and may be designated as the chart of the progress of the nation, representing, as it does, the westward movement of population, agriculture, and manufactures. The method of computing the center of the number of farms was practically the same as that used in determining the center of population, described on page 37. The number of farms in a given census year was first distributed by "square degrees," as the areas included between consecutive meridians and parallels have been designated. The farms in each square degree were assumed to be located at its center, except in cases where this assumption was manifestly untrue, as, for instance, where a part of a square degree was occupied by a large body of water, a desert, or a mountain range. In these cases the position of the center of the number of farms was estimated as nearly as possible. The number of farms in each square degree was then multiplied by the shortest distance of its center from the assumed parallel of latitude, chosen for convenience near the latitude of the center to be determined (in this calculation 40° north), and the sums of the products or moments north and south of that parallel were obtained. Their difference, divided by the total number of farms in the country, gave, as a distance from the assumed parallel, the latitude of the center of the number of farms. In a similar manner the east and west moments were obtained by the use of an assumed meridian (90° west of Greenwich in this computation), and from them the longitude of the center was calculated. The locations of the other centers shown on this map were obtained by a similar process.

The center of the number of farms in 1850 was located on the Ohio river, between Ohio and the present state of West Virginia, at identically the same point as the center of corn production. From this position the center of the number of farms moved 110 miles in a northwesterly direction, and in 1860 reached a point 15 miles southeast of Xenia, Ohio. From 1860 to 1870 the center advanced 30 miles almost directly south to a position in Brown county, 31 miles northeast of Cincinnati, Ohio. From 1870 to 1880 the distance covered was 35 miles in a southwesterly direction across the Ohio river into Kentucky to a point south of Newport. From 1880 to 1890 its progress of 100 miles was nearly due west into Indiana. From 1890 to 1900 it moved in a southwesterly direction 120 miles to a point near Fairfield, Wayne county, Illinois.

The center of the value of farm property, which in 1850 was located north of Clarksburg, in the present state of West Virginia, in 1860 had advanced south and west to a point northwest of Portsmouth, Ohio. From 1860 to 1870 its movement was northwest to a position a few miles northwest of Urbana, Ohio. From 1870 to 1900 it moved west in a straight line across Indiana and Illinois to a point about 10 miles north of Jacksonville, Illinois. Its greatest westward movement, and the greatest advance made for any decade, approximately 180 miles, was from 1880 to 1890.

The center of the number of acres of farm land, or total area in farms, in 1850 was located in Breathitt county, Kentucky, the farthest south of any center shown on the map. From 1850 to 1870 it moved to a point about 50 miles west of Louisville. From 1870 to 1880 it advanced in a westerly direction to a position 20 miles northwest of Evansville, Indiana. From 1880 to 1890 it moved northwest to a point near Alton, Illinois, its next movement being southwest to a location about 48 miles southwest of Jefferson City, Missouri.

The other agricultural centers have moved in various erratic courses, but always in a general westerly direction, except the center of oats production, which from 1850 to 1860 moved north and east. From 1860 to 1890 the center of oats production moved almost due west along the forty-first parallel of latitude. From 1890 to 1900 its course was northwest to a point near Muscatine, Iowa. Its greatest movement was from 1860 to 1870, approximately 245 miles.

The center of corn production has moved in a westerly direction, but more rapidly than the center of population, as from 1850 to 1860 it moved south of west nearly 275 miles, the distance traversed being greater than the entire western movement of the center of population from 1850 to 1900. Its movement from 1860 to 1870 and from 1870 to 1880 was almost directly northwest. From 1880 to 1890 it advanced south of west to a point about 30 miles directly south of Jacksonville, Illinois. The movement from 1890 to 1900 was so slight that it could hardly be indicated on the map, being only 17″ west and 2′ 36″ north.

The center of wheat production has made a greater western and northern movement than any other center, as will be noted from its location in 1900. Its greatest southern advance was made from 1880 to 1890, and its greatest northern movement from 1890 to 1900.

The movements of the centers of the number of farms, value of farm property, area in farms, and of oats, corn, and wheat production, as indicated on the map, are widely divergent.

Area.

The land area of the United States in 1900, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, was 1,900,947,200 acres, and the total area in farms 838,591,774 acres, or 44.1 per cent. Farm land is divided into two classes—improved, or cultivated, and unimproved. The improved land comprised, in 1900, 21.8 per cent of the total land area.

Plate 127 shows, by the area of the circles and the size of their sectors, the proportion of land in farms to the total land area, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, at each census from 1850 to 1900, also the proportion of farm area that was improved. The steady growth of the total farm area, which has increased 185.6 per cent since 1850, is readily measured, as well as the proportional increase of the cultivated area. It will be noted that in 1900 the farm area was less than one-half of the total land area.

Diagram 1, Plate 128, also shows the total land area at each census from 1850 to 1900, by the length of the bars, the shaded portion representing the area cultivated.

Diagram 1, Plate 131, shows the total number of improved and unimproved acres in farms, by states and territories, in 1900, the total length of the bars representing the total number of acres in farms, the shaded and unshaded portions indicating respectively the improved and unimproved acres. Texas had the largest number of unimproved acres in farms, and Iowa the greatest number of improved acres.

The map, Plate 132, shows, in six shades of color, the proportion of improved land to total land area in 1900, prepared by computing the percentage of improved land to total land area for each county, and dividing the counties into six groups, as described on the left side of the map. Each county was then shaded according to the group in which it fell. This map is of great interest, as it indicates the proportion of land under cultivation in each county, the heaviest shade marking those counties where 75 per cent or more of the total land area was improved and where agriculture was, therefore, the most important occupation. Nearly the entire state of Iowa is covered by the heaviest shade, showing the prominence of agricultural pursuits and the great fertility of its soil. Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio are also well covered by the heaviest shade, indicating that a large proportion of their area was under cultivation, while eastern Nebraska and Kansas have a number of counties in which three-fourths of the land was improved.

Cartogram 6, Plate 138, also shows the proportion of improved land to total land area in 1900, compiled by using the state as the unit.

Diagram 3, Plate 130, represents the total number of farms at each census from 1850 to 1900. In 1850 there were 1,449,073 farms, and in 1900, including Alaska and Hawaii, 5,739,657, an increase of 296.1 per cent in fifty years. Diagram 2, Plate 130, represents graphically, by the length of the bars, the average size of farms at each census from 1850 to 1900, and shows a decrease from 1850 to 1880, and a slight increase at the last two censuses. Diagram 1 on the same plate shows the average size of farms in each state and territory in 1900, the tremendous size of the farms in Wyoming, Nevada, Hawaii, and Montana, as compared with the North Atlantic states, being effectively presented. Wyoming leads with an average of 1,333 acres per farm, Nevada and Hawaii following with 1,175 and 1,148 acres respectively. Montana is fourth, with an average of 886 acres per farm. The largest farms are generally found where the grazing of stock is the principal occupation of the farmers, except in eastern North Dakota, where a number of large wheat farms still exist, and increase the average size of farms in that state.

The average size of farms at the Twelfth Census is shown in greater detail by the map, Plate 129, which was made by computing the average size of farms for each county, and dividing the counties into five groups, giving to each group a different shade, the lightest shade indicating the regions in which the farms were smallest in area, the land richest and most valuable, and farming most intensified. A few counties where

the average size of farms was small will be noted in a few of the Western states, where irrigation was entirely depended upon for raising crops.

Cartogram 4, on Plate 138, shows, in four shades of color, the average size of farms in 1900, the state being taken as the unit. The largest farms are found in the West and the smallest in the East.

Plate 141 is made up of a series of diagrams showing the proportion of the number of farms of specified areas in 1900, classified by tenure, race of occupants, principal crops, and amount of income.

Values.

The value of farm land and improvements, including buildings, which in 1850 was $3,271,575,426, had increased in 1900 to $16,674,690,247. During this period the value of implements and machinery had increased from $151,587,638 to $761,261,550, and the value of live stock on farms from $544,180,516 to $3,078,050,041.

Diagrams 2, 3, and 4, Plate 128, show graphically, by the length of the bars, the value and the increase in value of these three classes of farm property from 1850 to 1900. Diagram 5 represents the average value per farm of all farm property at each census from 1850 to 1900, and diagram 6 the average value per farm of farm land with improvements, including buildings. These two diagrams show a great increase in average farm values from 1850 to 1860, a decrease from 1860 to 1880, followed by an increase from 1880 to 1900. It will be noted that the greatest average value per farm was reported for 1860.

The five small maps, or cartograms, on Plate 133 show the percentage of increase and the decrease in the value of farm land with improvements, for each census from 1850 to 1900. In preparing these cartograms the percentage of increase was computed for the entire state. The states showing increases were grouped according to the legend, each group being given a different shade of green, and the states showing decreases were colored blue, the absence of color indicating no report. From 1850 to 1860 increases in farm values are indicated in every state for which reports were made, being greatest in the South and West. From 1860 to 1870 the Western, North Central, and Pacific states reported large increases, while New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, the South Atlantic and South Central states, and New Mexico show decreases. From 1870 to 1880 increases were indicated for all of the states except Vermont, New Jersey, and Delaware, although the increase in several of the Southern states was small. From 1880 to 1890 the North Atlantic states and Ohio decreased, while in the Southern and Western states the value of farm land with improvements increased, those states west of the Mississippi river showing increases of 50 per cent or over. From 1890 to 1900, Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, and Florida show decreases, while in all of the other states the value of farm land with improvements increased, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oklahoma, and New Mexico showing increases of over 100 per cent.

Diagram 2, Plate 136, represents the total value of farm land with improvements, live stock, and farm implements in 1900, by states and territories, the bars being shaded to show separately the values of each of these three classes of property. Illinois leads with a total valuation of $2,004,316,897, Iowa being second with a valuation of $1,834,345,546, the other states and territories following in order. Rhode Island, with a total valuation of $26,989,189, is the last state shown on the diagram.

Cartogram 2, Plate 138, shows the value per acre of farm land with improvements in 1900, and indicates that the most valuable farm lands were in the New England and North Central states, while the farms with the lowest valuation per acre were found principally in the South and West.

Cartogram 3, Plate 138, shows, in four shades of color, the proportion of gross farm income to total value of farm property in 1900. The heaviest shade, indicating the greatest proportion, more than 30 per cent, is found in Maine, Vermont, and in the states south of the thirty-seventh parallel and east of Oklahoma and Texas.

Plate 134 shows, by counties, the value of farm products per acre of improved land at the Twelfth Census, the highest valuations being found in those counties in which farming was most intensified and the crops raised the most valuable, as in the areas devoted to market gardening, contiguous to large cities, and in Florida, California, Arizona, and New Mexico, where fruit growing was an important industry. The low values are found in the grain-producing states, where the farms were large and the value of the crop per acre small.

Cartogram 1, Plate 138, represents at the Twelfth Census the value per acre of farm products not fed to live stock, the state being taken as the unit, and shows that in those states in which farming was most intensified crops were of the greatest value per acre.

The map, Plate 135, represents, in six groups, by shades of color, the value of farm products not fed to live stock, per square mile of land area at the Twelfth Census. Instead of ascertaining the value of products in relation to improved land, as in Plate 134, computations were made to show the value of farm products not fed to live stock for each square mile of land area in every county. The total value per square mile was very large for the counties in which practically all of the land was brought under cultivation, as in many counties of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, also for counties containing large cities in which the land was principally used for market gardening. Low values are shown principally in the West and South-

west, where but a small proportion of the total area was under cultivation.

Diagram 1, Plate 137, shows, by the length of the bars, the average value of total farm products per farm in 1899 for each state and territory, except Hawaii. The District of Columbia leads, as practically the entire area outside of the city was given over to market gardening, and the values were consequently very high. In Nevada, which stands second, the high average was due to the great value of products of the irrigated land and the large size of the farms. In Montana, Wyoming, and California, which follow closely after Nevada, the high averages were due, in a measure, to the same causes. Iowa, the next state in order, had the highest average of the humid states.

Diagram 2, Plate 137, represents, at the Twelfth Census, by the length of the bars, the average value per acre of net farm products not fed to live stock. New Jersey leads, with Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut following in order, the high averages in these states being due to the large urban population and to the fact that market gardening near the large cities returns high values per acre for the crops raised.

The length of the bars in diagram 1, Plate 136, shows the total value of all farm products in 1899, by states and territories. Iowa leads, with Illinois second, and Ohio third, Rhode Island, the smallest state, having the lowest value of farm products shown for any state.

Farms of White and Colored Farmers.

Diagram 2, Plate 131, represents, by the length of the bars, the number of acres in farms, by states and territories, in 1900. The black portion of the bar indicates the holdings of colored farmers, the unshaded portion representing those of white farmers. The small acreage held by colored farmers as compared with the white, even in the Southern states, is very effectively shown. Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, South Carolina, and North Carolina were the only states in which a fair proportion of the farm acreage was in the possession of colored farmers.

The average value of all farm property per farm for white and colored farmers in 1900 is represented by the length of the black and the white bars in diagram 1, Plate 139. The most striking feature of this diagram is the length of the black bar for Vermont, the average value of farm property per farm of colored farmers in that state being more than double that of white farmers, due to the small number of colored farmers, there being but eight, and to the relatively great value of their holdings. In every other state and territory the average value of farm property per farm for white farmers exceeded that for the colored. The diagram also brings out the high average value of all farm property per farm of white farmers in Nevada, Wyoming, California, and Montana, due to the large farms and ranches in these states.

Diagram 2, Plate 139, represents the average value of all farm property per acre in farms, for white and colored farmers in 1900. It will be noted that in twenty-one of the states and territories shown in the diagram, the average value of farm property per acre of colored farmers exceeded that of white, the difference being especially noticeable in Pennsylvania, California, Vermont, Arizona, and Montana. The holdings of colored farmers in these states, though very small both in number and in area, included but a small proportion of unimproved land, and were, therefore, much above the average in value.

Tenure.

The farm holdings of the United States are generally divided into three classes: First, owned by the occupant; second, rented for a fixed money rental; and third, rented for a share of the crop. In the classification of farms by tenure at the Twelfth Census they were divided into six groups—owners, part owners, owners and tenants, managers, cash tenants, and share tenants.

Plate 140 shows, by states and territories, for 1890 and 1900, the proportion of farms in each of the three classes of tenure to all farms. The first two cartograms represent, in four shades of color, the proportion of farms owned to all farms. The heaviest shade, showing the greatest proportion of farms owned—90 per cent and over—is found principally in the Western division. The lightest shade, showing the smallest proportion—less than 50 per cent—will be noted in the South. A comparison of the two cartograms shows but slight changes from 1890 to 1900. The proportion of farms rented for cash to all farms, for 1890 and 1900, is represented by the second pair of cartograms. The southern South Atlantic states also Mississippi and Alabama show the largest proportion of farms rented for cash in 1890 and 1900. An increase will be noted in Georgia and the Pacific states. The third pair of cartograms shows the proportion of farms rented on shares to all farms for 1890 and 1900. The largest percentage of farms rented on shares will be found in the southern South Atlantic and South Central divisions; an increase from 1890 to 1900 in the proportion of farms rented on shares will be noted in a few states of these and the Western division.

Plate 142 represents, by states and territories, at the Twelfth Census, the classification of the number of farms by three classes of tenure—owners, cash tenants, and share tenants. The states are arranged in the order of the proportion of the number of farms owned to all farms, Maine leading with 95.3 per cent, New Hampshire, Wyoming, Arizona, North Dakota, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico, Massachusetts, and Montana following, with over 90 per cent each. Indian Territory, with the lowest percentage of owners (25.1), had the highest percentage of share tenants. The District of Columbia

appears with the lowest percentage of share tenants, and the highest percentage of cash tenants. Alabama and South Carolina also show a high percentage of cash tenants, while North Dakota reported the lowest per centage, less than 2 per cent.

The classification of farm area in 1900 by three classes of tenure is represented in a similar manner on Plate 143. Arizona shows the largest percentage of farm area owned and the smallest rented, while Delaware has the largest percentage rented and the smallest owned. The District of Columbia, practically a city, shows, therefore, the largest proportion of farm area rented by cash tenants. Indian Territory and Delaware alone reported less than 50 per cent of their farm area as owned.

Plate 144 represents the percentages of the number of farms of specified tenures in 1900, classified by area, source of income, amount of income, and race of farmer. The first diagram, classification by area, shows that the largest proportion of farms less than 3 acres, 68.9 per cent, was owned. Of the farms containing from 10 to 20 acres 55.9 per cent were rented, and of those containing from 20 to 50 acres 50.9 per cent were rented, the proportion of share tenants in these two classes being very large. The largest percentages of part owners and managers were reported for farms of 1,000 acres and over. The second diagram, classification by source of income, in twelve groups, shows that a large proportion of farms on which cotton was raised was rented, while the greater proportion of farms raising flowers and plants, nursery products, and fruit was owned, a very small proportion being in the hands of tenants. In each of the remaining groups more than 50 per cent of the farms were owned, tobacco and rice showing the largest proportion of tenants, over 45 per cent. The third diagram, classification by amount of income, shows that the proportion of tenants was largest where the income was small, and the proportion of managers and owners largest where the income was great. In the fourth diagram, classification by race of farmer, it will be noted that less than 10 per cent of Japanese farmers owned their farms, and that 85.1 per cent of the renters were cash tenants. Less than 10 per cent of the Chinese, also, were owners, 78.3 per cent of the remainder being cash tenants. Only 25.0 per cent of negro farmers were owners, and of the 75 per cent remaining nearly one-half were cash tenants. The Indians show by far the highest percentage of owners, 93.1 per cent.

Plate 145 shows the percentages of the number of farms of specified incomes, classified by principal sources of income in fourteen groups, by race of farmer in six groups, by tenure in six groups, and by area in ten groups, and represents, by the different colors, the proportion of farms in each group for each of the eight classes of income, in 1900, as described in the legend at the bottom of the diagram.

Live Stock.

SWINE.

The number of swine on farms and ranges reported at the Twelfth Census was 62,876,108. Plate 146 represents, in five shades of color, the number of head per square mile of land area in each county, the heaviest shade indicating those counties in which the largest number of swine were reported. By comparison with the map, Plate 154, which shows the production of corn per square mile of total land area, it will be noted that the greatest number of swine were reported in the "corn states"—Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana, Kansas, and Ohio.

Diagram 1, Plate 150, represents, by the length of the bars, the number of swine reported in specified states and territories, and illustrates the fact that Iowa in 1900 reported 64.4 per cent more than any other state or territory, and that in the New England and certain of the Western states there were comparatively few of these animals.

NEAT CATTLE.

The total number of neat cattle reported on farms and ranges in 1900 was 67,822,336, and the map, Plate 147, shows, in five shades of color, the number of neat cattle to a square mile of land area in each county, the heavy shades indicating those counties where the greatest number of these animals were reported.

Diagram 2, Plate 150, represents, by the length of the bars, the total number of neat cattle reported in specified states and territories in 1900, and brings out the fact that Texas reported almost twice as many as any other state or territory, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska following in order. It also indicates the small number reported in the New England states.

SHEEP.

In 1900, 61,605,811 sheep were reported on farms and ranges, and the map, Plate 148, shows, in five shades of color, the number of sheep per square mile of land area in each county. The heaviest shade, marking the areas on which the greatest number of these animals were reported, will be noted in Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Ohio, Utah, Michigan, and New York. More than one-half of the sheep reported for 1900 were in the Western division, the North Central division following with 26.3 per cent of the total, the number in the other portions of the country being relatively very small.

Diagram 3, Plate 150, shows the number of sheep reported in specified states and territories in 1900. In this branch of agricultural industry Montana leads, with 6,170,483 sheep; Wyoming, with 5,099,613; New Mexico, with 4,899,487; and Ohio, with 4,020,628, following in order.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES.

The number of horses, mules, and asses reported on farms and ranges in 1900 was 21,646,731. Plate 149 shows, in four shades of color, the number of these animals per square mile of land area in each county, and gives a general idea of the regions in which the greatest number were found. The heaviest shade is found principally in the North Central division, which reported nearly one-half of the total number. The general distribution of the heavier shades shows that these animals were reported from all portions of the United States.

Diagram 4, Plate 150, represents the number of horses on farms and ranges in 1900. Iowa is first, with 1,392,573 horses; Illinois second, with 1,350,219; and Texas third, with 1,269,432.

Comparing the four diagrams on Plate 150, it will be noted that Iowa is first in the number of swine and the number of horses reported, and second in the number of neat cattle; Texas is first in the number of neat cattle; Montana is first in the number of sheep; while Illinois is second in the number of swine and in the number of horses reported.

CENTERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Plate 151 is a map of a portion of the United States, showing the location in 1900 of the centers of the number of farms, total area in farms, improved acreage, farm values, production of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, and combined cereals, gross farm income, population, and manufactures, their approximate locations being given in the following table:

CENTER.	Approximate location.
Number of farms	In Illinois, 10 miles northwest of Evansville, Indiana.
Total area in farms	In Missouri, 18 miles southwest of Jefferson City.
Improved acreage	In Illinois, 20 miles southwest of Jacksonville.
Farm values	In Illinois, 10 miles north of Jacksonville.
Cotton production	In Mississippi, 20 miles northwest of Canton.
Corn production	In Illinois, 25 miles south of Jacksonville.
Wheat production	In Iowa, 70 miles west of Des Moines.
Oats production	In Iowa, 17 miles east of Iowa City.
Six cereals	In Illinois, 15 miles south of Keokuk, Iowa.
Gross farm income	In Illinois, 25 miles south of Jacksonville.
Population	In Indiana, 35 miles southeast of Indianapolis.
Manufactures	In Ohio, 17 miles southeast of Mansfield.

Six of the agricultural centers were located in the state of Illinois, two in Iowa, and one each in Missouri and Mississippi.

PRODUCTS.

The map, Plate 153, showing, in five shades of color, the production of all grains in each county, per square mile of total land area at the Twelfth Census, outlines the great grain-producing regions. The map was prepared by adding the yield of all grains for each county and dividing the sum by the number of square miles of land area in that county. The counties were then arranged in five groups, according to the number of bushels produced per square mile, and each group given a different shade. The heaviest shade, representing the area of greatest production per square mile, indicates that Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Indiana were the greatest grain-producing states, these six states reporting in 1900, 51.7 per cent of the total production.

CORN.

The total production of corn, in bushels, at each census from 1850 to 1900 is represented in diagram 1, Plate 152, which shows a great increase at each census except 1870, the decrease at that date being caused by the falling off in the production of the Southern states, due principally to the Civil War. The increase from 1870 to 1880 of 993,647,127 bushels, or 130.6 per cent, is especially marked. The number of bushels of corn reported in 1850 was 592,071,104, and in 1900, 2,666,440,279, an increase of 350.4 per cent in fifty years.

Plate 154 shows, at the Twelfth Census, the production of corn per square mile of total land area by counties, and indicates, by the heaviest shade of color, those counties producing the greatest number of bushels to each square mile. The lightest shade marks the regions where the production of corn was very small, being less than 64 bushels to a square mile, or one-tenth of a bushel per acre of total land area. The heaviest shade covers the areas where the production was over 3,200 bushels per square mile, or 5 bushels to each acre of land in the county, thus representing the regions where the crop was of great importance.

Diagram 2, Plate 163, shows the production of corn in 1899 in those states and territories in which it was a crop of importance. Illinois is first, with 398,149,140 bushels, and Iowa second, with 383,453,190 bushels, each reporting a production exceeding that of Kansas, the third state, by more than 153,500,000 bushels.

Cartogram 1, Plate 172, shows, in shades of color, the production of corn per capita of the population, at the Twelfth Census. The heaviest shade, indicating the greatest production as compared with population, covers the great corn-producing states of the Mississippi valley. The lightest shade, indicating the smallest production per capita, is found in the New England and far Western states.

Plate 155 shows for each county the average yield of corn per acre cultivated to that crop at the Twelfth Census, and outlines the great corn-producing regions by the area of heaviest shade, running through the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut also show high average yields, although the quantity produced was small.

Diagram 1, Plate 169, shows the average yield per acre of corn, by states and territories, in 1899. New Hampshire is first, with a yield of 42.1 bushels per

acre, Connecticut second, and Indiana third, while Iowa and Illinois, the states which produced the greatest amount of corn, rank sixth and seventh in the average yield per acre.

WHEAT.

The total production of wheat from 1850 to 1900 is represented by diagram 2, Plate 152, which shows a great increase during each decade, except from 1880 to 1890. The slight increase noted for this decade was due principally to the falling off in the amount reported in the North Central, North Atlantic, and South Atlantic divisions, the only divisions showing increases being the South Central and Western. The production of wheat at the census of 1850 was 100,485,943 bushels, and at the census of 1900, 658,534,252 bushels, an increase during fifty years of 555.4 per cent.

Plate 156 shows, in five shades of color, the production of wheat per square mile of total land area in each county at the Twelfth Census, and indicates the regions in which wheat was an important crop. The states of the North Central division and California constitute the principal wheat regions of the United States, producing in 1899, 72.5 per cent of the entire crop. The heaviest shade, indicating a production of 3,200 bushels or more per square mile, is found only in Minnesota and North Dakota, states in which wheat was the most important agricultural product. This crop was of comparatively slight importance in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions.

Diagram 1, Plate 163, represents, by the length of the bars, the production of wheat in 1899 for those states and territories producing over 450,000 bushels. Minnesota, with 95,278,660 bushels, is first; North Dakota, with 59,888,810 bushels, second; Ohio, South Dakota, Kansas, California, and Indiana following in the order named, each having produced over 34,000,000 bushels.

Cartogram 2, Plate 172, shows, in five shades of color, the production of wheat per capita of the population at the Twelfth Census. The heaviest shade, representing the greatest per capita production, covers Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, states in which wheat was the leading agricultural product. The production per capita in the North and South Atlantic states was very small.

The map, Plate 157, shows, in four shades of color, the yield of wheat per acre in each county at the Twelfth Census. The counties producing the greatest number of bushels per acre planted to this crop were most numerous in the arid states, where, through irrigation, a large yield per acre was secured, the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota showing only a medium yield per acre.

The average yield per acre of wheat in 1899 is represented by states and territories in diagram 1, Plate 170. Nevada is first with a yield of 24.3 bushels per acre, the District of Columbia second, Connecticut third, and Rhode Island fourth, the states which produced the greatest quantity of wheat showing comparatively small average yields per acre. Minnesota, the leading state in total production, had an average yield of only 14.5 bushels per acre, which was exceeded by twenty-two states and territories.

OATS.

The production of oats from 1850 to 1900 is represented by diagram 3, Plate 152, which shows an increase during each decade, and an especially large increase from 1880 to 1890, when the production was nearly doubled. The number of bushels reported in 1850 was 146,584,179, and in 1900, 943,389,375, an increase in fifty years of 543.5 per cent.

Plate 158 shows, in five shades of color, the production of oats per square mile of land area in each county in 1899, the heavy shades indicating the regions in which this crop was of great importance. Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa show the heaviest yield, reporting 53.6 per cent of the total production. Oats may be termed a northern crop, as nearly 91 per cent of the amount produced was grown in the North Central and North Atlantic divisions, and more than 95 per cent north of the thirty-sixth parallel.

Diagram 1, Plate 164, represents the production of oats, by states and territories in 1899. Illinois is first with a crop of 180,305,630 bushels, and Iowa second, with 168,364,170 bushels, each of these states producing over twice as much as Wisconsin, the third state in production. The diagram also shows that the principal oats-producing states were in the North.

Cartogram 3, Plate 172, represents the production of oats per capita of the population at the Twelfth Census, and shows that the number of bushels produced to each inhabitant was greatest in the upper Mississippi valley and in those states bordering on the Great Lakes. The production per capita was very small in the South and Southwest.

The map, Plate 159, shows, in five shades of color, the yield of oats per acre of land cultivated to that crop in 1899, in each county, and by comparison with Plate 158 it will be noted that the states producing the greatest quantity also show high yields. A number of the states in which the total production was very small also show a high average yield per acre, as, for instance, the New England states, and a number of the arid states, in which, through irrigation, large yields per acre were obtained.

Diagram 2, Plate 169, shows the average yield per acre of oats in 1899, by states and territories, Washington leading with a production of 42.1 bushels, Illinois, the state of greatest production, ranking second with a yield of 39.5 bushels per acre. The average yield per acre was highest in the Northern and lowest in the Southern states.

BARLEY.

Plate 161 shows, in four shades of color, the production of barley per square mile of land area in each county in 1899, and indicates the limited region in which this crop was of importance. California, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Dakotas produced five-sixths of the entire crop reported at the Twelfth Census, the amount raised in the other states and territories being very small.

Diagram 3, Plate 164, represents, by the length of the bars, the production of barley in 1899 in each state and territory producing over 80,000 bushels. California is first, with a yield of 25,149,335 bushels; Minnesota second, with 24,314,240 bushels; Wisconsin and Iowa following, with 18,699,690 and 18,059,060 bushels, respectively; these four states producing 72.0 per cent of the entire yield.

The relative importance of the production of barley as indicated by the number of bushels produced per capita of the population, in each state and territory at the Twelfth Census, is graphically presented in cartogram 4, Plate 172. The heaviest shade, indicating the greatest production of this cereal per capita, covers the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and California. The cartogram also shows that this crop was an important one in but nine states, the remainder of the country producing less than 5 bushels per capita.

The average yield per acre of barley in 1899 is represented by diagram 1, Plate 171. Montana is first with an average yield of 36.9 bushels per acre, Wisconsin second, and Illinois third. California, which led in production, had an average yield of only 24.4 bushels per acre and ranks twenty-second, twenty-one states and territories having higher average yields.

RYE.

Plate 160 represents, in five shades of color, the production of rye in each county per square mile of land area in 1899, and marks the regions in which this crop was most abundant. New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska show the greatest production of this cereal and were practically the only states in which it was an important agricultural product.

Diagram 2, Plate 164, represents, by the length of the bars, the total production of rye in 1899. Wisconsin is first, with 5,142,606 bushels; Pennsylvania second, with 3,944,750 bushels; New York third, with 2,431,670 bushels; and Michigan fourth, with 2,130,870 bushels; these four states producing 53.3 per cent of the total yield. Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois also show a fair yield of this cereal in 1899, each producing over 1,000,000 bushels.

The average yield per acre of rye in 1899, by states and territories, is shown in diagram 2, Plate 171. New Mexico is first, with an average yield of 22.2 bushels per acre; Connecticut second, with 19.8; and Montana third, with 16.5. The states producing the greatest number of bushels had only a medium yield per acre.

BUCKWHEAT.

The production of buckwheat in 1899 in the eighteen states producing practically the entire crop is shown in diagram 4, Plate 164. Pennsylvania and New York produced nearly 70 per cent of the crop, while the five states, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Maine, together produced 82.8 per cent of the amount reported.

The average yield per acre of buckwheat in 1899 for certain states and territories is represented by diagram 2, Plate 170, New Hampshire leading with an average yield of 23.6 bushels, California, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming following in order. Pennsylvania and New York, the states producing the greatest quantity in 1899, show comparatively low yields per acre.

HAY AND FORAGE.

Plate 162 shows, by six shades of color, the production of hay and forage per square mile of total land area in each county at the Twelfth Census. In 1899 the total crop reported (exclusive of cornstalks) was 79,251,946 tons, valued at $484,256,846, and was exceeded in value by the corn crop only. It will be noted that the heaviest production was in the North Central and North Atlantic divisions, which together produced 77.3 per cent of the entire crop. Ranked according to the value of product of the hay and forage crop, New York is first, with $55,237,446; Pennsylvania is second, with $37,514,779; Iowa third, with $30,042,246; and Ohio fourth, with $29,047,532. The value of the crop of New York alone was nearly equal to that of the South Atlantic and South Central states combined, showing the value of the hay and forage crop of the South to be relatively very small.

POTATOES.

The potato was the most important vegetable raised in 1899, the crop having a total value of $98,387,614. The six states, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Illinois, produced a crop valued at $47,454,184, which was nearly 50 per cent of the value of that of the United States.

Map 1, Plate 173, shows, in four shades of color, the production of potatoes in each county per square mile of land area in 1899. The largest groups of the heaviest shade, indicating the greatest production, will be noted in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The North Atlantic and North Central divisions produced four-fifths of the number of bushels reported, the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western divisions showing a light production.

The number of bushels of potatoes produced in New York in 1899 was 38,060,471, in Wisconsin 24,641,498, in Michigan 23,476,444, and in Pennsylvania 21,769,472, these four states raising 39.5 per cent of the total crop. The number of bushels produced by each of these four states in 1899 is graphically represented by diagram 3, Plate 168.

SWEET POTATOES.

Map 2, Plate 173, represents, by four shades of color, the production of sweet potatoes per square mile of land area in 1899, by counties, and indicates that this vegetable was grown principally in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions, these two divisions producing 87.2 per cent of the entire crop. A comparison of maps 1 and 2, Plate 173, shows that Irish potatoes were produced principally in the North, while sweet potatoes were mainly a product of the Southern states. The states leading in the production of sweet potatoes in 1899 were North Carolina, with 5,781,587 bushels; Georgia, with 5,087,674 bushels; Virginia, with 4,470,602 bushels; Alabama, with 3,457,386 bushels; South Carolina, with 3,369,957 bushels; and Texas, with 3,299,135 bushels, the combined valuation of their crops being $11,108,793, or 55.9 per cent of the total for the United States. The number of bushels produced by each of these six states in 1899 is graphically represented by diagram 4, Plate 168.

ONIONS.

Diagram 5, Plate 168, shows the production of onions in four states in 1899. New York is first, with 2,177,271 bushels; Ohio second, with 1,671,442 bushels; Michigan third, with 783,948 bushels; and Massachusetts fourth, with 748,309 bushels; these four states producing 45.6 per cent of the total amount reported.

COTTON.

The quantity of cotton reported at each census, from 1850 to 1900, is graphically represented by diagram 4, Plate 152, which shows a large increase at each census, with the exception of 1870, when the crop reported showed a decrease of 44.7 per cent, due principally to the destruction caused by the Civil War. The Seventh Census (1850) reported an equivalent of 1,975,274 500-pound bales, and the Twelfth Census 9,434,345, an increase, in equivalent 500-pound bales, of 7,459,071 or nearly four times the quantity grown in 1849. The total area under cotton in 1899 was 24,275,101 acres, on which was grown the largest crop ever reported, 9,434,345 equivalent 500-pound bales, an increase of 32.3 per cent over the crop grown in 1889.

The production of cotton per square mile of total land area in each county as reported at the Twelfth Census is shown, in six shades of color, on the map, Plate 165. The heaviest shade, indicating the regions of greatest production, is found principally in the alluvial region of the Mississippi valley and eastern Texas, with a few scattered areas in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. The map also shows that practically the entire crop was grown in the region south of the thirty-seventh parallel and east of the one-hundredth meridian.

Diagram 1, Plate 168, represents the production of cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales grown in 1899 in the "cotton states." The four leading states, producing over 1,000,000 bales each, were Texas, with 2,584,810; Mississippi, with 1,286,680; Georgia, with 1,232,684; and Alabama, with 1,093,697. Texas, with its immense acreage, produced double the quantity grown in any other state.

The production of cotton, at the Twelfth Census, in pounds per capita of the population, is shown, by shades of color, in cartogram 5, Plate 172. The heaviest shade, indicating a production of 400 pounds and over per capita, covers Mississippi and Texas only.

The map, Plate 166, shows, in four shades of color, the yield of cotton per acre cultivated to that crop in 1899 in each county. The heaviest yield is indicated for the alluvial region of the Mississippi and Red rivers, and for a few scattered counties in other regions. Utah, Arizona, and Nevada reported a small quantity of cotton raised by means of irrigation, the average yield per acre being high for Utah and Arizona.

Diagram 3, Plate 170, shows the average yield of cotton per acre reported in 1900, for each state and territory reporting more than 100 bales. Kentucky is first, Missouri second, and Louisiana third. Texas, with the greatest production, ranked tenth in its yield per acre.

TOBACCO.

The United States produced in 1889, 488,256,646 pounds of tobacco. In 1899 the production was 868,163,275 pounds, valued at $56,993,003, an increase in quantity during the decade of nearly 80 per cent.

Plate 167 shows, in six shades of color, by counties, the production of tobacco in 1899 to each square mile of land area. The heavy shades indicate that this crop was produced in commercial quantities not only in the Southern states but as far north as Wisconsin, New York, and Connecticut, these states producing tobacco of the very best quality. The lightest shade on the map, representing a production of less than 100 pounds per square mile, outlines the regions in which small quantities of tobacco were produced. The states leading in the production of tobacco in 1899 were Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Connecticut, and New York.

Diagram 2, Plate 168, represents the production of tobacco in the ten states reporting 95.4 per cent of the crop of 1899. Kentucky, with 314,288,050 pounds, is

first, North Carolina, with 127,503,400, and Virginia, with 122,884,900, following in order, these three states producing 65.4 per cent of the entire crop.

Cartogram 6, Plate 172, shows the production of tobacco per capita of the population at the Twelfth Census. Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky produced the greatest number of pounds to each inhabitant; Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, and Wisconsin also showing a fair production.

APPLES.

Map 1, Plate 174, indicates, by the colored area, those counties which produced more than 1,000 bushels of apples in 1899, and shows that this fruit was grown in nearly every portion of the settled area of the United States. The enumerators of the Twelfth Census reported 201,794,764 apple trees and 175,397,626 bushels of apples. The states producing the greatest quantity were New York, with 24,111,257 bushels; Pennsylvania, with 24,060,651; and Ohio, with 20,617,480. Of the orchard trees reported in 1900, 55.0 per cent were apple, and 82.8 per cent of the bushels of orchard fruit were of that variety.

PEARS.

The colored area on map 2, Plate 174, marks those counties producing more than 1,000 bushels of pears in 1899, and indicates the regions of the greatest production of this fruit. California, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Texas, Delaware, and Illinois were the leading states in the production of pears at the Twelfth Census, each reporting over 130,000 bushels. This fruit was one of the most important grown in the United States, ranking fourth among orchard fruits in the number of bushels produced.

CHERRIES.

The colored area on map 1, Plate 175, marks those counties which produced in 1899 more than 1,000 bushels of cherries, and indicates the principal areas of production. Nearly the entire crop of 1899 was grown in California and the region lying between the thirty-ninth and forty-third parallels, and extending from the Atlantic ocean to the states of Nebraska and Kansas. The leading states in production were Pennsylvania, with 474,940 bushels; California, with 318,960; Indiana, with 228,485; and New York, with 218,642.

GRAPES.

The area colored on map 2, Plate 175, covers those counties reporting over 100,000 pounds of grapes in 1900, and indicates the principal areas of production of this fruit. The states producing over 40,000,000 pounds of grapes in 1899 were California, with 721,433,400; New York, with 247,698,056; Ohio, with 79,173,873; Pennsylvania, with 47,125,437; and Michigan, with 41,530,369; California alone reporting 55.5 per cent of the total crop.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES.

The statistics of these two closely related fruits were collected under one head and were reported as peaches, the crop ranking second in value among orchard fruits reported in 1900. The colored area on map 1, Plate 176, indicates the counties producing over 1,000 bushels of peaches in 1899. The region along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Georgia, the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Michigan, and the Pacific states show the most extensive areas of production. The only states reporting over 600,000 bushels in 1900 were California, with 8,563,427; Texas, with 1,400,240; and New Jersey, with 620,928; California alone reporting 55.5 per cent of the total amount produced.

APRICOTS.

The apricot crop was of importance only in California, which produced 96.4 per cent of the bushels reported in 1900. The principal regions of production in 1899, as shown by the colored area on map 2, Plate 176, were confined to California and a few counties in Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and New York.

PLUMS AND PRUNES.

Plums were reported from nearly every state and territory in 1900, the crop ranking third in value of products among orchard fruits. The states leading in production were California, with 5,632,036 bushels; Oregon, with 359,821; New York, with 303,688; Washington, with 229,207; and Michigan, with 213,682. The colored area on map 1, Plate 177, indicates each county producing over 1,000 bushels of plums and prunes. California was the only state which produced prunes in commercial quantities in 1899.

FIGS.

While the fig crop is not one of great importance, the reports of the Twelfth Census show that figs were grown in twenty-three states and territories. California, with 10,620,366 pounds, was the only state producing figs in commercial quantities. Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama were the only additional states that produced over 100,000 pounds in 1899. The colored area on map 2, Plate 177, indicates those counties producing 10,000 pounds of figs and over in 1899.

IRRIGATION.

The entire western portion of the United States, extending from the one-hundredth meridian to the Pacific ocean, with the exception of portions of Idaho,

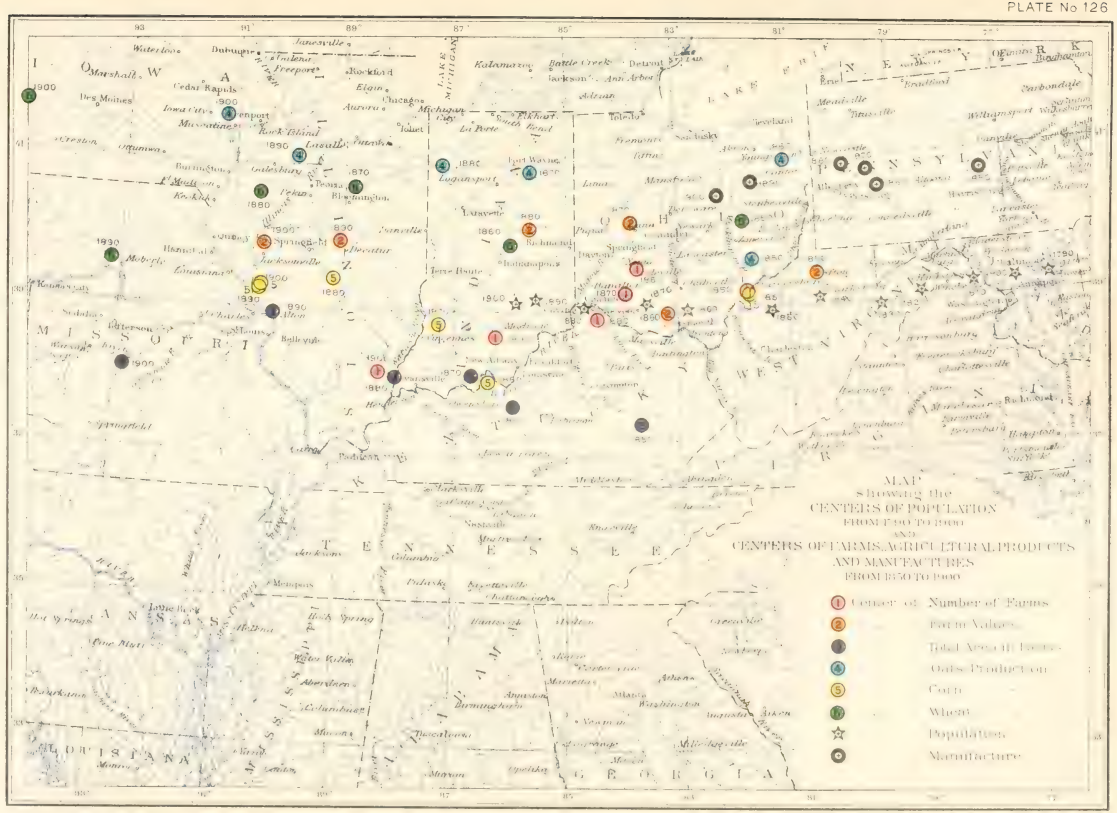
Washington, Oregon, and California, is generally referred to as the arid region, where irrigation becomes a necessity, the rainfall being insufficient for successful agriculture. The water supply being inadequate to irrigate all the arable land, water is an extremely valuable asset, while land inaccessible to water is of little value. The greater portion of this region, comprising over one-half of the area of the United States, is unsettled, the land still being under Government ownership.

Diagram 1, Plate 178, presents graphically the total area of each of the eleven arid states and territories, with the proportion in public land, private ownership, farm area, improved land, and irrigated acreage, in 1899. The total length of the bar represents the total area of the states and territories, the shaded part the proportion under private ownership, the unshaded portion indicating the land unoccupied and still under Government ownership. The shaded portion has four subdivisions—the first or black area, on the left, representing the land irrigated; the second division, including the first, the improved area; and the third, including the first two, the farm area. Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Washington show a very small proportion of their total land area under irrigation. Nevada had the largest percentage of unoccupied land and Washington the smallest.

Diagram 2, Plate 178, compares the number of irrigators and the area irrigated in 1889 and 1899 for the arid states and territories. The number of irrigators increased from 52,584 to 102,819, or 95.5 per cent and the acreage irrigated from 3,564,416 to 7,263,273, or 103.8 per cent. The percentage of increase in the number of acres irrigated was, therefore, greater than in the number of irrigators. Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, and Idaho each show an increase of over 100 per cent in the number of irrigators, and Arizona, Idaho, Washington, Montana, and Wyoming an increase of over 150 per cent each in the number of acres irrigated.

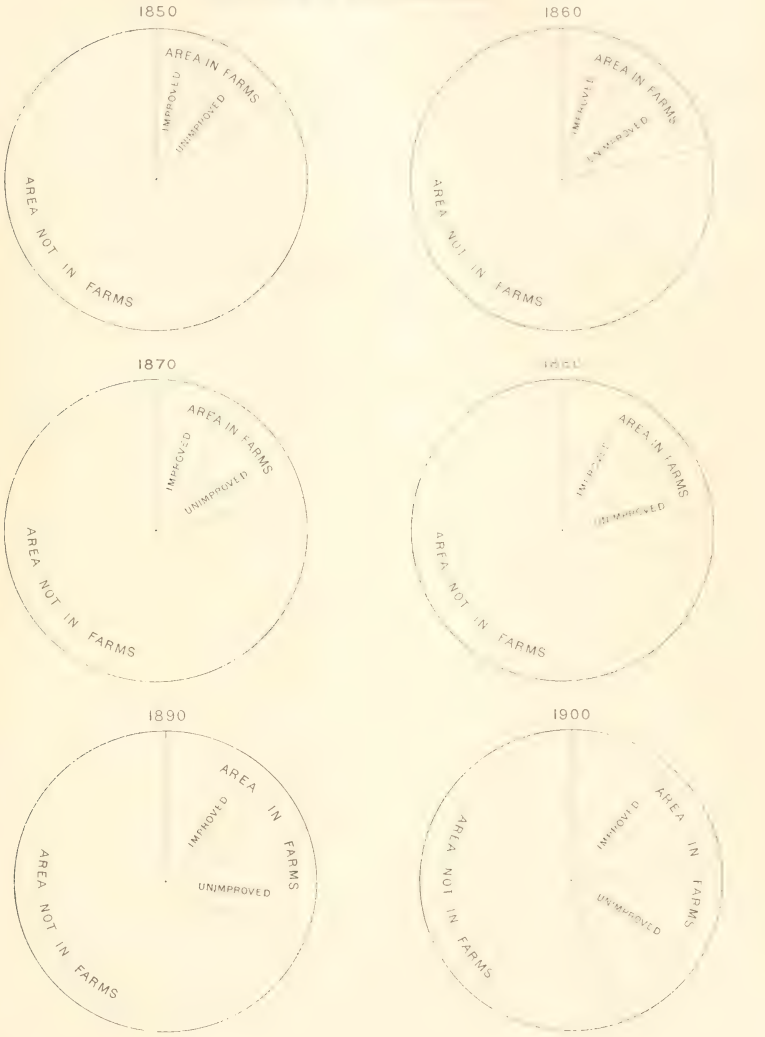
Diagram 3, Plate 178, compares the value of irrigated crops in 1899 with the cost of irrigation construction. The value of the crops exceeded the cost of irrigation construction in all of the eleven states and territories, except Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming, the greatest excess being noted in California, Colorado, and Montana. The total cost of irrigation construction was $64,289,691, the value of the irrigated crops being $84,433,438, an excess of 31.3 per cent over the cost of construction.

Diagram 4, Plate 178, shows the average area of irrigated land on farms in 1889 and 1899 and indicates that this average was the greatest in Nevada for both censuses. The only states or territories showing a reduction in the average area of irrigated land on farms are California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington, while the states showing increases are Nevada, Wyoming, and Oregon in the order named.


MAP
showing the
CENTERS OF POPULATION
FROM 1790 TO 1900
AND
CENTERS OF FARMS, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
AND MANUFACTURES
FROM 1850 TO 1900
1 Center of Number of Farms
2 Farm Values
3 Total Area of Farms
4 Oats Production
5 Corn
6 Wheat
☆ Populations
Manufacture
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSOURI
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
GEORGIA
LAKE ERIE
LAKE MICHIGAN

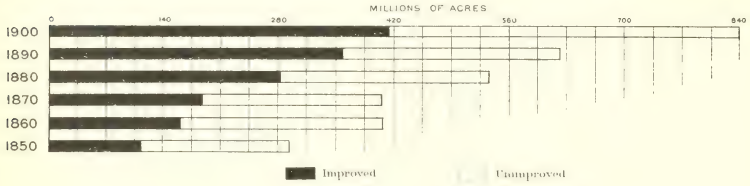
RELATIVE PROPORTION OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED AREA IN FARMS TO THE TOTAL AREA OF THE UNITED STATES: 1850 TO 1900

(EXCLUSIVE OF ALASKA AND HAWAII)

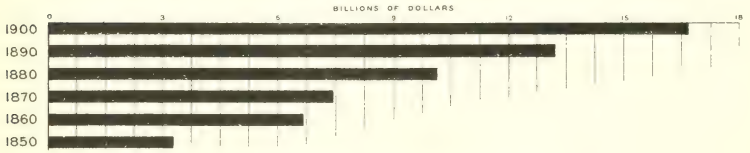


JULIUS BIEN & CO. LITH. N.Y.

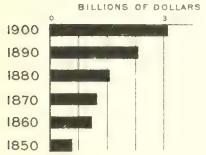
1. TOTAL NUMBER OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED ACRES IN FARMS: 1850 TO 1900



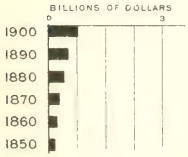
2. VALUE OF FARM LAND WITH IMPROVEMENTS: 1850 TO 1900



3. VALUE OF LIVE STOCK ON FARMS: 1850 TO 1900

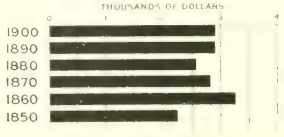


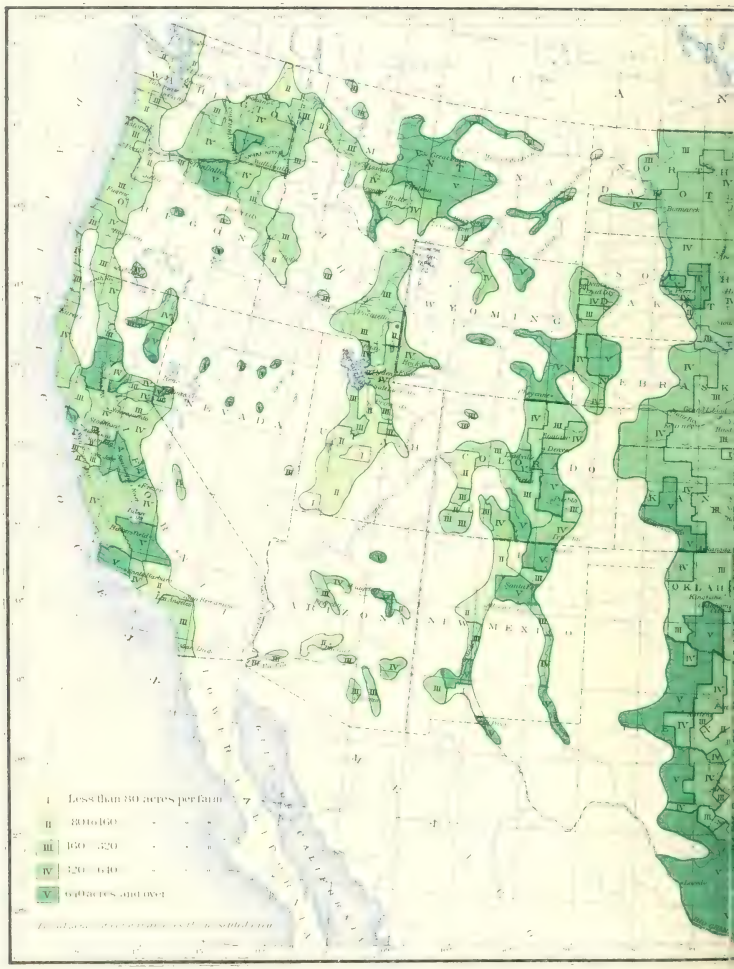
4. VALUE OF IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY ON FARMS: 1850 TO 1900



5. AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM OF ALL FARM PROPERTY: 1850 TO 1900

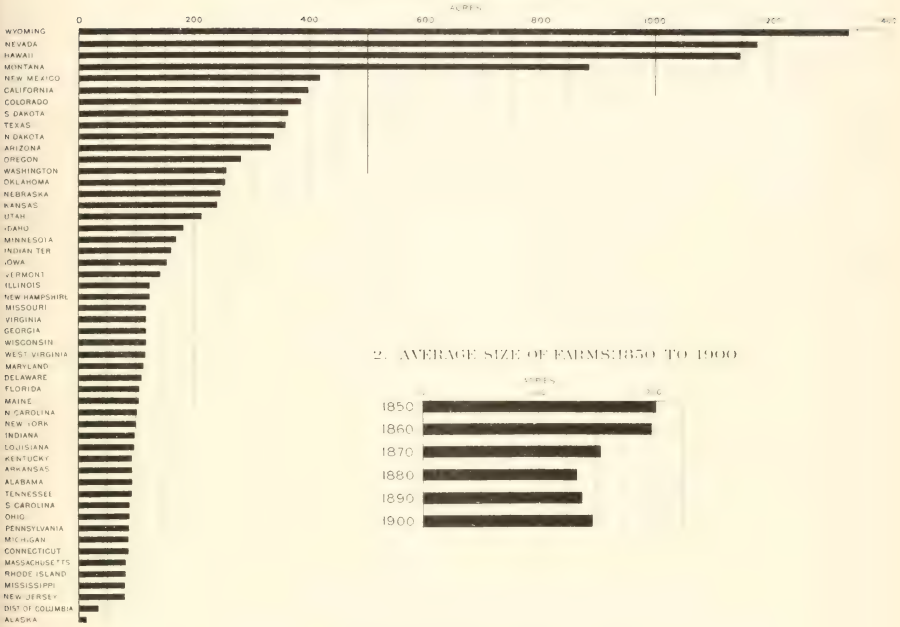
6. AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM OF FARM LAND WITH IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING BUILDINGS: 1850 TO 1900




I Less than 80 acres per farm
II 80 to 160
III 160 - 320
IV 320 - 640
V 640 acres and over
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA

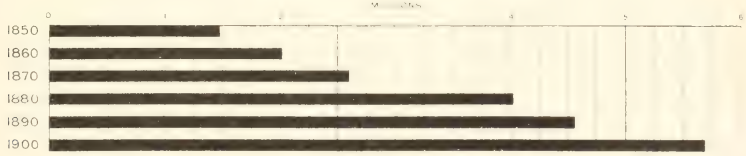
AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS.
at the Twelfth Census
1900

1. AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS:1900

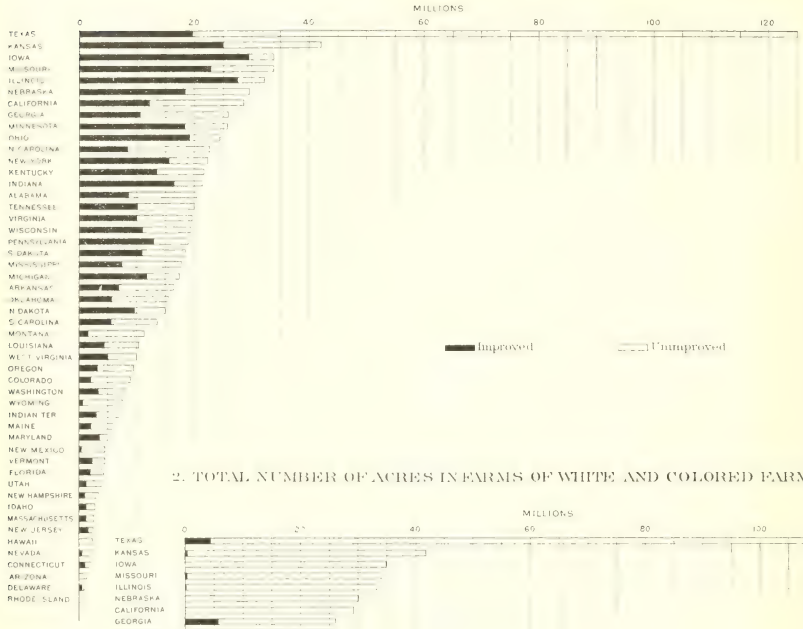


2. AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS:1850 TO 1900

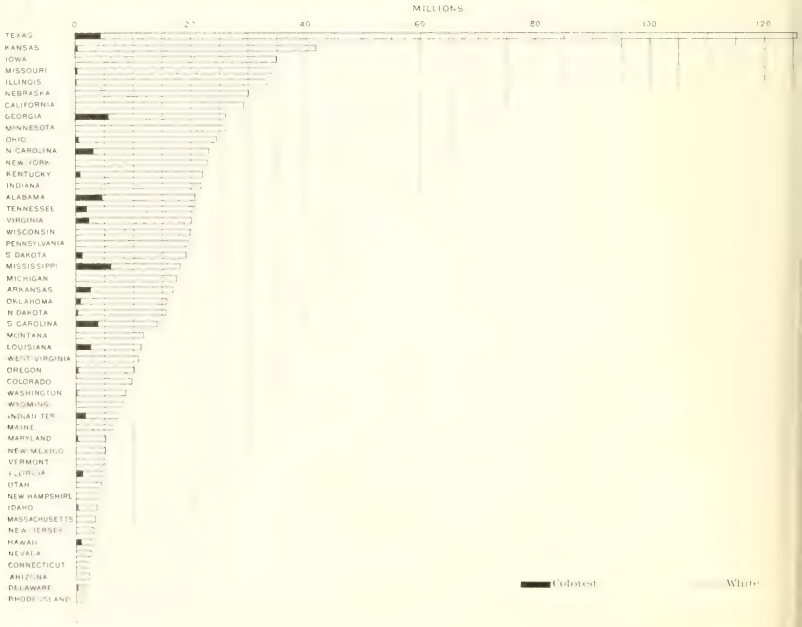
3. NUMBER OF FARMS:1850 TO 1900



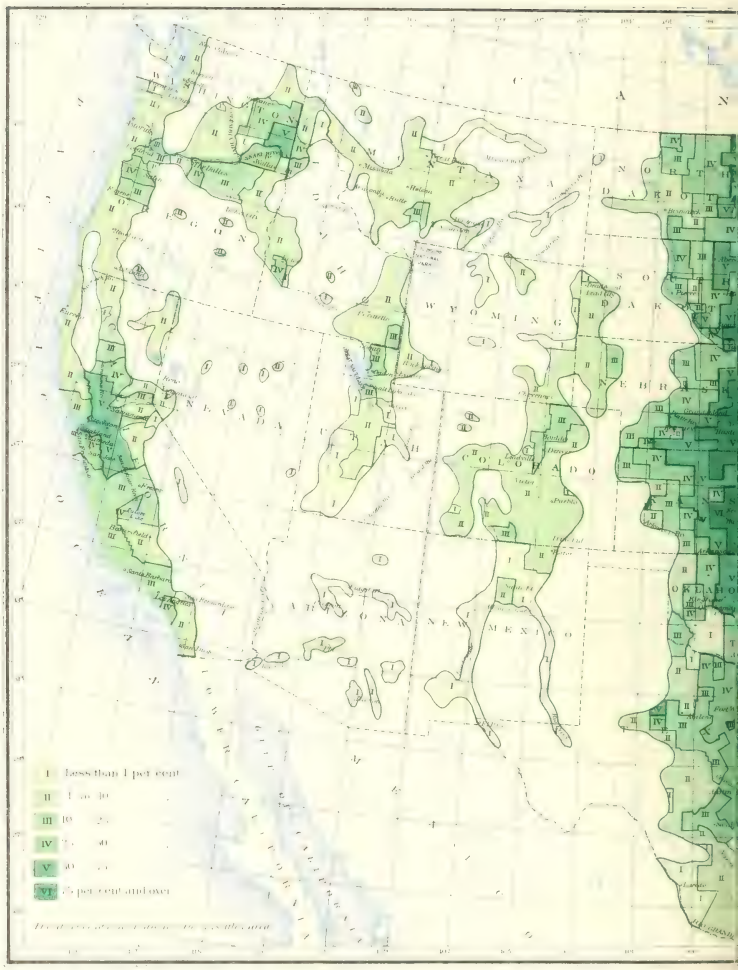
1. TOTAL NUMBER OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED ACRES IN FARMS: 1900

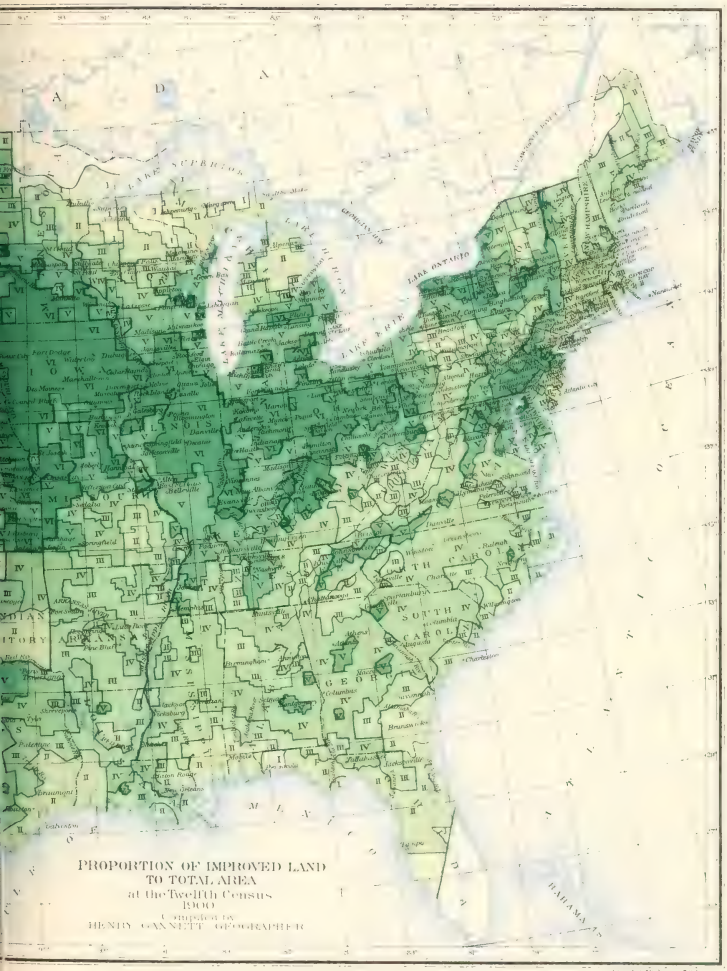


2. TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS OF WHITE AND COLORED FARMERS: 1900



CUSHING & CO.


I Less than 1 per cent
II 1 to 10
III 10 " 20
IV 20 " 30
V 30 " 40
VI 40 per cent and over

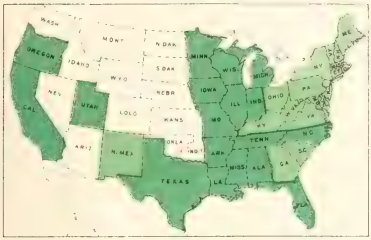


PROPORTION OF IMPROVED LAND
TO TOTAL AREA
at the Twelfth Census
1900

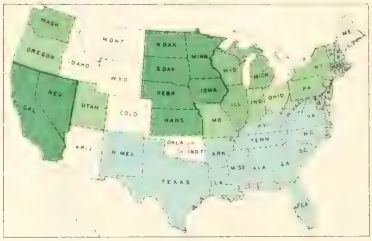
COMPILED BY
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF FARMS AND IMPROVEMENTS 1850 TO 1900

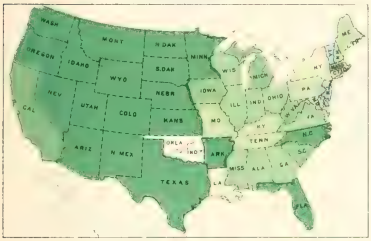
1850 TO 1860



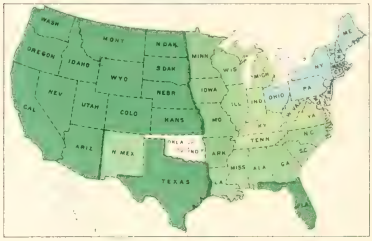
1860 TO 1870



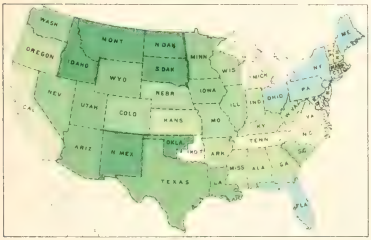
1870 TO 1880



1880 TO 1890



1890 TO 1900



Less than 10 per cent. increase

10 to 25 "

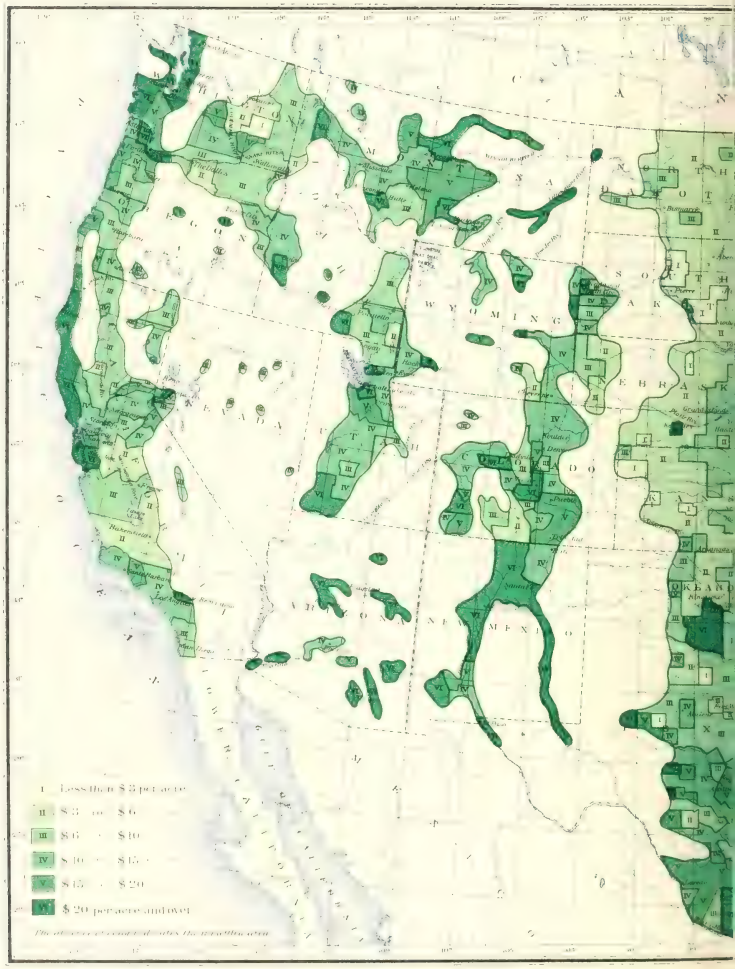
25 " 50 "

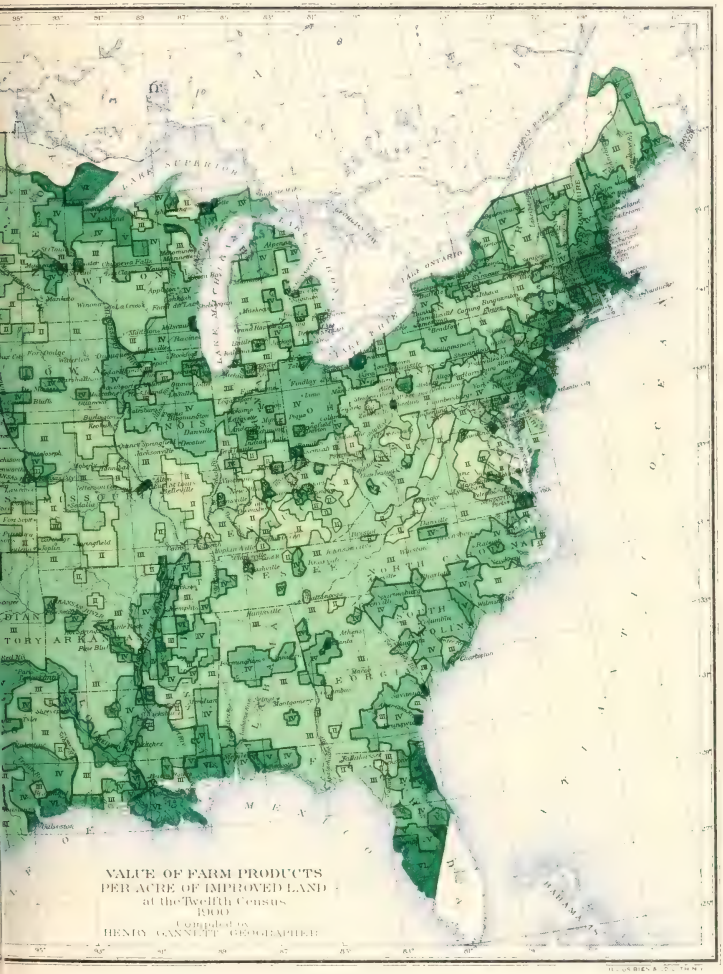
50 " 100 "

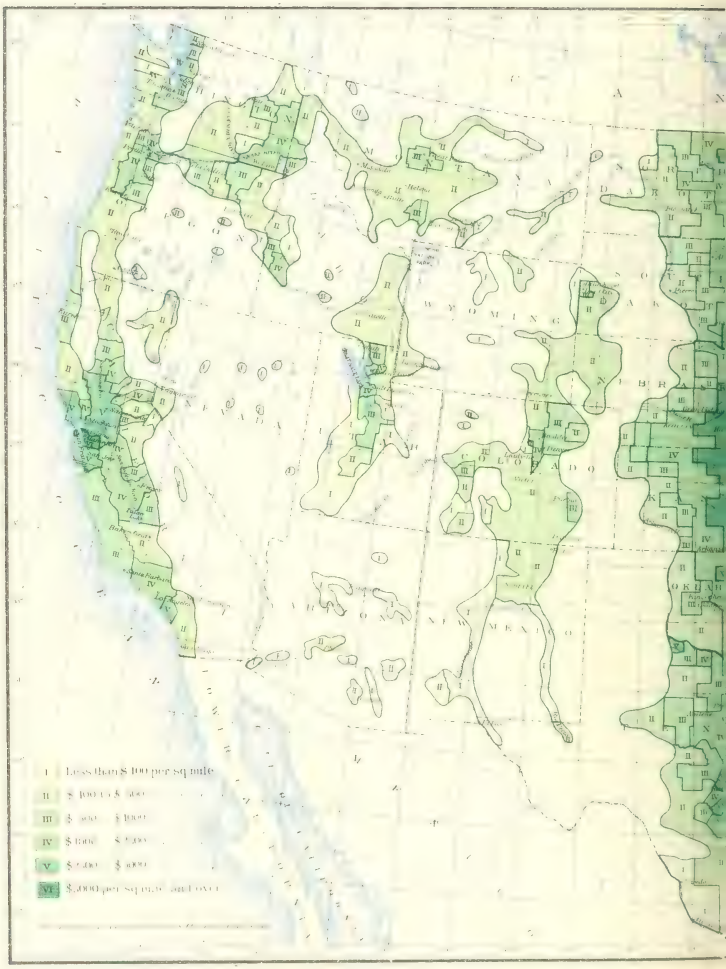
100 per cent. increase and over

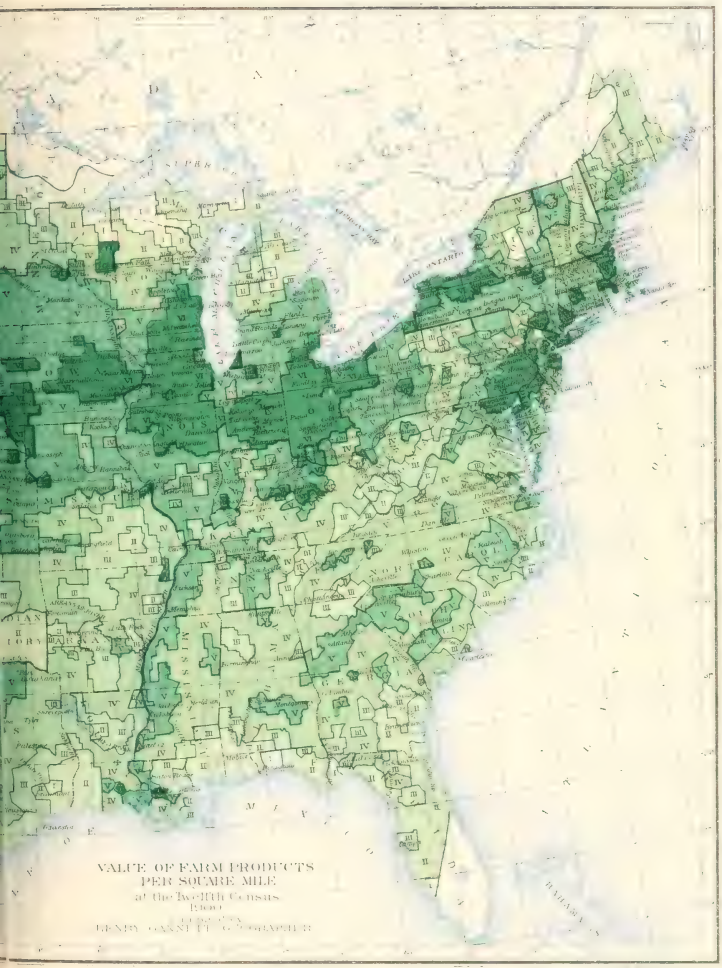
Decrease

White areas not reported

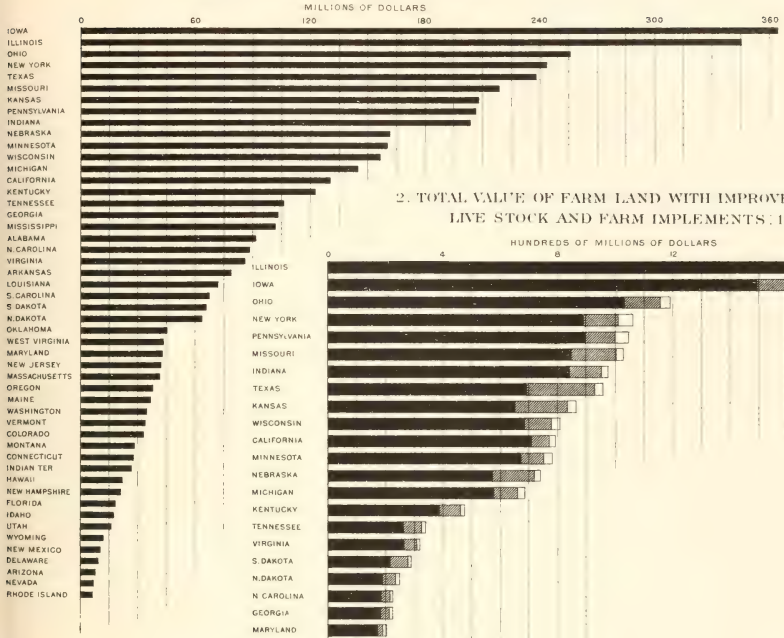

I Less than $3 per acre
II $3 to $6
III $6 " $10
IV $10 " $15
V $15 " $20
VI $20 per acre and over
WYOMING
NEBRASKA


VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS
PER ACRE OF IMPROVED LAND
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER.

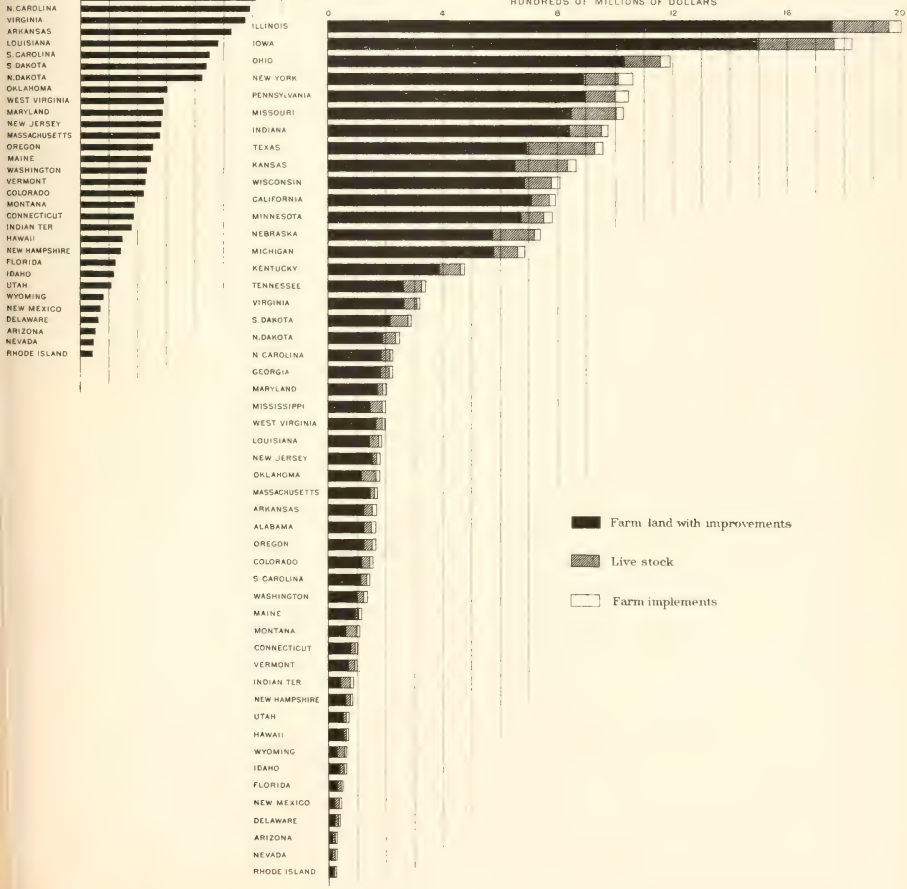

I Less than $ 100 per sq mile
II $ 100 to $ 500
III $ 500 $ 1000
IV $ 1000 $ 5000
V $ 5000 $ 8000
VI $ 8000 per sq mile and over


VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900

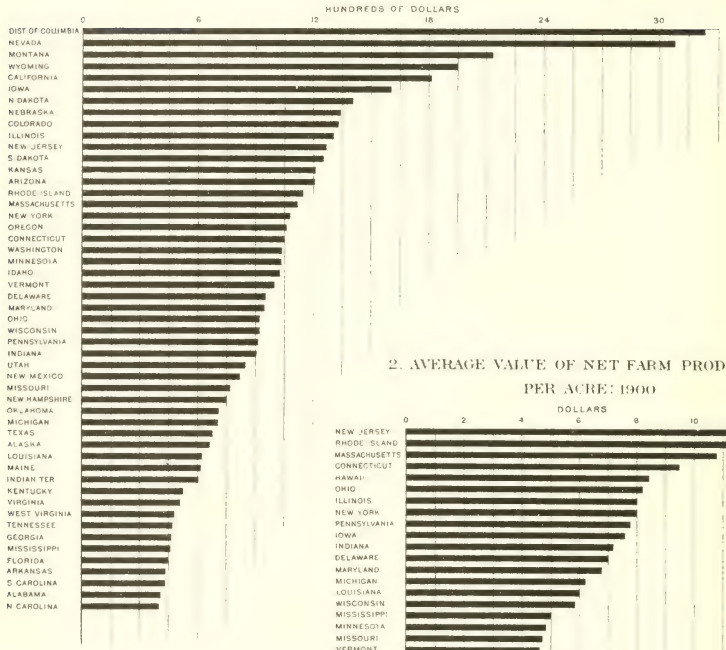
1. TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS: 1900



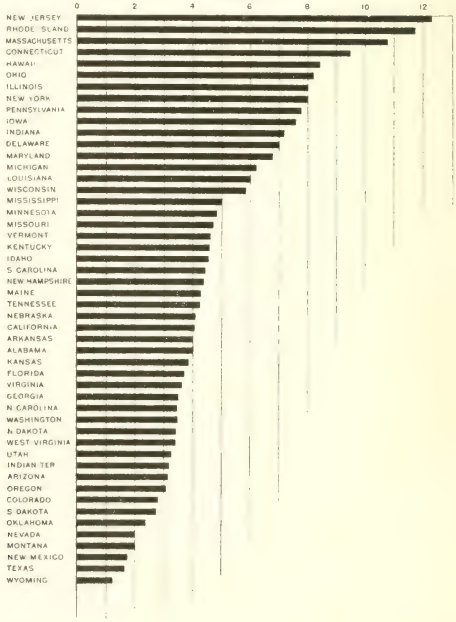
2. TOTAL VALUE OF FARM LAND WITH IMPROVEMENTS, LIVE STOCK AND FARM IMPLEMENTS: 1900



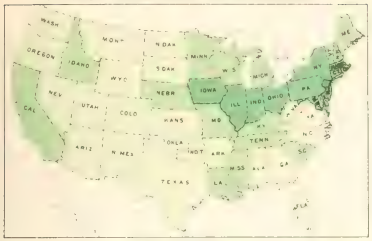
1. AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS PER FARM: 1900



2. AVERAGE VALUE OF NET FARM PRODUCTS PER ACRE: 1900

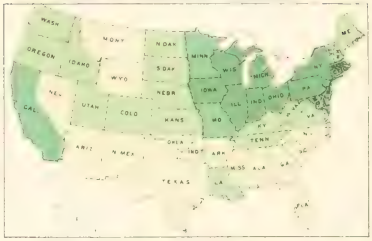


1. VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS PER ACRE 1909



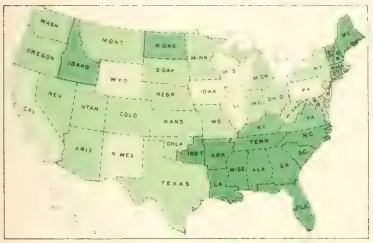
Less than $4 per acre | $4 to $7 per acre | $7 to $20 per acre | $20 per acre and over

2. VALUE OF FARM LAND PER ACRE 1909



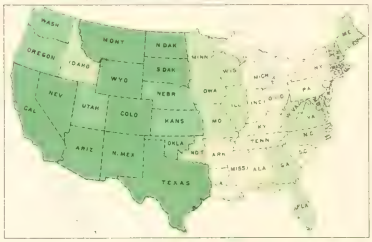
Less than $10 per acre | $10 to $20 per acre | $20 to $50 per acre | $50 per acre and over

3. PROPORTION OF GROSS FARM INCOME TO TOTAL FARM PROPERTY 1909



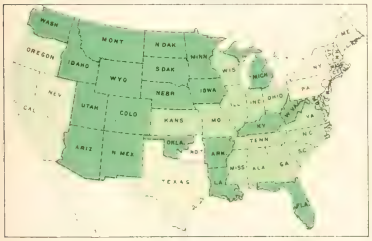
Less than 20 per cent | 20 to 25 per cent | 25 to 30 per cent | 30 per cent and over

4. AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS 1909



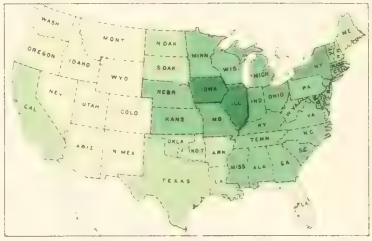
Less than 100 acres | 100 to 200 acres | 200 to 500 acres | 500 acres and over

5. GAINS OR LOSSES IN IMPROVED LAND, 1900 TO 1909



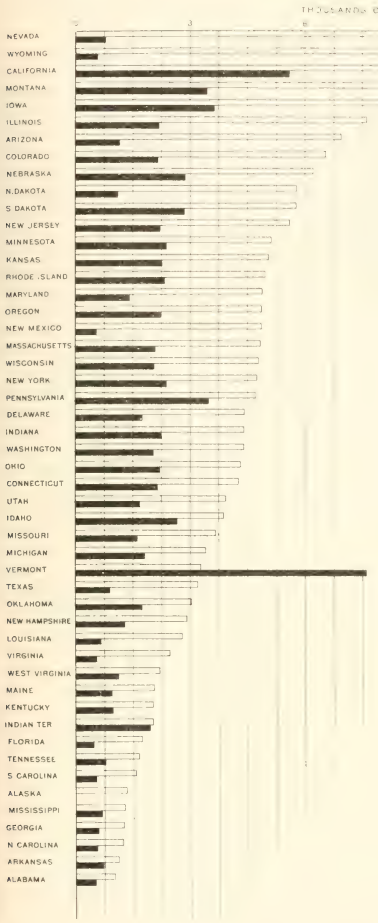
Loss | Gain less than 16 per cent | Gain 16 per cent and over

6. PROPORTION OF IMPROVED LAND TO TOTAL AREA, 1909



Less than 10 per cent | 10 to 25 per cent | 25 to 40 per cent | 40 to 55 per cent | 55 per cent and over

AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY PER FARM FOR WHITE AND COLORED FARMERS 1900



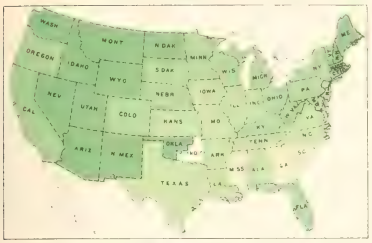
2. AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY PER ACRE FOR WHITE AND COLORED FARMERS 1900

White

Colored

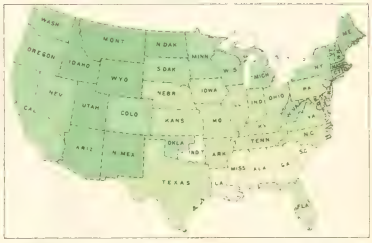
1. PROPORTION OF FARMS OWNED TO ALL FARMS

1890



Less than 50 per cent | 50 to 75 per cent

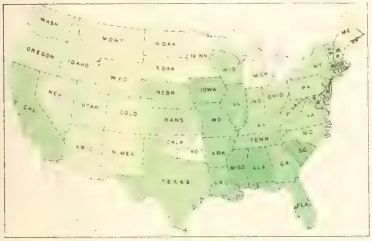
1900



75 to 90 per cent | 90 per cent and over

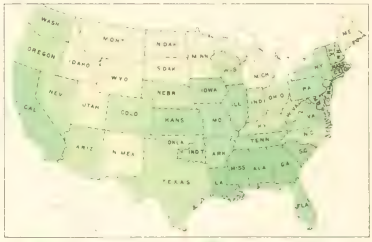
2. PROPORTION OF FARMS RENTED FOR CASH TO ALL FARMS

1890



Less than 5 per cent | 5 to 10 per cent

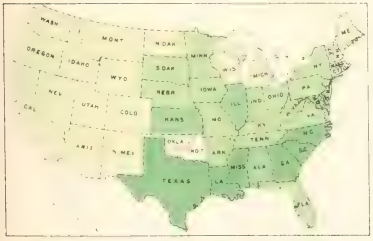
1900



10 to 20 per cent | 20 per cent and over

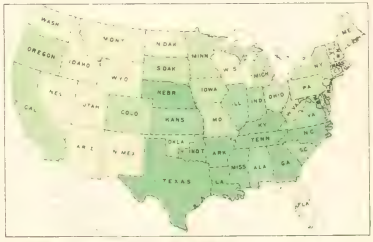
3. PROPORTION OF FARMS RENTED ON SHARES TO ALL FARMS

1890



Less than 10 per cent | 10 to 20 per cent

1900

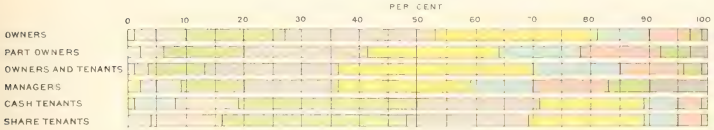


20 to 25 per cent | 25 per cent and over

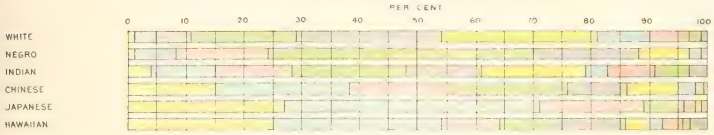
JULIUS BIEN & CO.

PROPORTION OF THE NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED AREAS: 1900

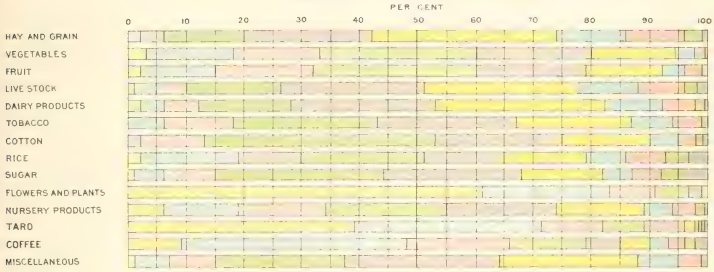
CLASSIFIED BY TENURE



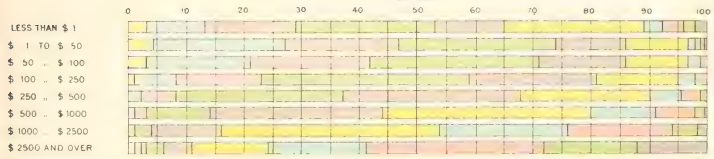
CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF OCCUPANTS

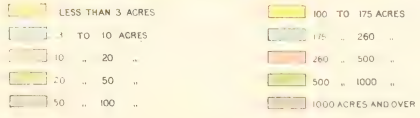


CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL CROPS

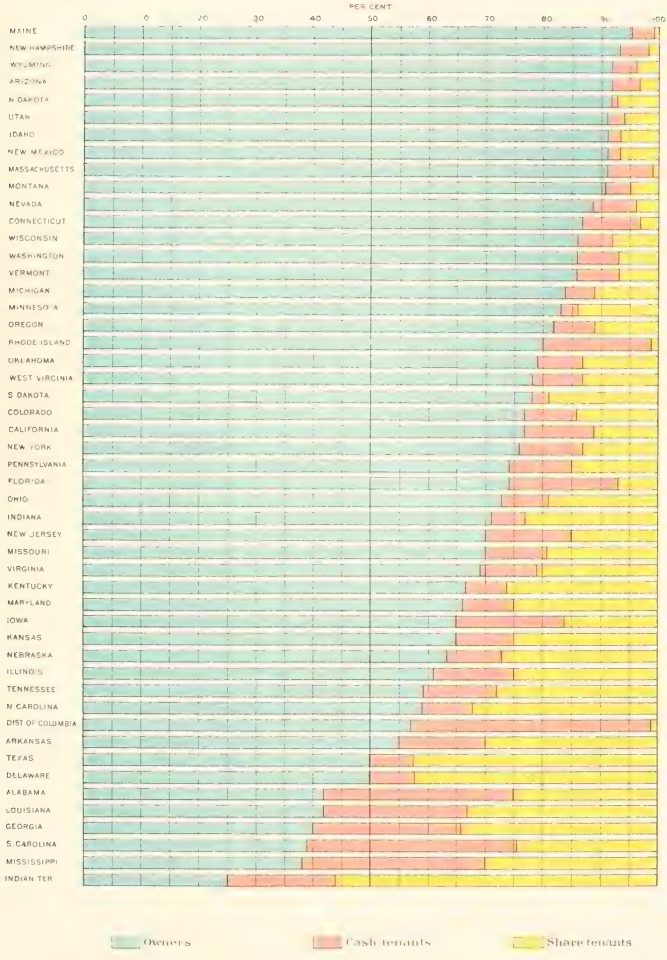


CLASSIFIED BY AMOUNT OF INCOME

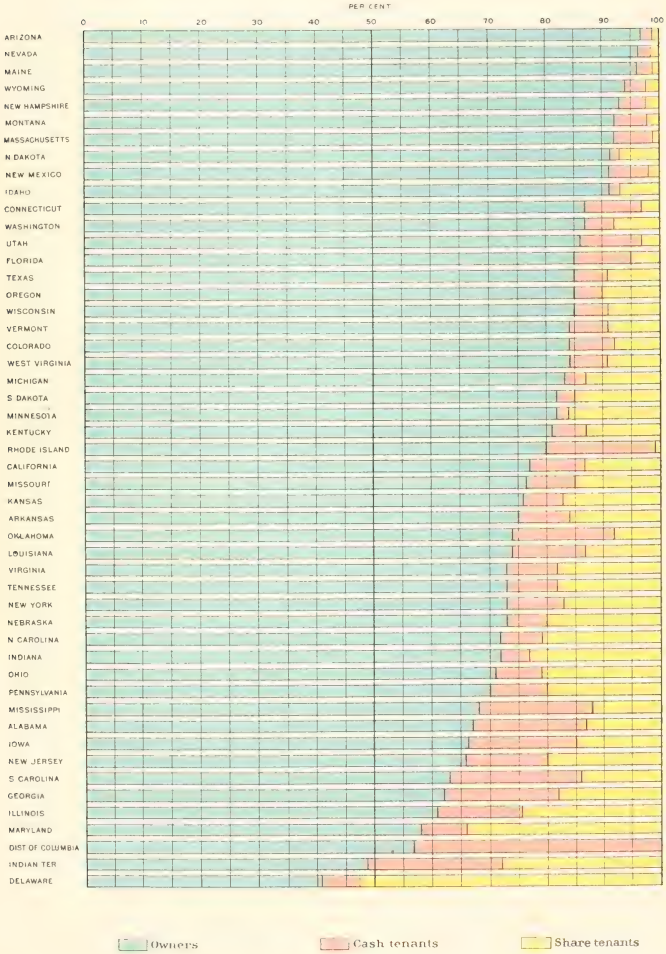




CLASSIFICATION OF NUMBER OF FARMS BY TENURE 1900



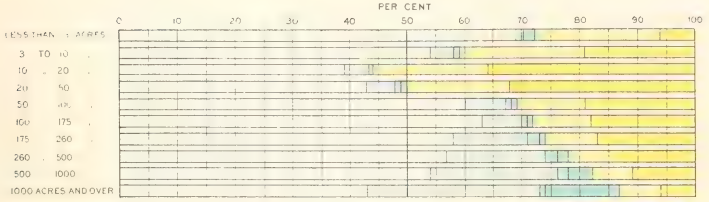
CLASSIFICATION OF FARM AREA BY TENURE 1900



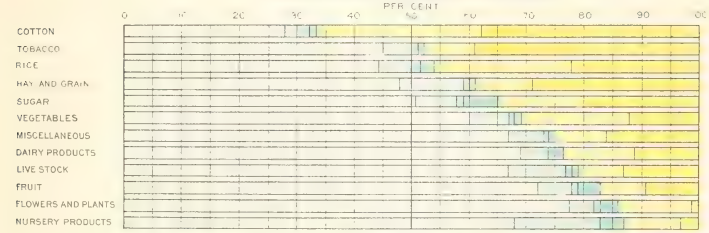
JULIUS BIEN & CO. LITH. N.Y.

PERCENTAGES OF THE NUMBER OF FARMS, OF SPECIFIED TENURES: 1900

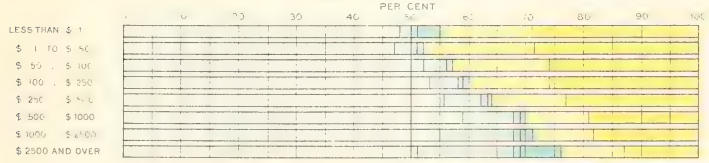
CLASSIFIED BY AREA



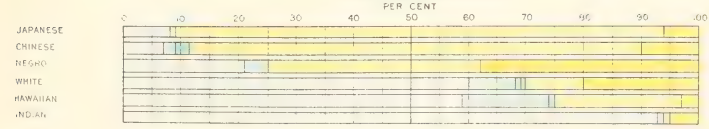
CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE OF INCOME



CLASSIFIED BY INCOME



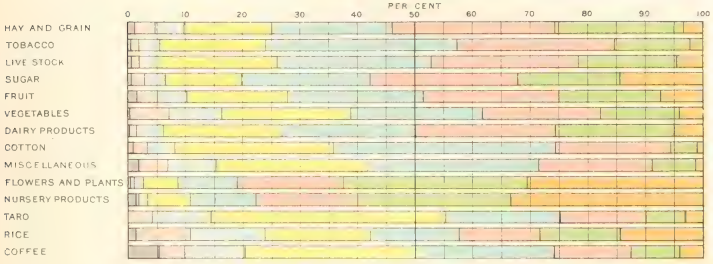
CLASSIFIED BY RACE



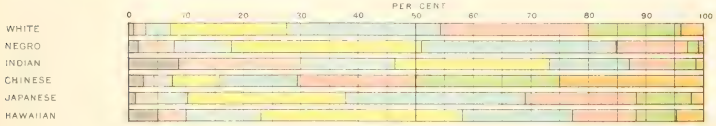
Owners
Part owners
Owners and tenants
Managers
Cash tenants
Share tenants

PERCENTAGES OF THE NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED INCOMES: 1900

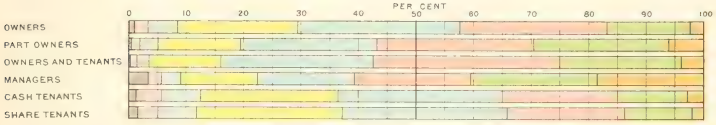
CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME



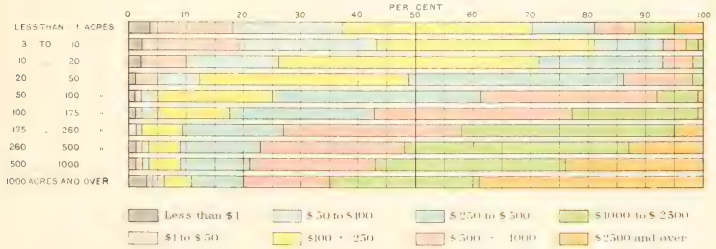
CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER



CLASSIFIED BY TENURE



CLASSIFIED BY AREA



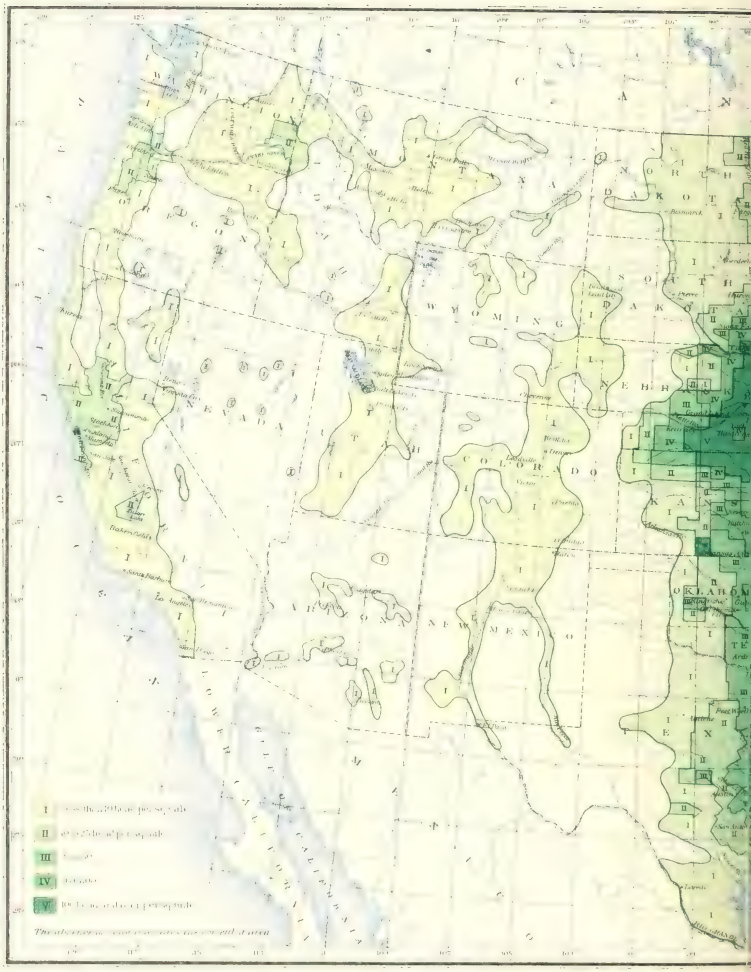
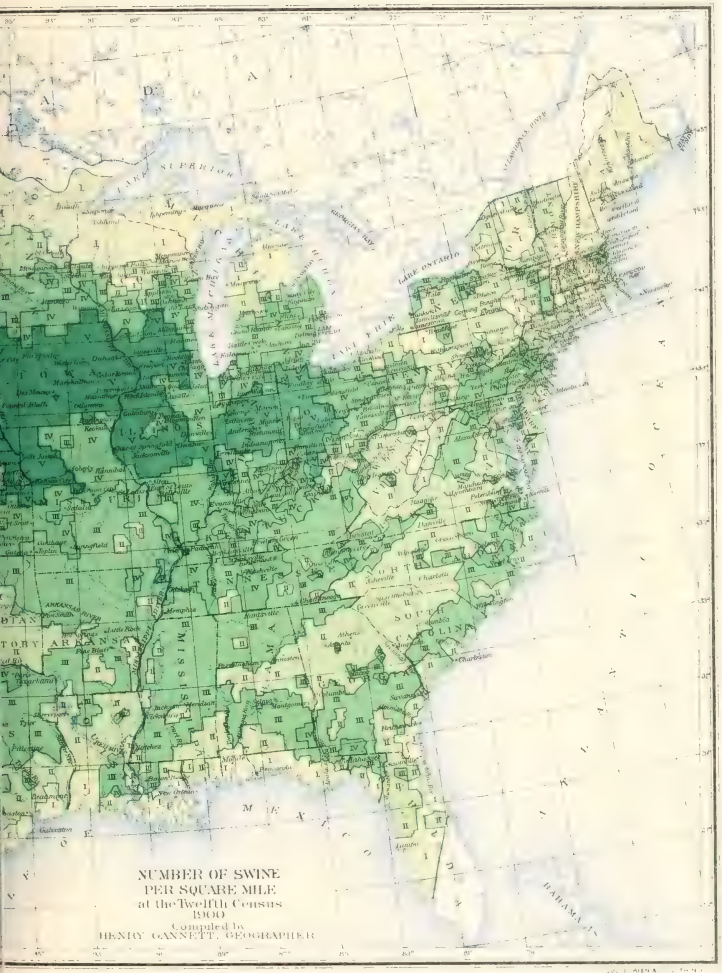
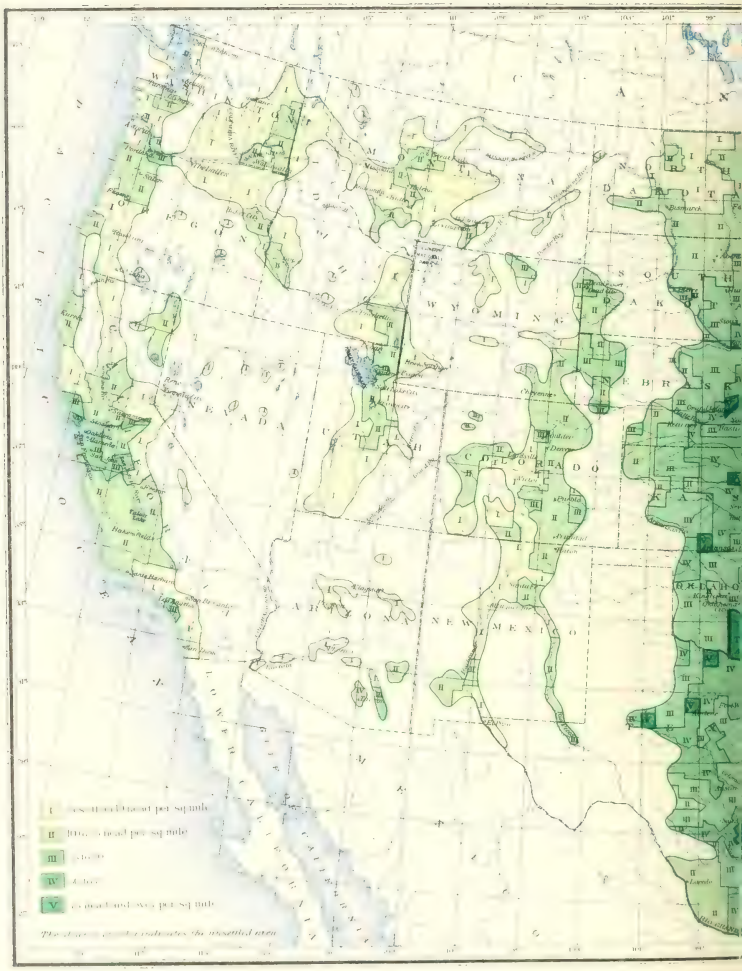
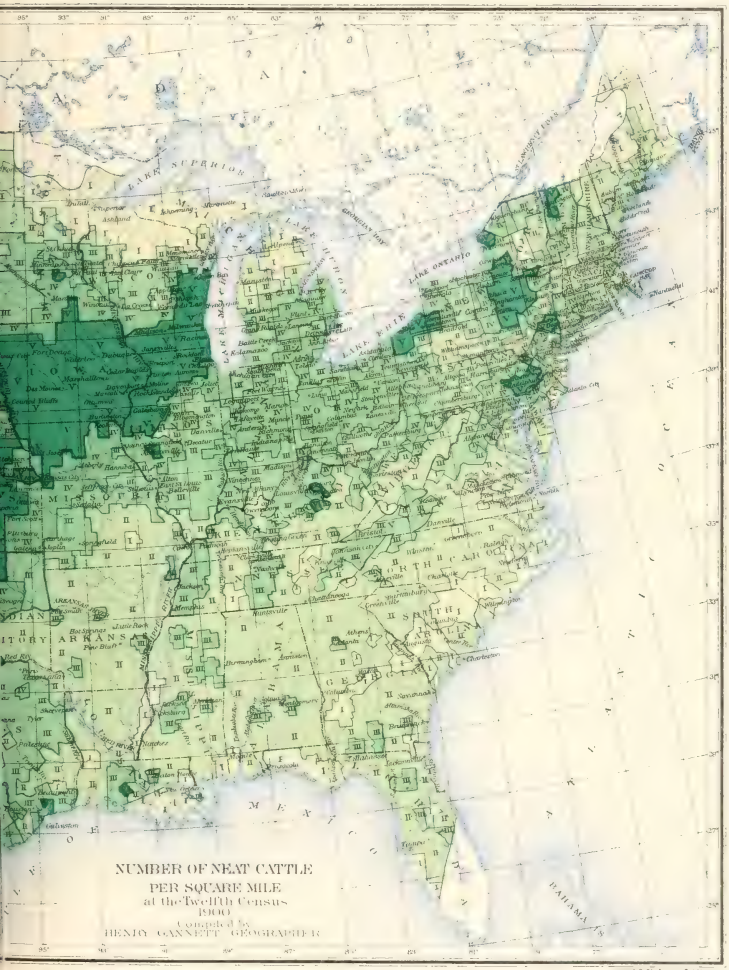

I
II
III
IV
V
VI

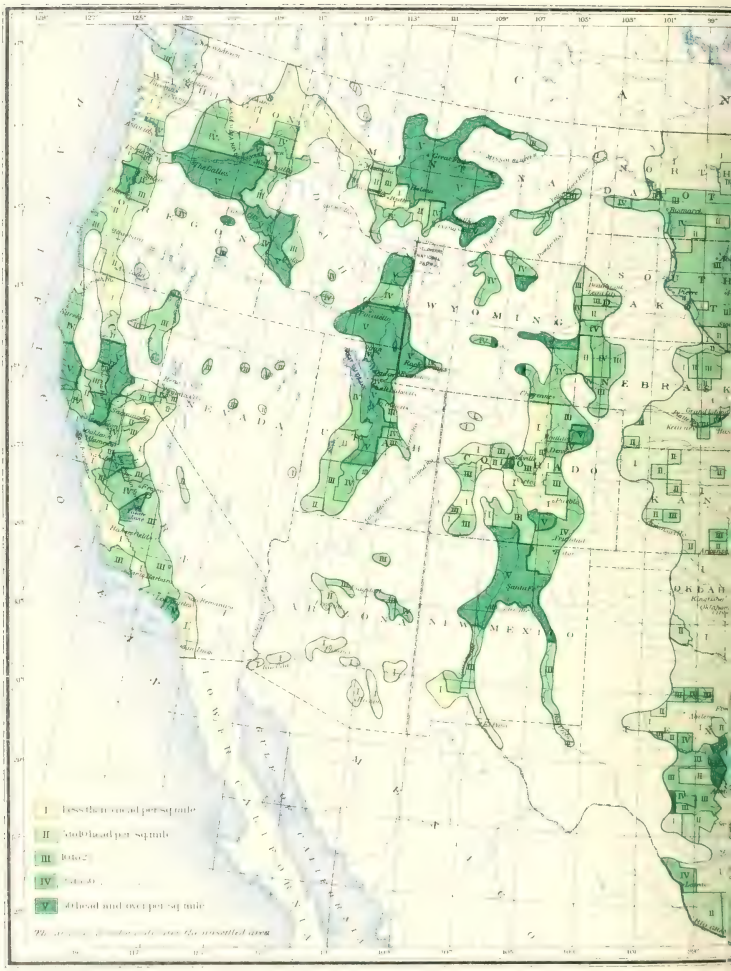
PLATE No 146

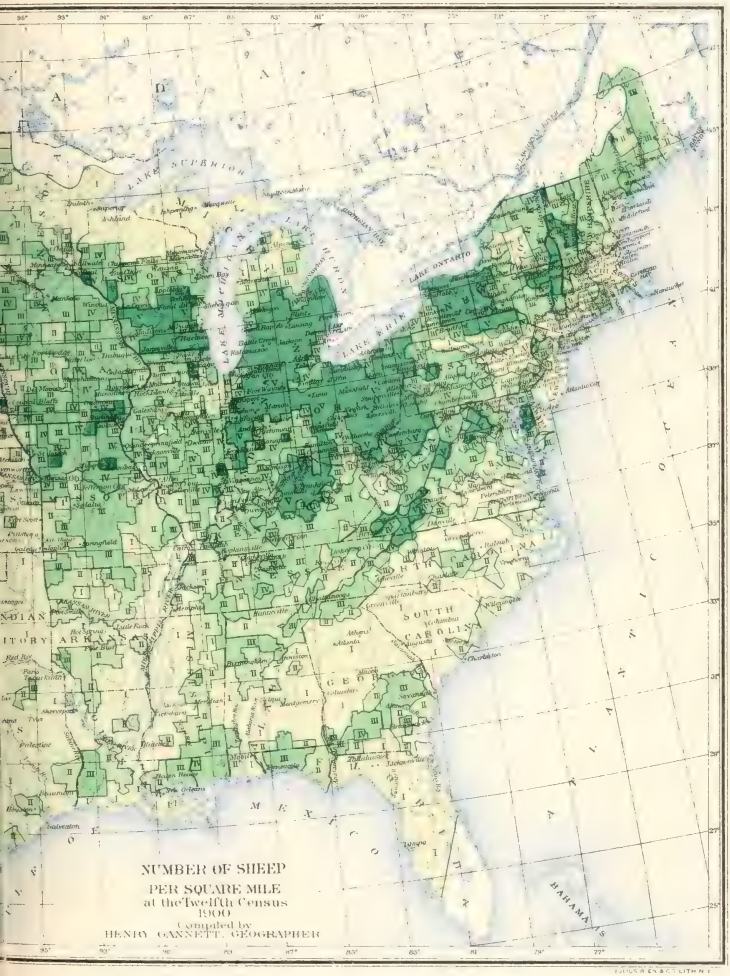

NUMBER OF SWINE
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE ONTARIO
NEW HAMPSHIRE
ARKANSAS RIVER
MISSISSIPPI
MEXICO
BAHAMA IS.


I
II
III
IV
V



NUMBER OF NEAT CATTLE
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER


I
II
III
IV
V


NUMBER OF SHEEP
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
MEXICO
ATLANTIC
BAHAMAS

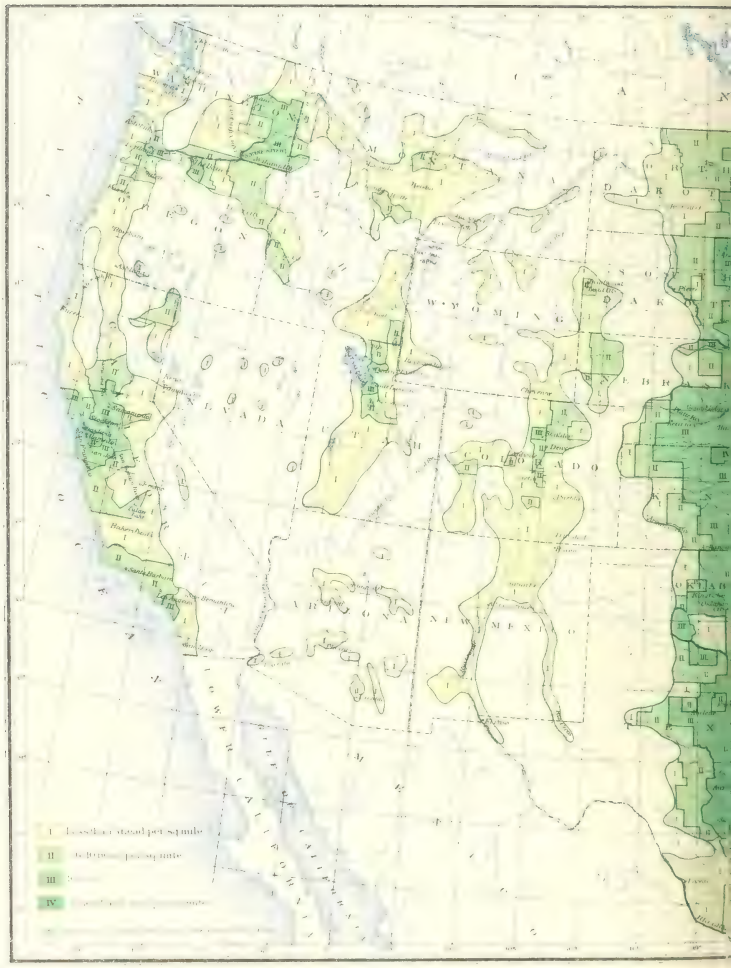
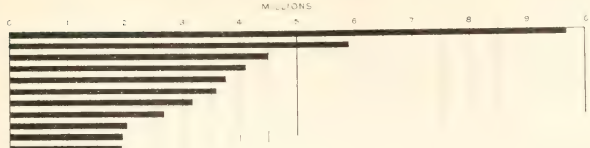

NEVADA
WYOMING
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
I
II
III
IV

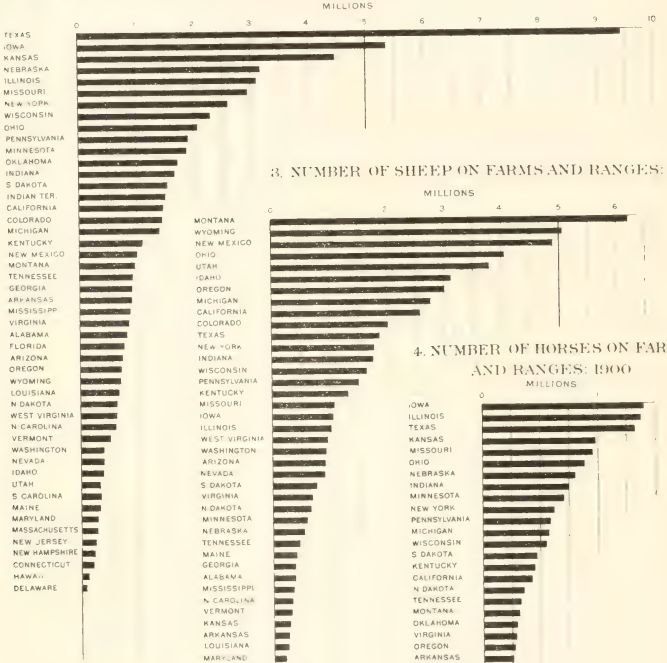
PLATE No. 149

NUMBER OF HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT GEOGRAPHER
LAKE ONTARIO
BAHAMA AS

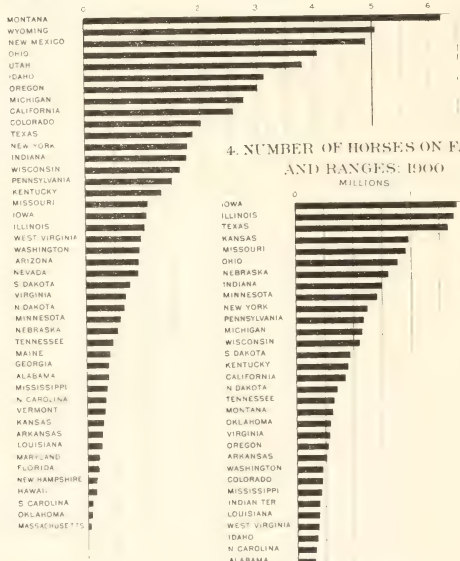
1. NUMBER OF SWINE ON FARMS AND RANGES: 1900



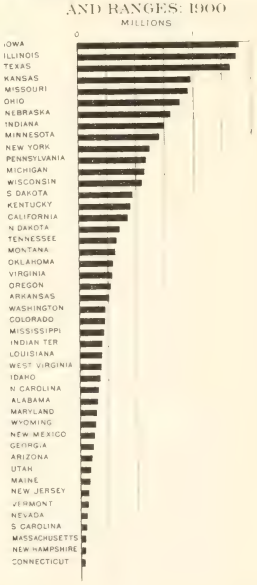
2. NUMBER OF NEAT CATTLE ON FARMS AND RANGES: 1900

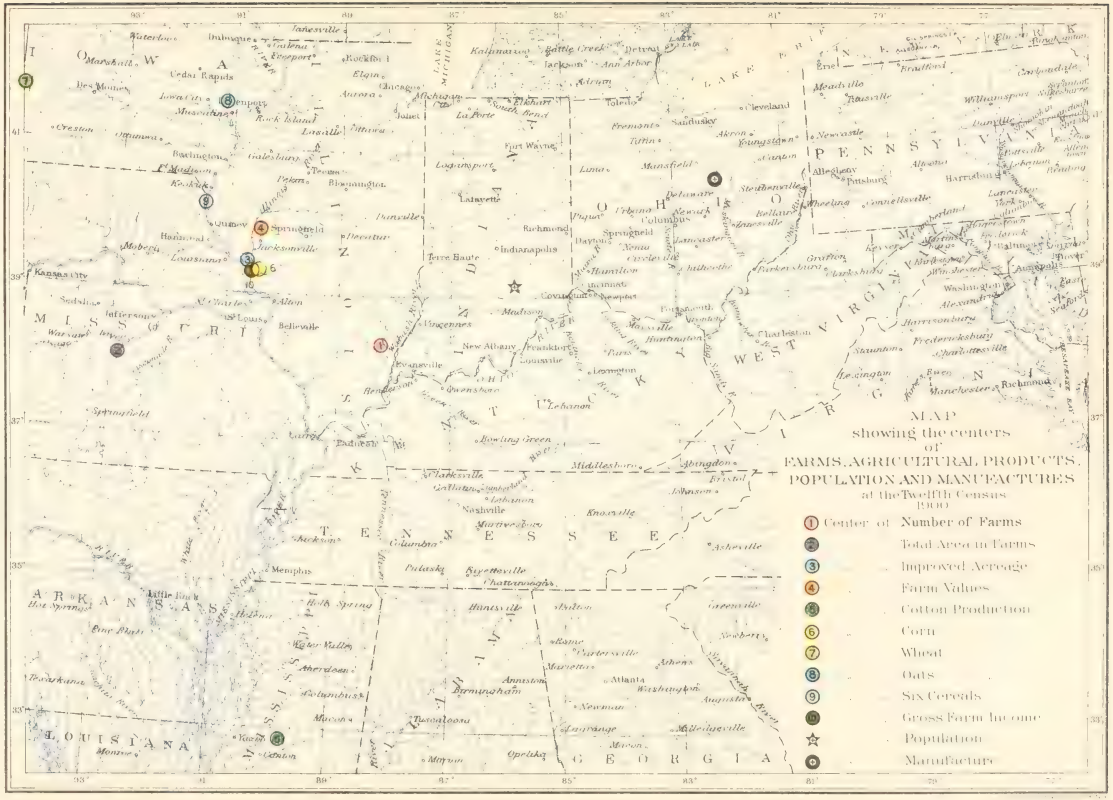


3. NUMBER OF SHEEP ON FARMS AND RANGES: 1900

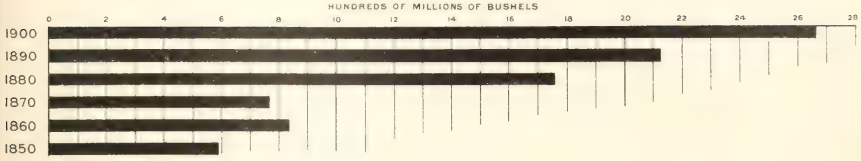


4. NUMBER OF HORSES ON FARMS AND RANGES: 1900

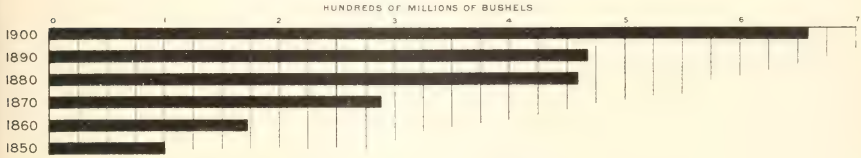



MAP
showing the centers
of
FARMS, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,
POPULATION AND MANUFACTURES
at the Twelfth Census
1900
1 Center of Number of Farms
2 Total Area in Farms
3 Improved Acreage
4 Farm Values
5 Cotton Production
6 Corn
7 Wheat
8 Oats
9 Six Cereals
10 Gross Farm Income
Population
Manufactures
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
PENNSYLVANIA
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
LAKE ERIE
LAKE MICHIGAN
Springfield
Jacksonville
Indianapolis
Columbus
Cincinnati
Louisville
Nashville
Memphis
Chicago
Detroit
Cleveland
Pittsburg
Kansas City
St. Louis
Atlanta
Birmingham
Richmond
Charleston
Lexington
Frankfort
Evansville
New Albany
Terre Haute
Springfield
Decatur
Peoria
Rockford
Aurora
Joliet
Galesburg
Quincy
Alton
Belleville
Cairo
Paducah
Bowling Green
Hopkinsville
Clarksville
Memphis
Little Rock
Hot Springs
Texarkana
Monroe
Vicksburg
Natchez
Meridian
Tuscaloosa
Montgomery
Selma
Columbus
Macon
Augusta
Savannah
Athens
Rome
Dalton
Chattanooga
Knoxville
Jackson
Corinth
Tupelo
Greenville
Yazoo City
Hattiesburg
Pascagoula
Mobile
Pensacola
Tallahassee
Apalachicola
Fernandina
Jacksonville
Gainesville
Ocala
Tampa
Orlando
Key West
Miami
West Palm Beach
Fort Myers
Punta Gorda
Sarasota
St. Petersburg
Clearwater
Daytona
Titusville
Melbourne
Fort Pierce
Stuart
Lake Okeechobee
Everglades
Big Cypress Swamp
Okefenokee Swamp
Florida Keys
Gulf of Mexico
Atlantic Ocean
Bahama Islands
Cuba
Straits of Florida
Gulf Stream
Mississippi River
Ohio River
Missouri River
Tennessee River
Cumberland River
Red River
Arkansas River
Rio Grande
Colorado River
Pecos River
Brazos River
Trinity River
Sabine River
Neches River
Guadalupe River
San Antonio River
Nueces River
Rio Grande River
Gulf of Mexico
Mississippi Sound
Lake Pontchartrain
Lake Maurepas
Lake Borgne
Lake Ponchartrain
Lake Michigan
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Huron
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Huron
Lake Superior

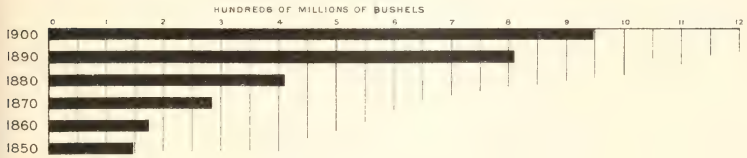
1. PRODUCTION OF CORN: 1850 TO 1900



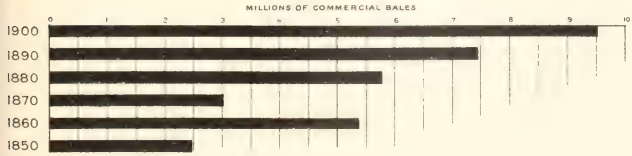
2. PRODUCTION OF WHEAT: 1850 TO 1900

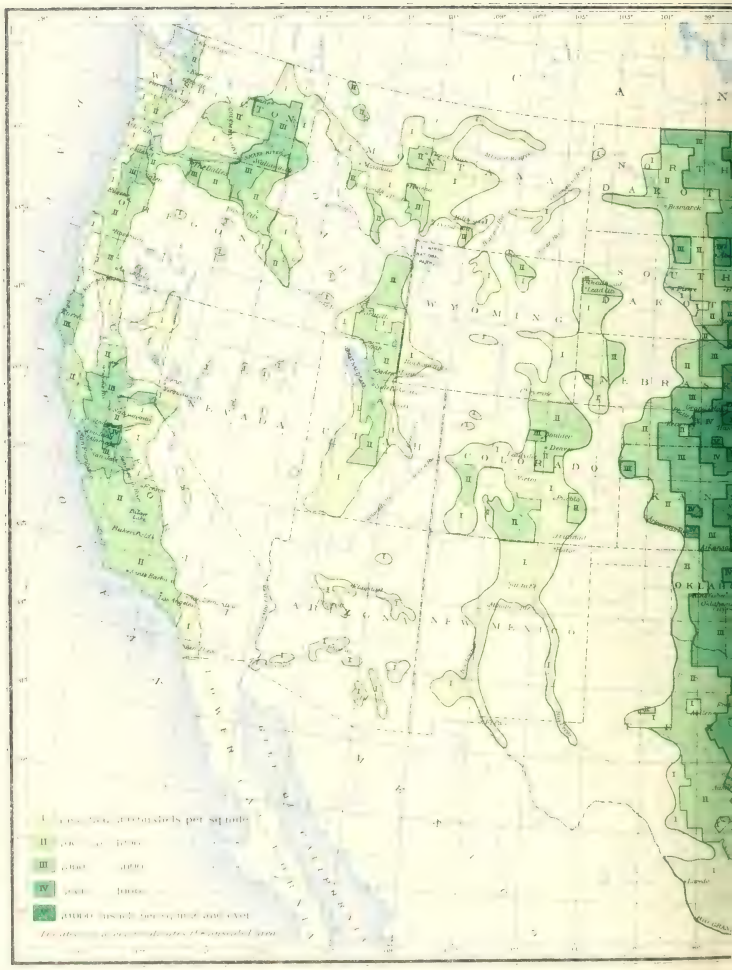


3. PRODUCTION OF OATS: 1850 TO 1900



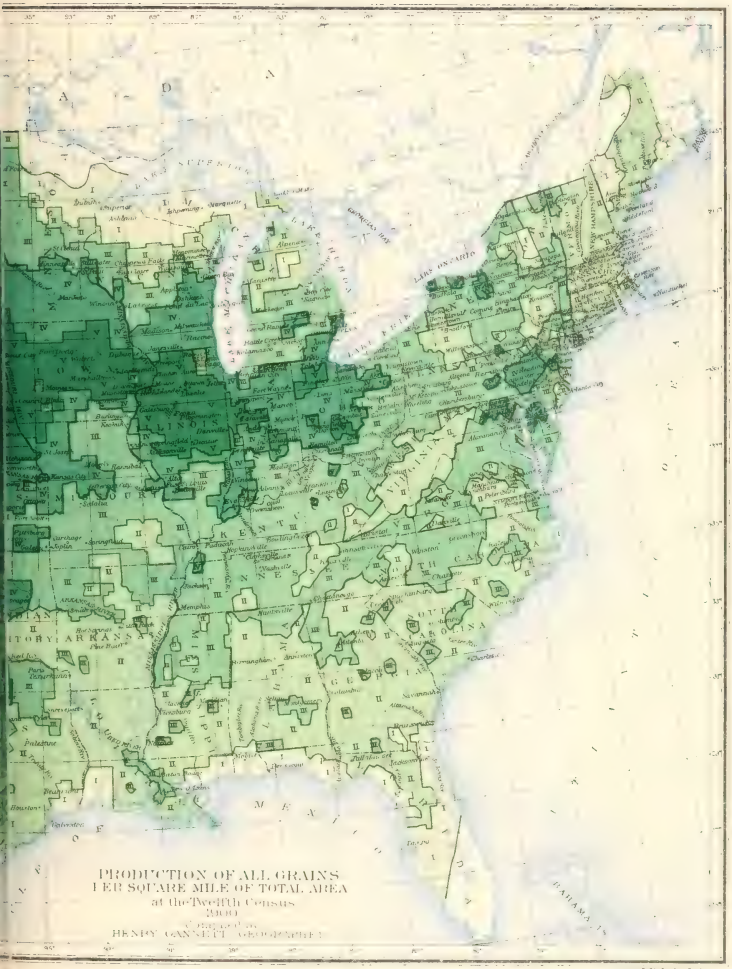
4. PRODUCTION OF COTTON: 1850 TO 1900

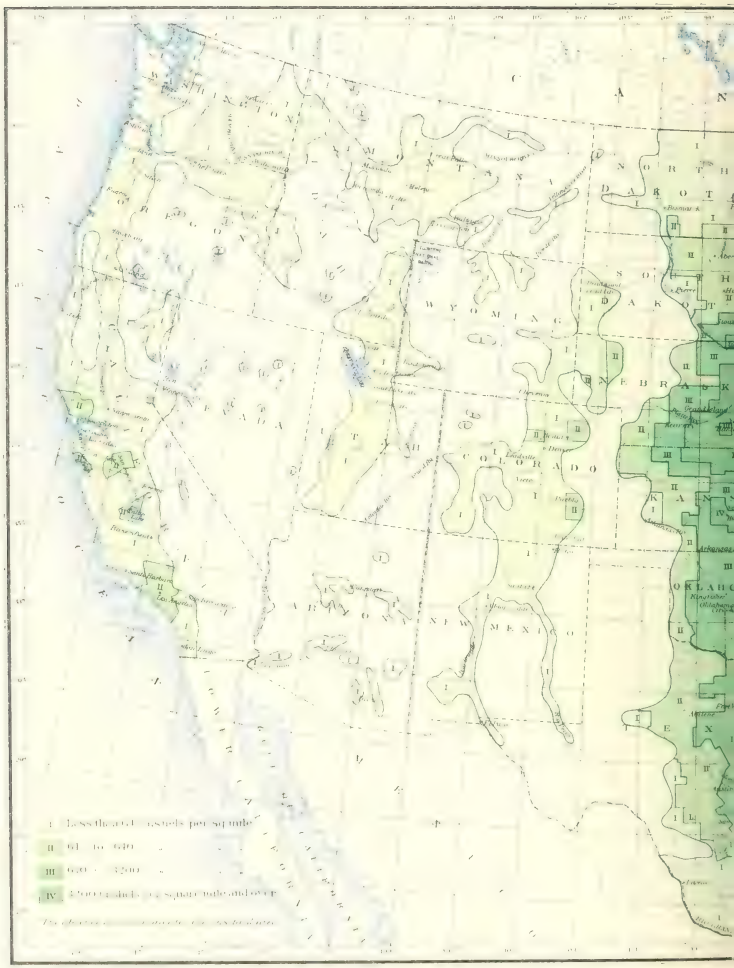




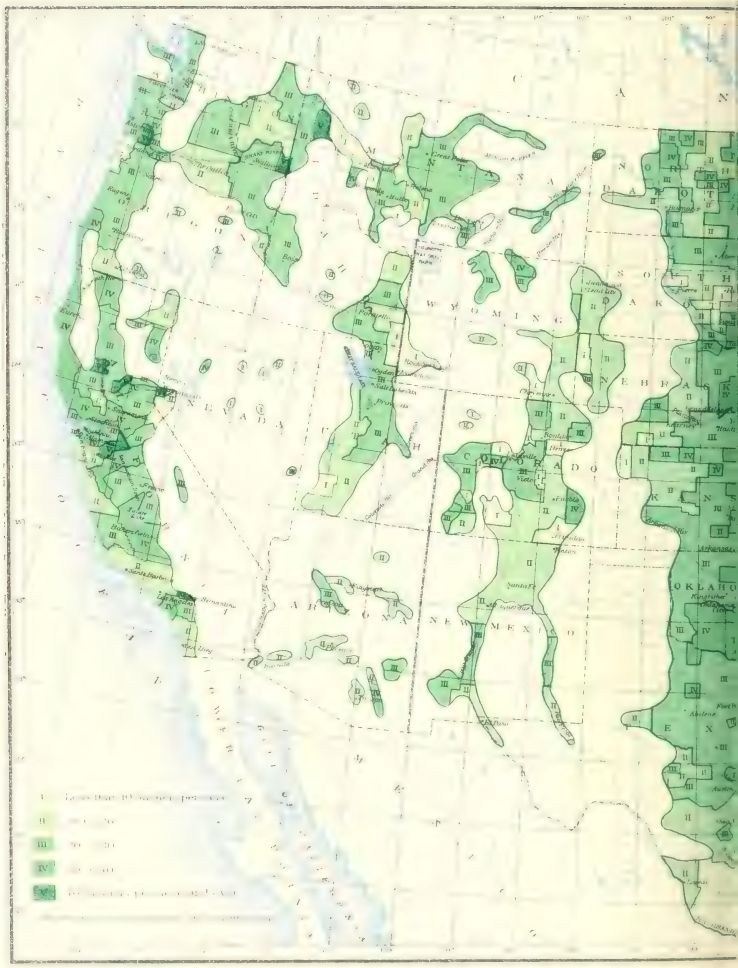
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
UTAH
MONTANA
WYOMING
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
Bismarck
Salt Lake
Denver
Pueblo
Virtus
Arkansas
Lake Tahoe
Sacramento
Los Angeles
Las Vegas
Bakersfield
Santa Barbara
Monterey
Sacramento
Fresno
Bonneville
Pacific Ocean
Gulf of California
Lorado

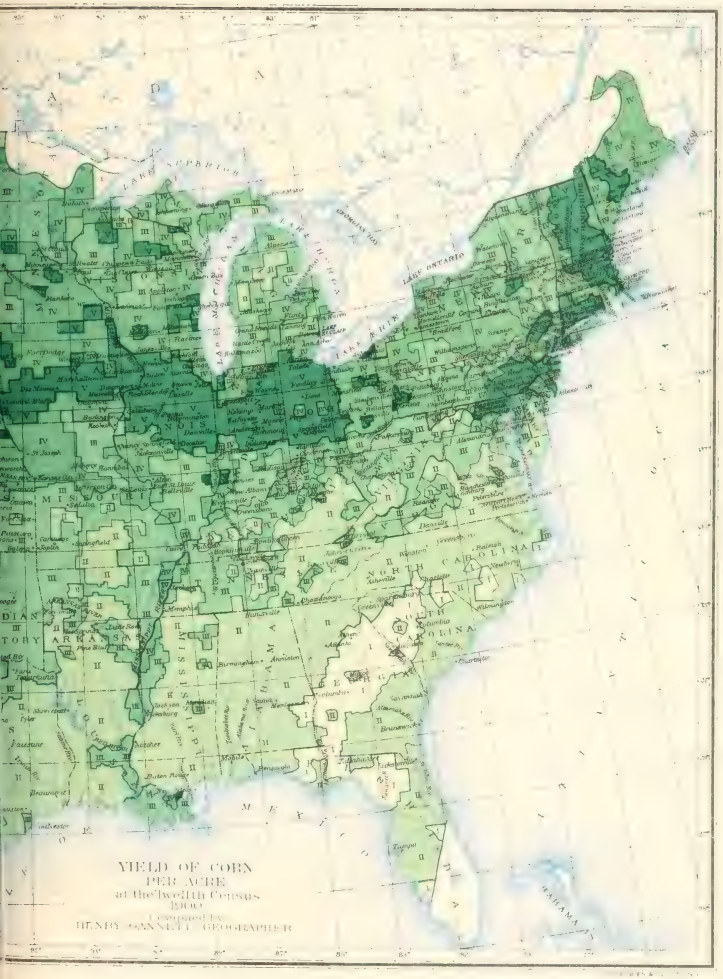
PLATE No 153


PRODUCTION OF ALL GRAINS
PER SQUARE MILE OF TOTAL AREA
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT GEOGRAPHER
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
LAKE HURON
GEORGIAN BAY
NEW HAMPSHIRE
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ARKANSAS
MEXICO
BAHAMA IS.


I Less than 61 cattle per sq mile
II 61 to 600 "
III 600 to 3200 "
IV 3200 cattle per square mile and over

PRODUCTION OF CORN
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900
COMPILED BY
HENRY GANNETT GEOGRAPHER




YIELD OF CORN
PER ACRE
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
MEXICO
BAHAMA

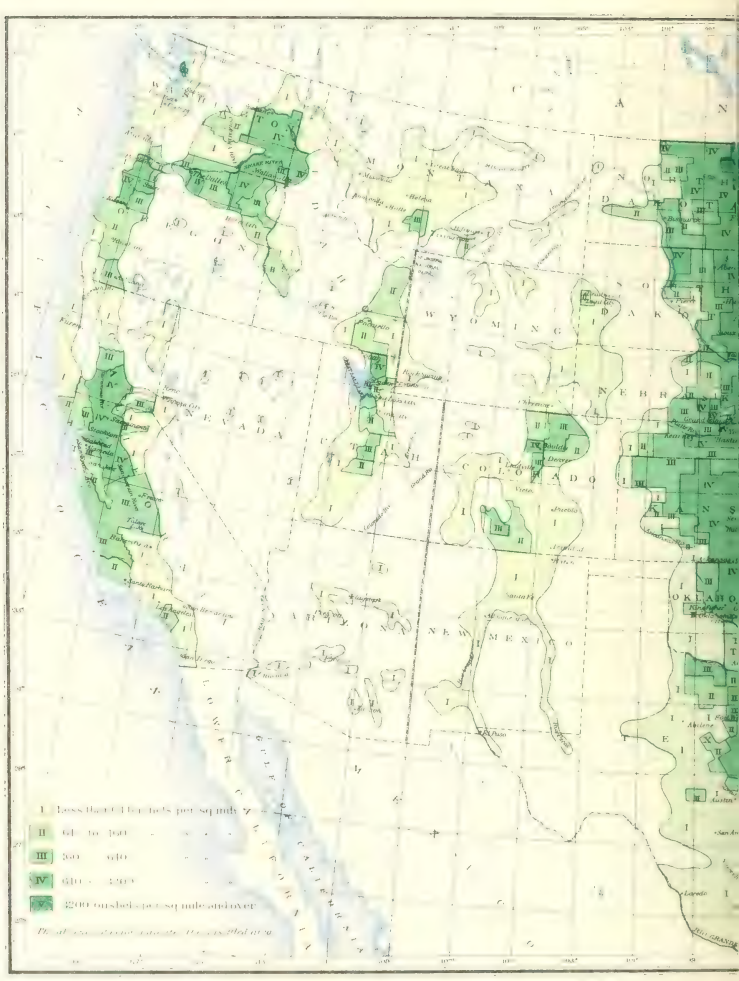
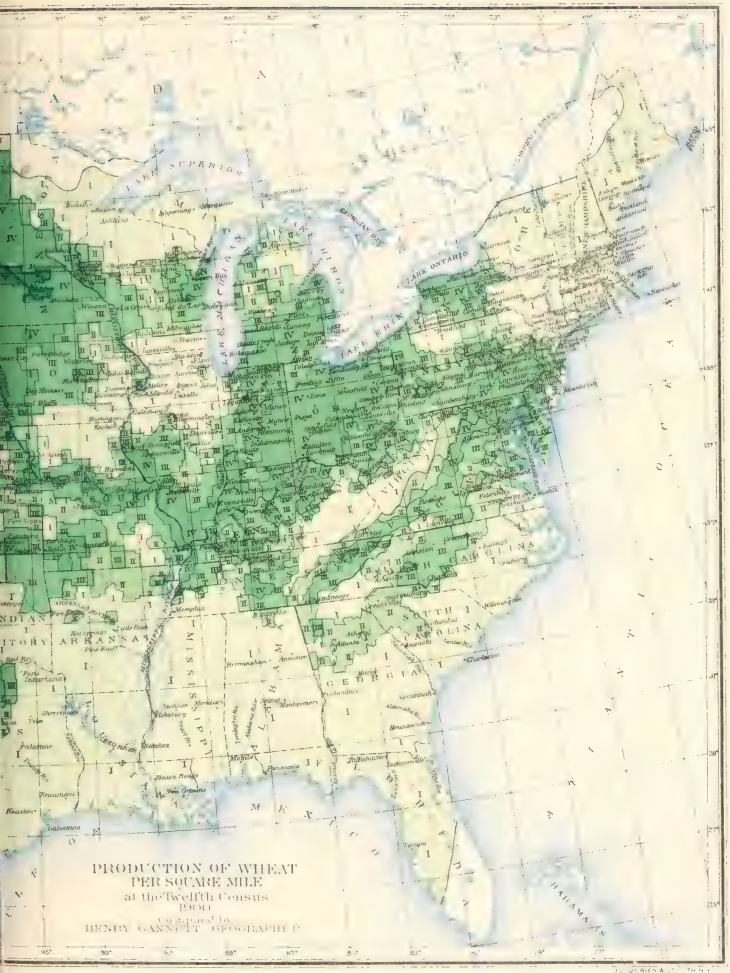
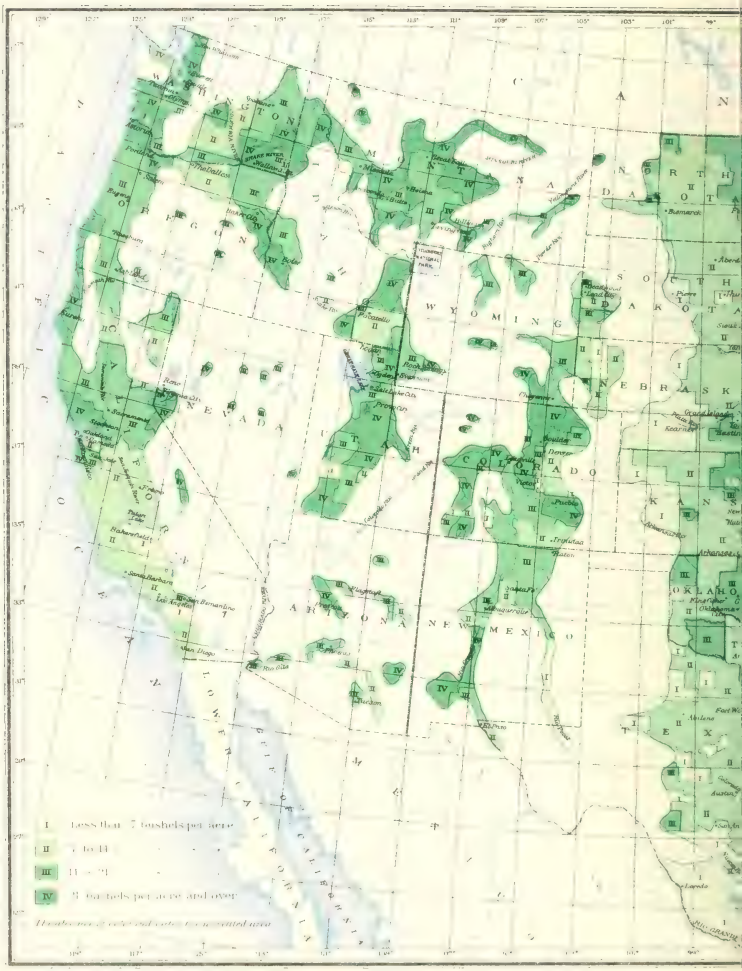
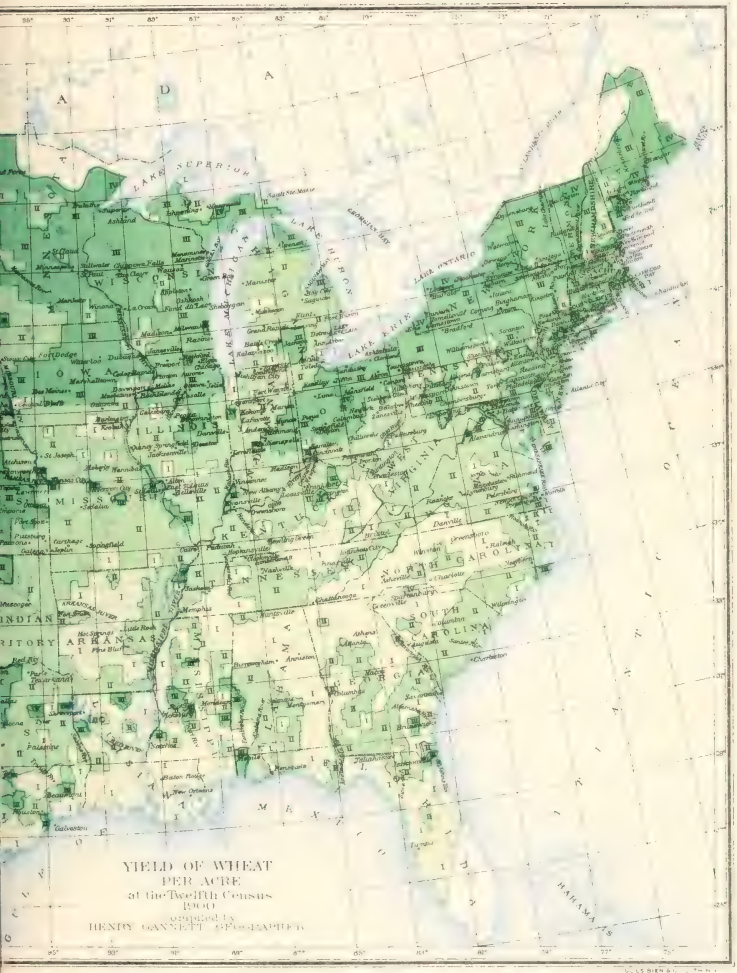

I. Less than 64 inches per sq mile
II. 64 to 300
III. 300 to 610
IV. 610 to 1200
V. 1200 inches & over per sq mile and over

PLATE No. 156


PRODUCTION OF WHEAT
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT GEOGRAPHER
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
HAVANA
MEXICO



I Less than 7 bushels per acre
II 7 to 11
III 11 to 21
IV 21 bushels per acre and over
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
LOWER CALIFORNIA
GULF OF CALIFORNIA


YIELD OF WHEAT
PER ACRE
at the Twelfth Census
[1900]
compiled by
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER

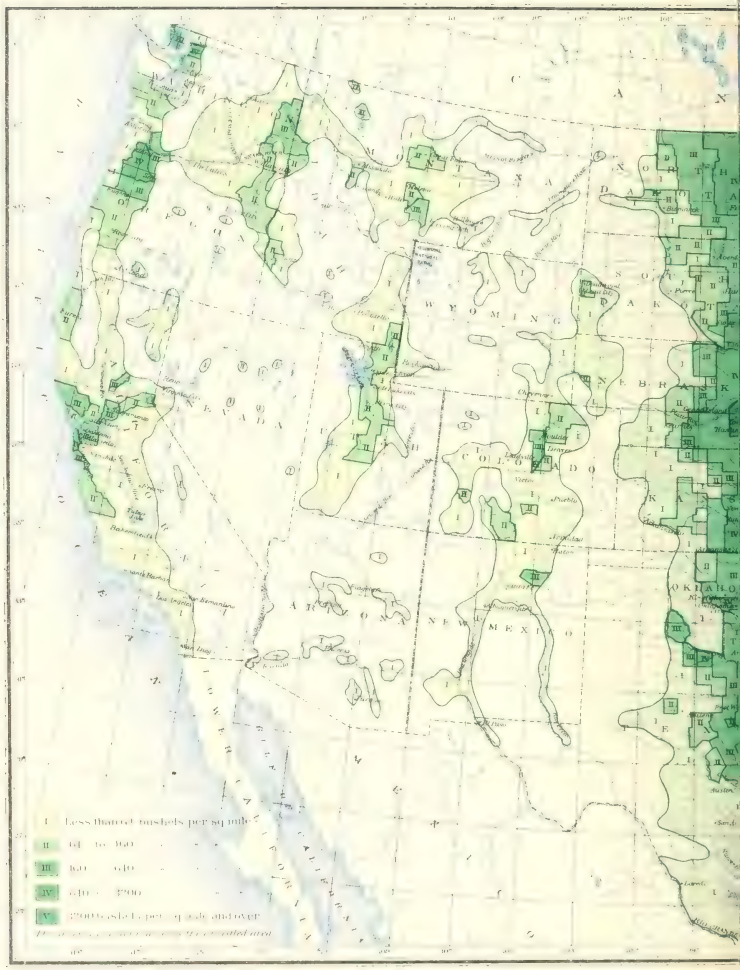
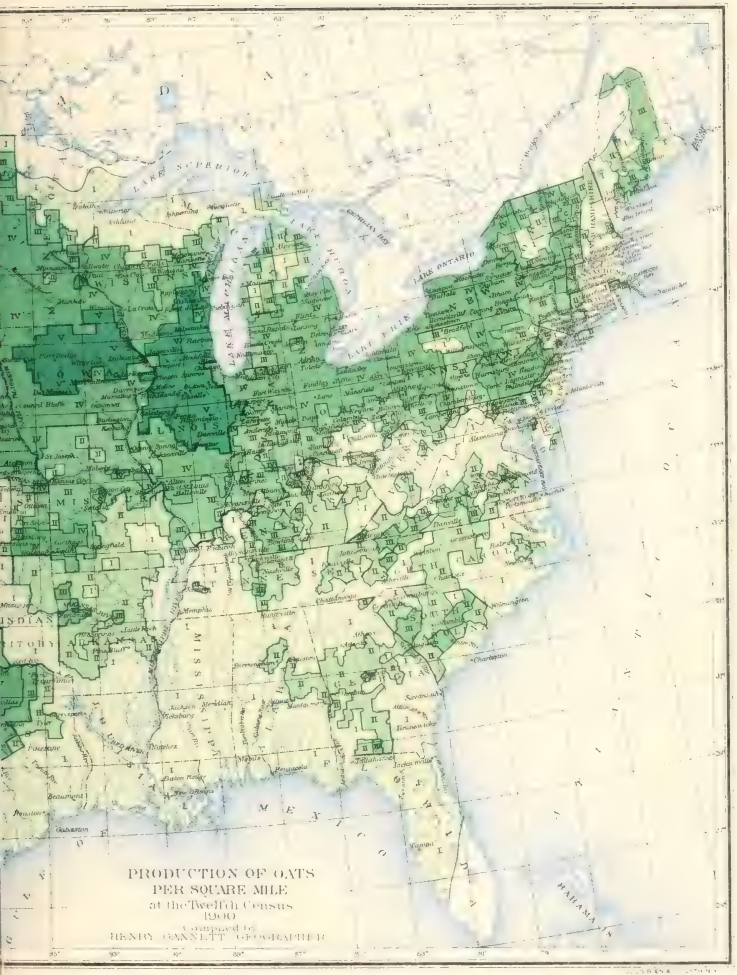
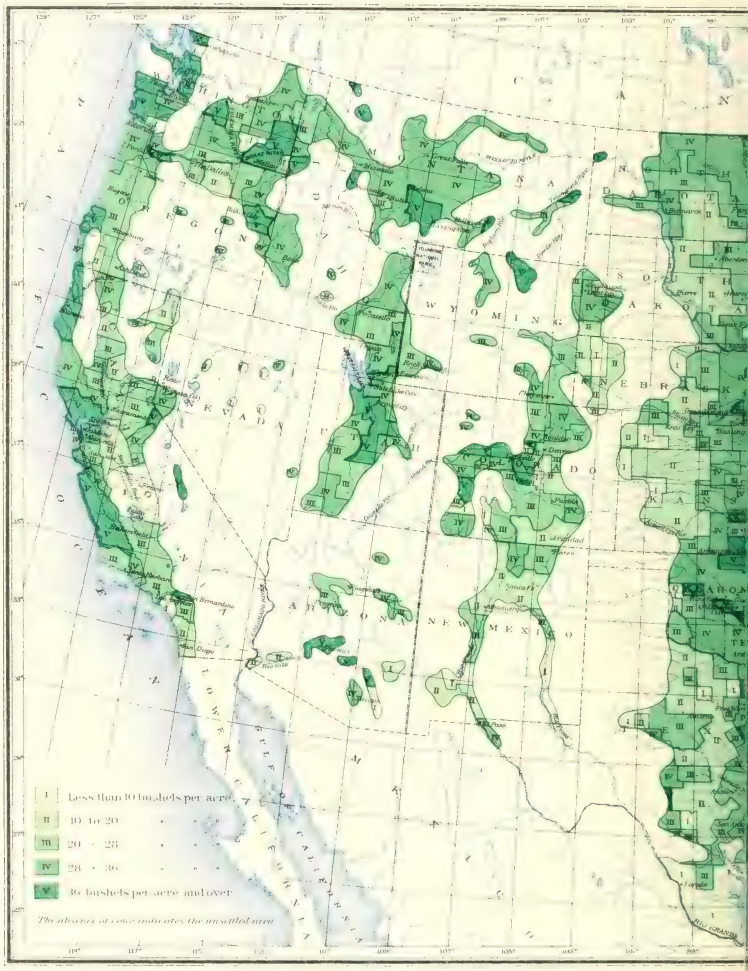
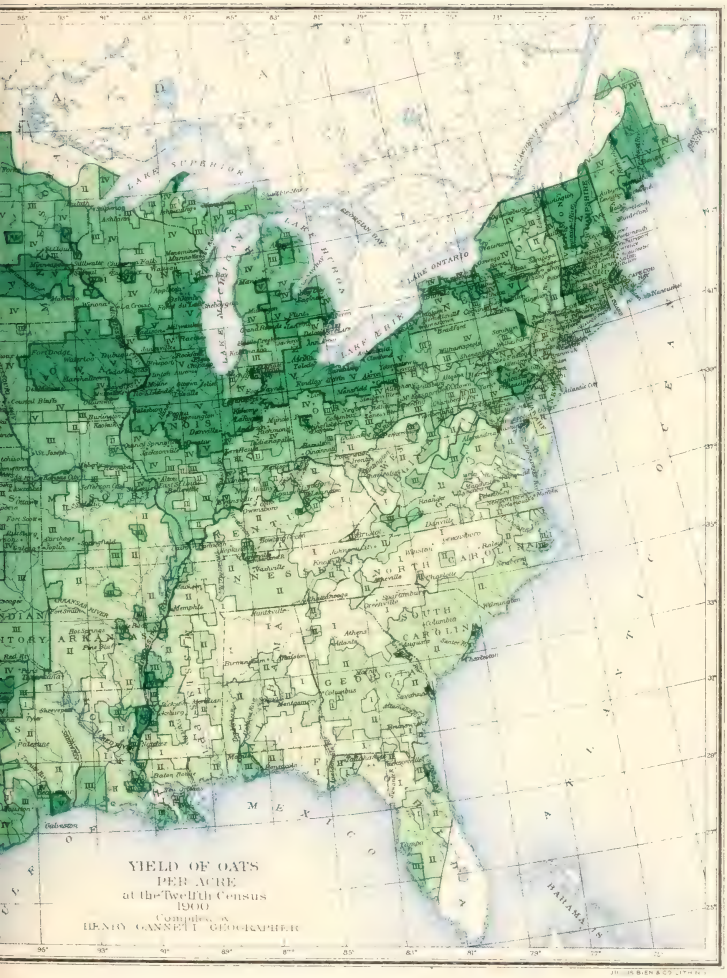

I Less than 40 bushels per sq mile
II 40 to 160
III 160 640
IV 640 2560
V 2560 and over

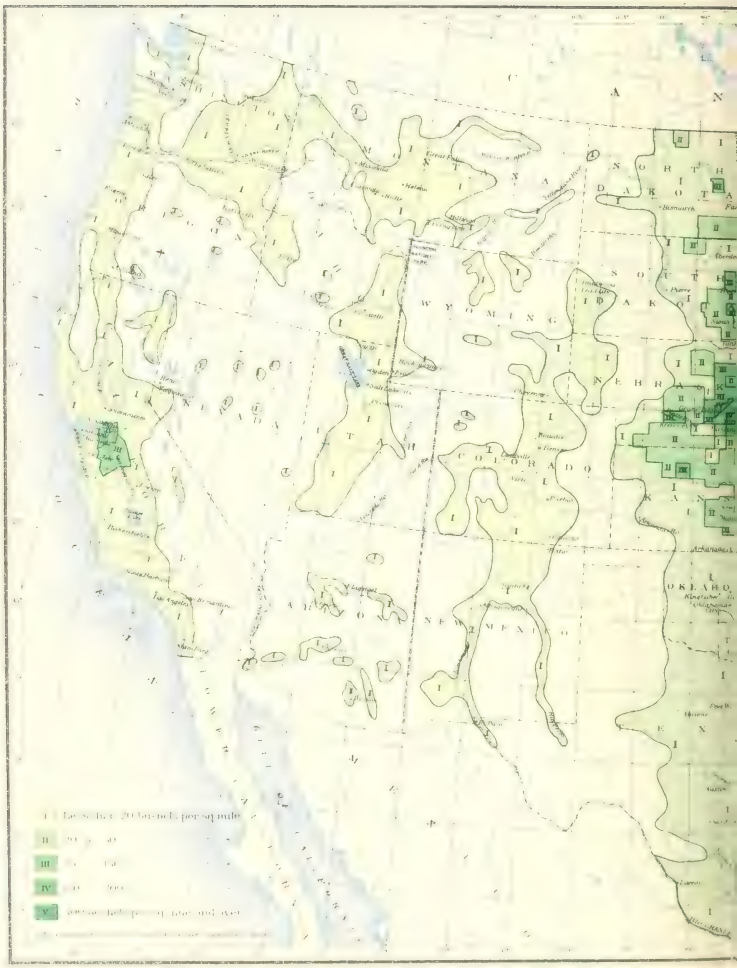
PLATE No. 158


PRODUCTION OF OATS
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT GEOGRAPHER
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
HURON
MISSISSIPPI
MEXICO
HABANA

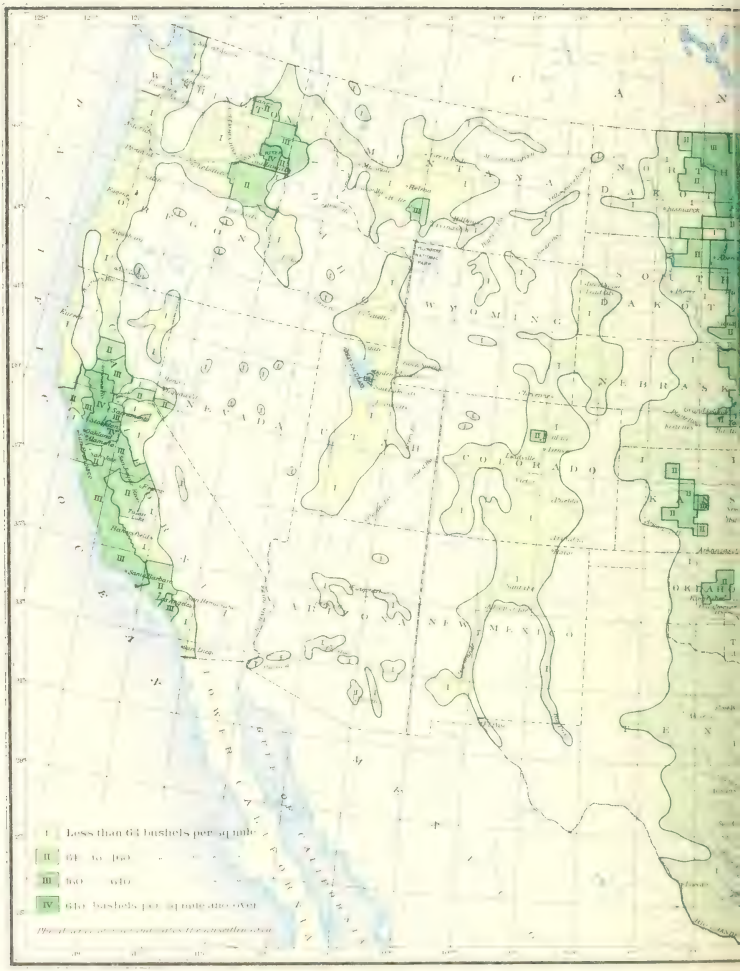

I Less than 10 bushels per acre
II 10 to 20 " "
III 20 " 28 " "
IV 28 " 36 " "
V 36 bushels per acre and over
The absence of color indicates the unsettled area



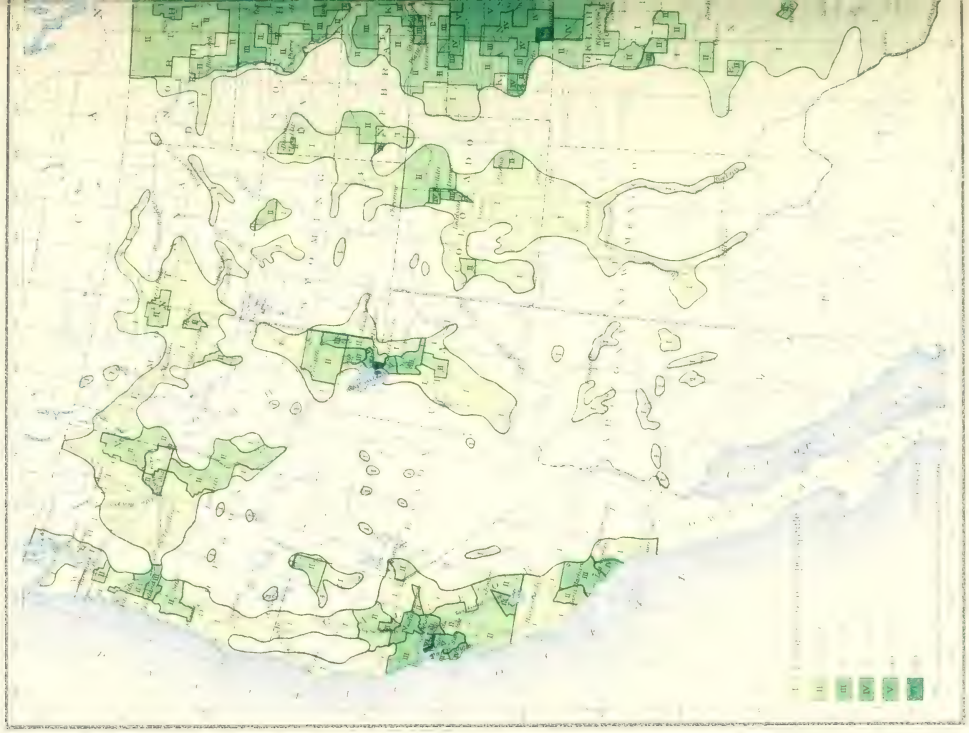
JULIUS BIEN & CO. LITH. N.Y.

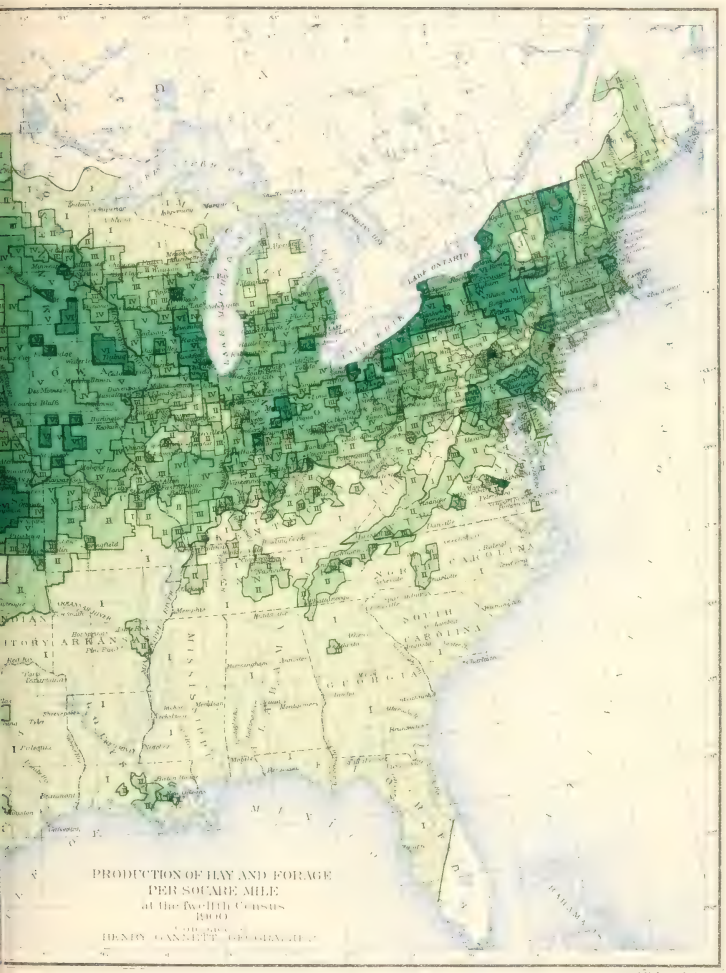

WYOMING
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHO
I
II
III
IV
V

PRODUCTION OF RYE
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER

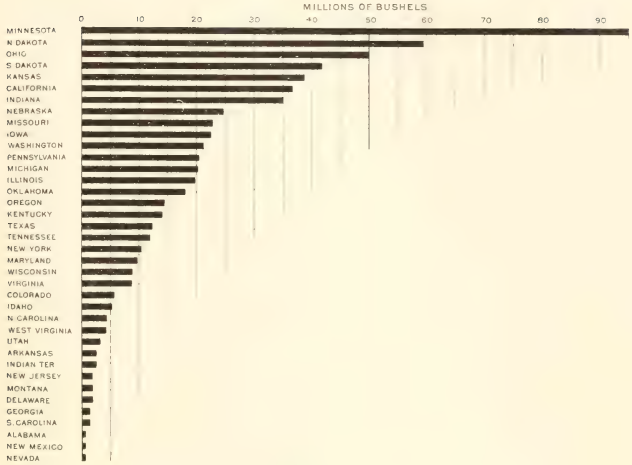

I Less than 64 bushels per sq mile
II 64 to 160
III 160 to 640
IV 640 bushels per sq mile and over
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
NEVADA
OREGON
MONTANA
DAKOTA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
KANSAS
OCEAN
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
LOWER CALIFORNIA

PRODUCTION OF BARLEY
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900
HENRY GANNETT GEOGRAPHER
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
TENNESSEE
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
BAHAMA

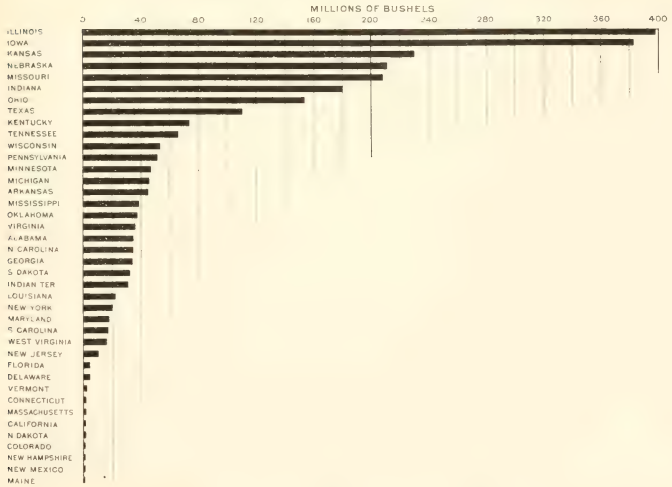



LAKE ONTARIO
PRODUCTION OF HAY AND FORAGE
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900

1. PRODUCTION OF WHEAT: 1900



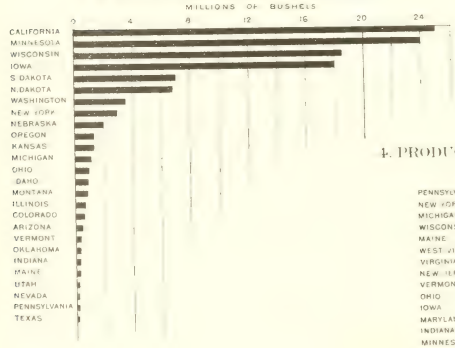
2. PRODUCTION OF CORN: 1900



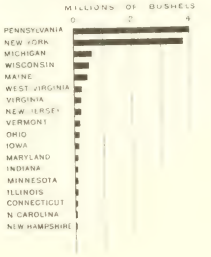
1. PRODUCTION OF OATS: 1900

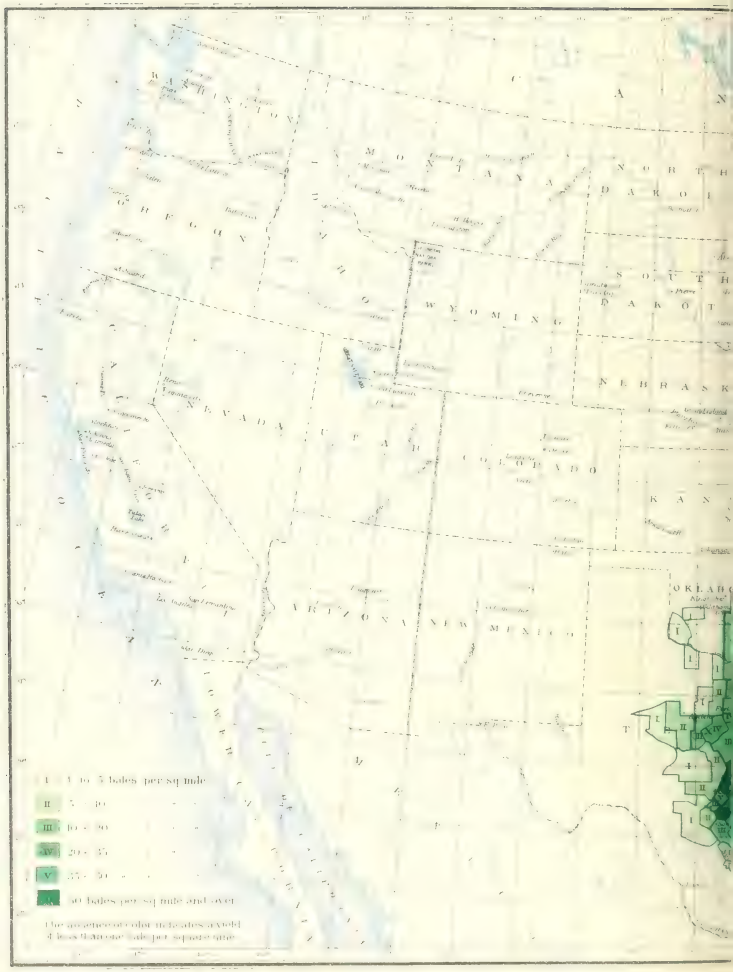
2. PRODUCTION OF RYE: 1900

3. PRODUCTION OF BARLEY: 1900

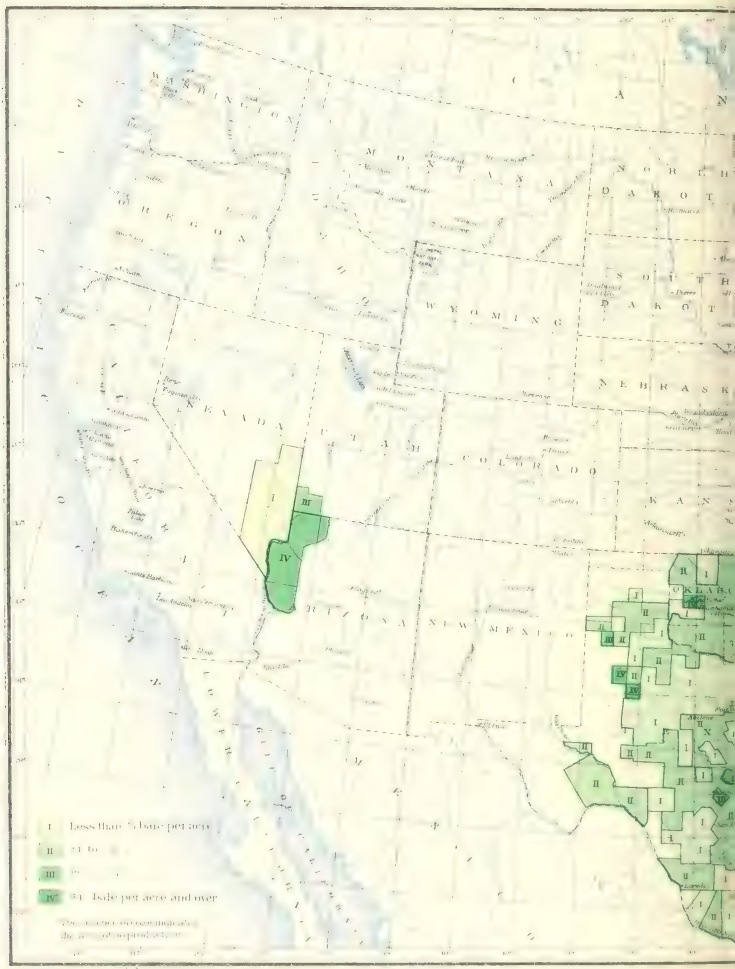


4. PRODUCTION OF BUCKWHEAT: 1900

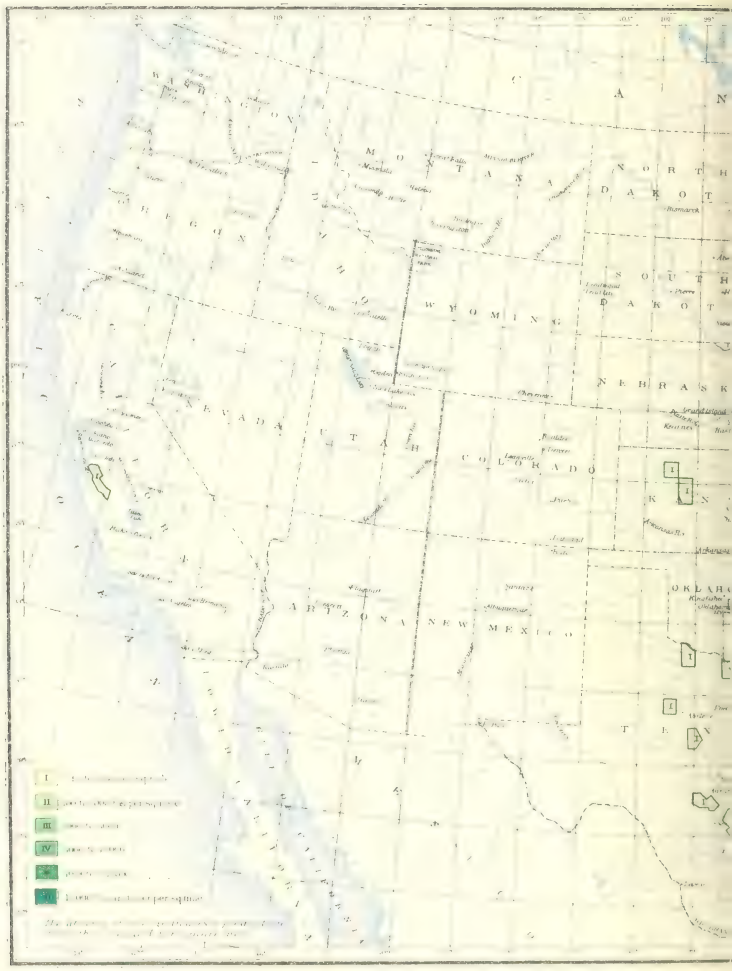



I 1 to 5 bales per sq mile
II 5 " 10 " "
III 10 " 20 " "
IV 20 " 35 " "
V 35 " 50 " "
VI 50 bales per sq mile and over
The uncolored area indicates a yield of less than one bale per square mile
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO

PRODUCTION OF COTTON
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900


I Less than ½ bale per acre
II ½ to
III
IV ½ bale per acre and over

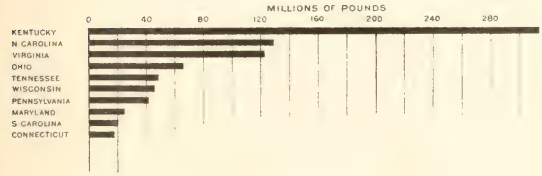
YIELD OF COTTON
PER ACRE
at the Twelfth Census
1900


WASHINGTON
OREGON
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
I
II
III
IV

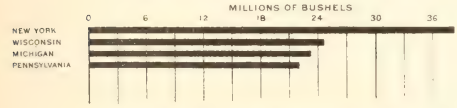
PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT GEOGRAPHER

PRODUCTION OF COTTON: 1900

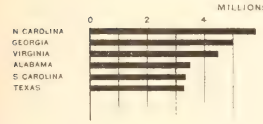
PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO: 1900



PRODUCTION OF POTATOES: 1900



PRODUCTION OF SWEET POTATOES: 1900



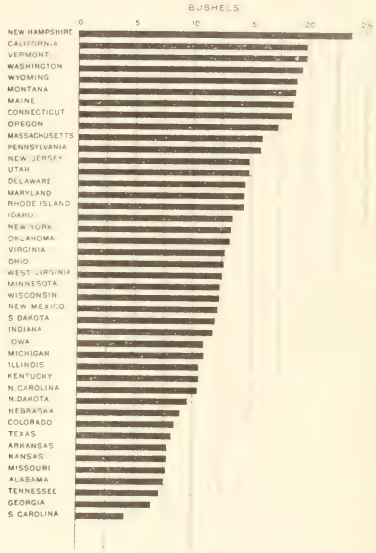
PRODUCTION OF ONIONS: 1900

1. AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF CORN: 1900

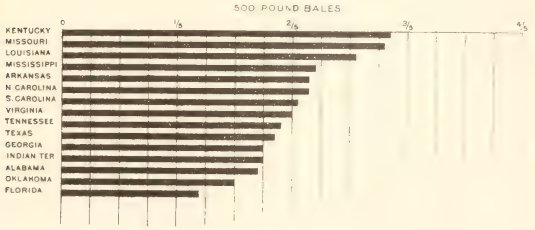
2. AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF OATS: 1900

1. AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF WHEAT: 1900

2. AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF BUCKWHEAT: 1900



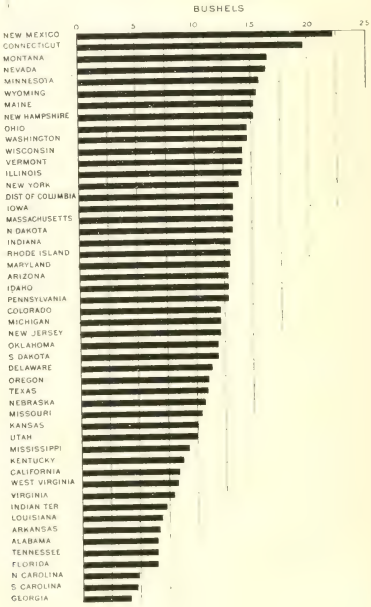
3. AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF COTTON: 1900



Note States and territories producing less than 100 bales are not shown

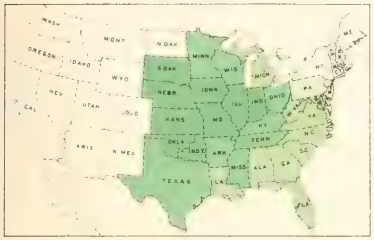
1. AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF BARLEY: 1900

2. AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF RYE: 1900

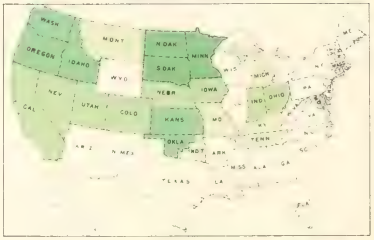


PRODUCTION PER CAPITA OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS: 1900

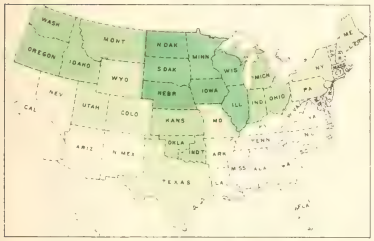
1. CORN
BUSHELS PER CAPITA



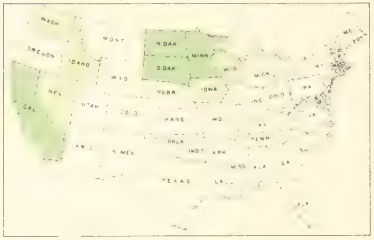
2. WHEAT
BUSHELS PER CAPITA



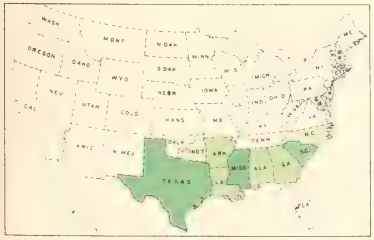
3. OATS
BUSHELS PER CAPITA



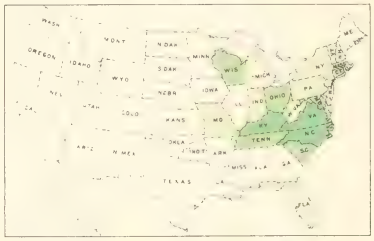
4. BARLEY
BUSHELS PER CAPITA



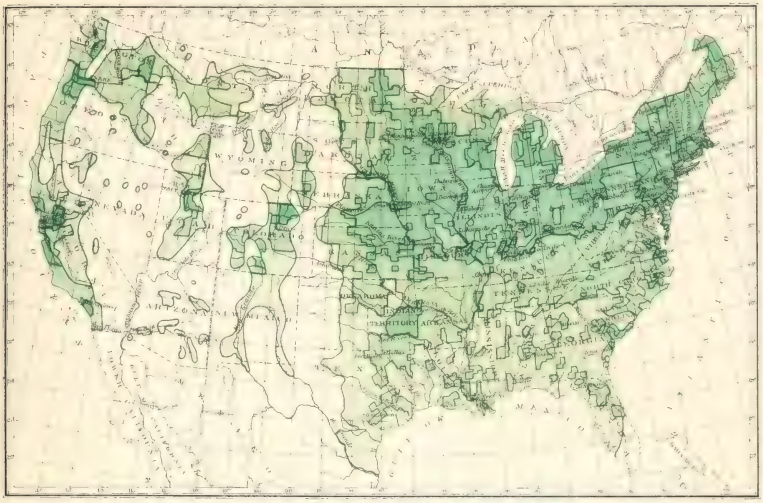
5. COTTON
POUNDS PER CAPITA



6. TOBACCO
POUNDS PER CAPITA



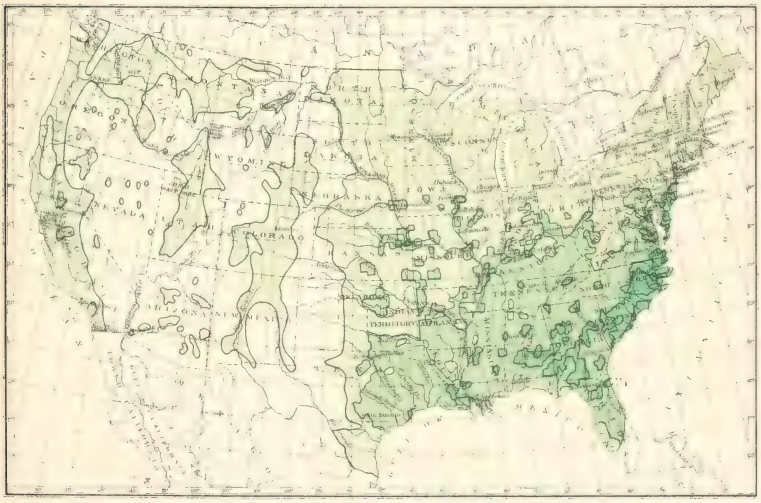
1. PRODUCTION OF POTATOES PER SQUARE MILE : 1900



Less than 10 bushels per sq mile | 10 to 100 bushels per sq mile | 100 to 500 bushels per sq mile | 500 bushels and over per sq mile

The absence of color indicates the unsettled area

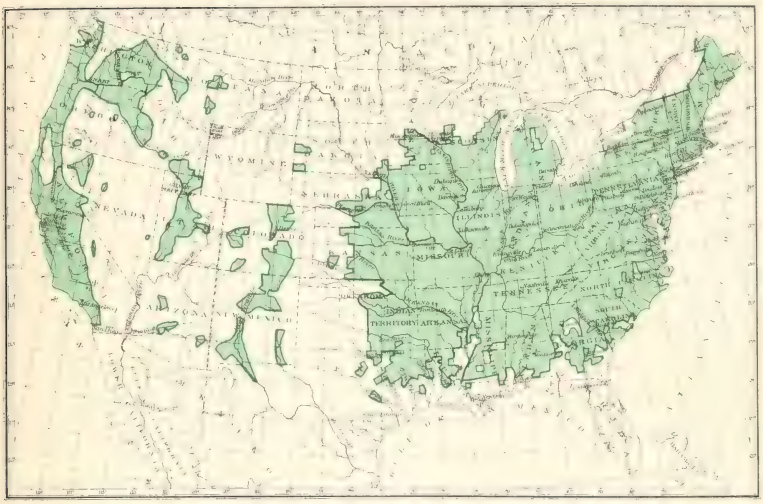
2. PRODUCTION OF SWEET POTATOES PER SQUARE MILE : 1900



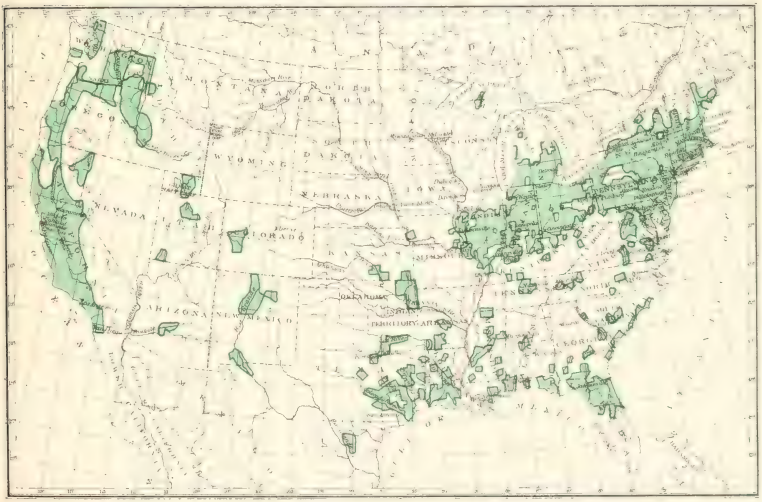
Less than 10 bushels per sq mile | 10 to 100 bushels per sq mile | 100 to 200 bushels per sq mile | 200 bushels and over per sq mile

The absence of color indicates the unsettled area

1. APPLES
PRINCIPAL REGIONS OF PRODUCTION: 1900



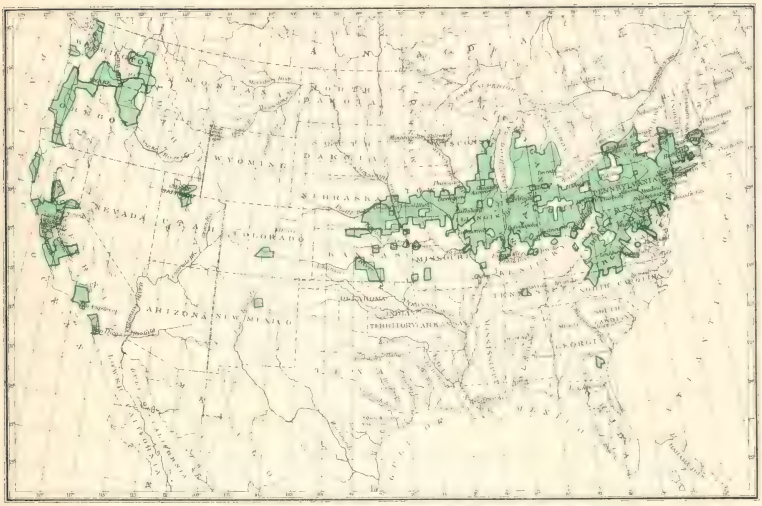
2. PEARS
PRINCIPAL REGIONS OF PRODUCTION: 1900



JULIUS BIEN & CO. LITH. N.Y.

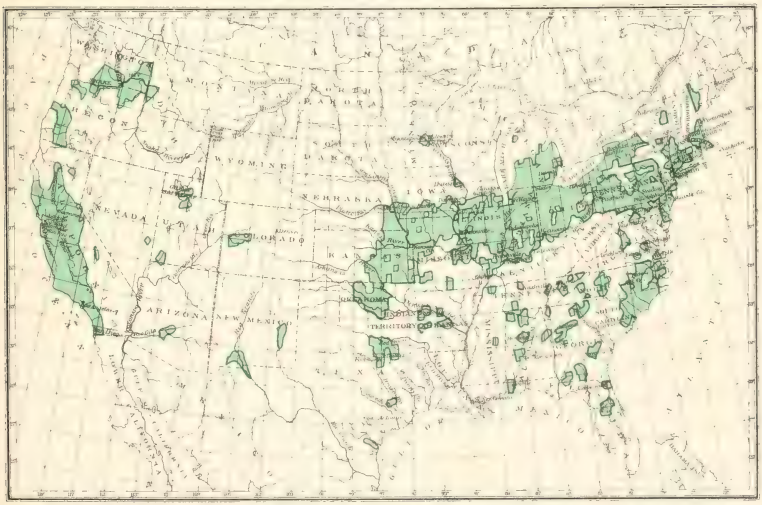
1. CHERRIES

PRINCIPAL REGIONS OF PRODUCTION: 1900

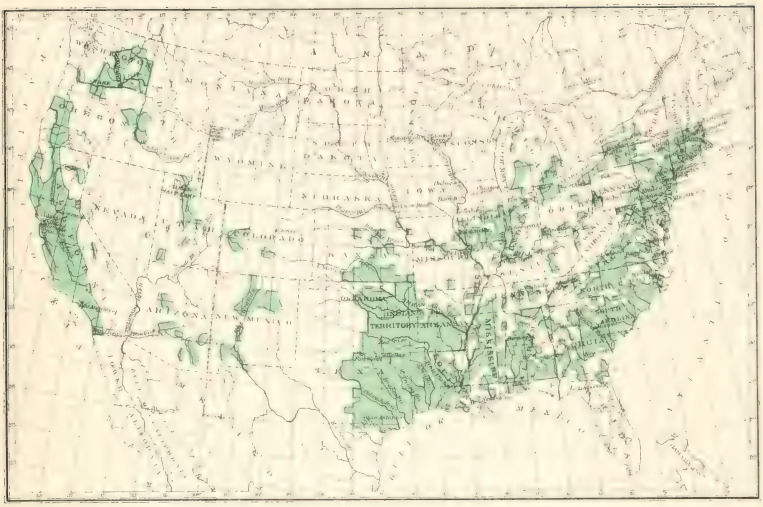


2. GRAPES

PRINCIPAL REGIONS OF PRODUCTION: 1900

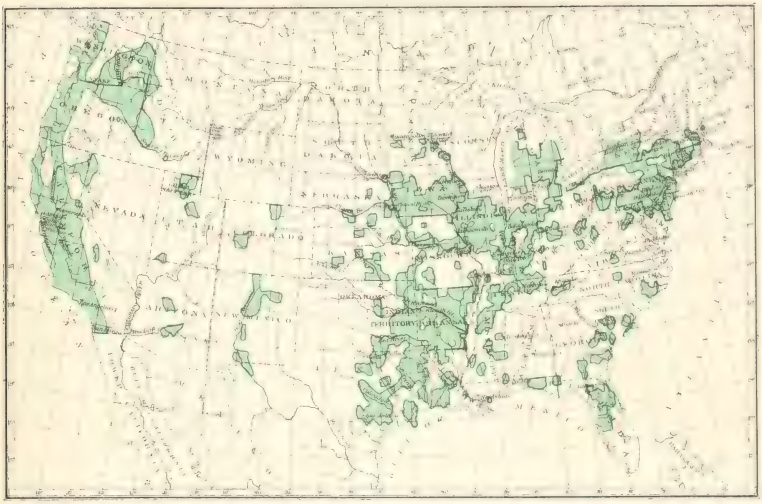


1. PEACHES AND NECTARINES
PRINCIPAL REGIONS OF PRODUCTION · 1900

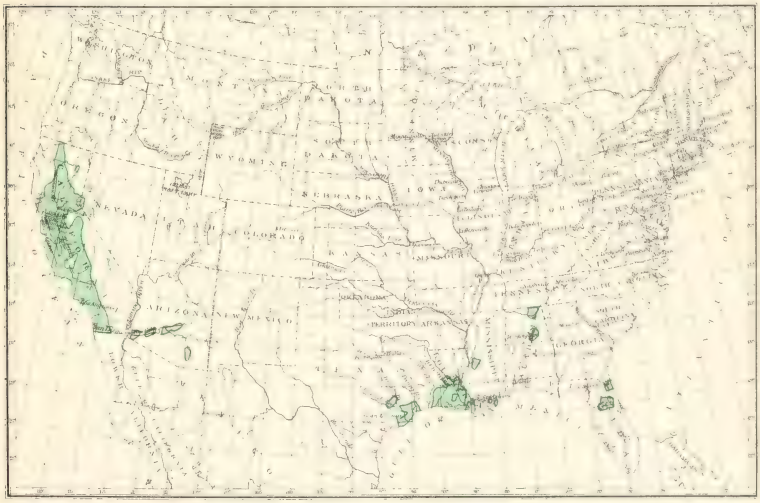


2. APRICOTS
PRINCIPAL REGIONS OF PRODUCTION · 1900

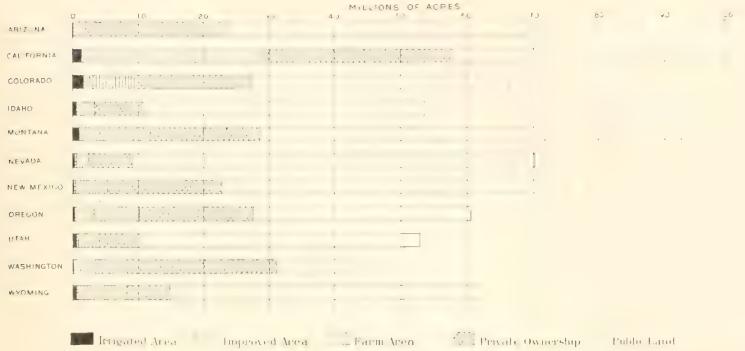
1. PLUMS AND PRUNES
PRINCIPAL REGIONS OF PRODUCTION: 1900



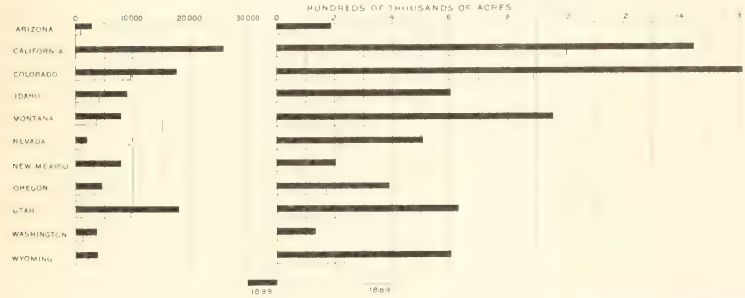
2. FIGS
PRINCIPAL REGIONS OF PRODUCTION: 1900



1. RELATIVE SIZE OF THE ELEVEN ARID STATES AND TERRITORIES WITH PROPORTION IN PUBLIC LAND, PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, FARM AREA, IMPROVED LAND AND IRRIGATED ACREAGE: 1899

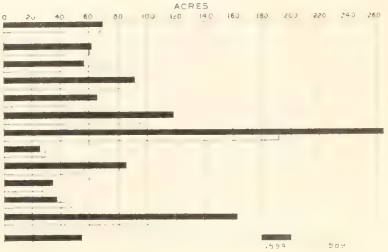


2. COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF IRRIGATORS AND AREA IRRIGATED: 1899 AND 1889



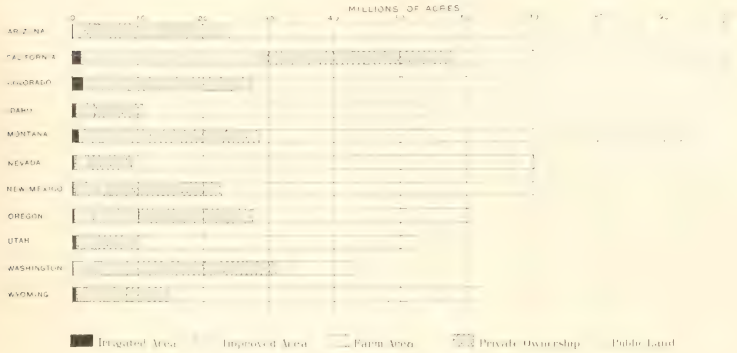
3. COMPARISON OF VALUE OF CROPS AND COST OF IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION: 1899

4. AVERAGE AREA OF IRRIGATED LAND ON FARMS: 1899 AND 1889

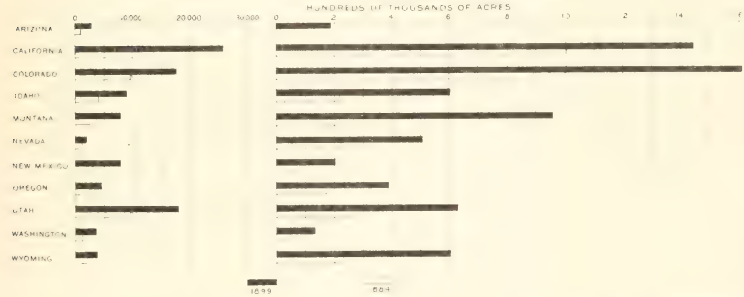


Sub-humid States are Kans. Nebr. N. Dak. Okla. S. Dak. and Texas.

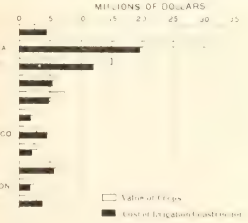
1. RELATIVE SIZE OF THE ELEVEN ARID STATES AND TERRITORIES WITH PROPORTION IN PUBLIC LAND, PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, FARM AREA, IMPROVED LAND AND IRRIGATED ACREAGE: 1899



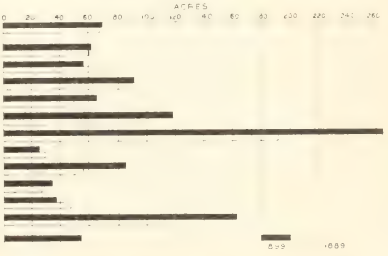
2. COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF IRRIGATORS AND AREA IRRIGATED: 1899 AND 1889



3. COMPARISON OF VALUE OF CROPS AND COST OF IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION: 1899



4. AVERAGE AREA OF IRRIGATED LAND ON FARMS: 1899 AND 1889



Sub-humid States are Kans. Nebr. N. Dak. S. Dak. Tex.

MANUFACTURES.

MANUFACTURES.

The returns of manufactures for the censuses prior to 1850 were too defective to be considered as representing the true status of the industry, and no comparisons, therefore, are made for the early decades. The development of manufactures from 1850 to 1900, as measured by the increase in capital invested, average number of wage-earners, and value of products is represented by a series of diagrams on Plate 180.

Capital Invested.

The capital invested in manufactures in 1850, when reliable data were first obtained, was $533,245,351. Fifty years later, in 1900, the capital invested was reported as $9,846,628,564, an increase of $9,313,383,213, or nearly seventeen and one-half times the amount invested in 1850.

Diagram 1, Plate 180, represents, by the length of the bars, the capital invested in manufactures at each census from 1850 to 1900, and shows the tremendous growth from census to census, the greatest increase noted, 133.9 per cent, being from 1880 to 1890.

Diagram 1, Plate 181, represents the capital invested in each state and territory in 1900. New York is first, with $1,651,210,220; Pennsylvania second, with $1,551,548,712; Massachusetts and Illinois following with over $775,000,000 each. Nevada reported the smallest amount of capital invested in manufactures. The combined capital of the first six states shown on the diagram—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, and New Jersey—was $5,911,469,165, or 60.0 per cent of the total amount reported.

Diagram 2 on Plate 181 shows the capital invested by state groups in percentages of the total investment in 1900. The Middle states had the largest proportion, 40.2 per cent of the total amount invested; the Central states ranking second, with 28.0 per cent; the New England states third, with 16.2 per cent; the Southern states fourth, with 9.7 per cent; the Pacific and Western states following in order with about 3 per cent each.

The state groups or geographical divisions referred to in the discussion of manufactures, and represented in diagram 2, Plate 181, and diagram 2, Plate 182, are made up as follows:

New England states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Middle states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia.

Southern states—Virginia; West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Central states—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

Western states—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Pacific states—Washington, Oregon, and California.

Average Number of Wage-earners.

Diagram 2, Plate 180, represents the average number of wage-earners employed at each census from 1850 to 1900, and shows a large increase during each decade. They have not, however, increased as rapidly as either the capital invested or the value of products, due in part to the concentration of industries and to the increased use of improved machinery, which has enabled the manufacturer to increase the average output to each wage-earner.

Diagram 4, Plate 180, represents the proportion of the average number of wage-earners employed in manufactures to the aggregate population at each census from 1850 to 1900, and indicates that the proportion of wage-earners to population has increased during each decade, the greatest increases noted being from 1860 to 1870 and 1880 to 1890.

Diagram 1, Plate 182, represents the average number of wage-earners employed in manufactures in 1900, by states and territories. New York is first, with an average of 849,056; Pennsylvania second, with 733,834; Massachusetts third, with 497,448; and Illinois fourth, with 395,110; Nevada showing the smallest average number of wage-earners employed in manufactures, 601. The states in this diagram follow almost the same order as for capital invested, diagram 1, Plate 181.

Diagram 2, Plate 182, shows the average number of wage-earners employed in manufactures in 1900, by state groups, in percentages of the total number employed. The Middle states lead, with 37.3 per cent of the total number employed, followed by the Central states, with 27.7 per cent; the New England states,

with 17.8 per cent; the Southern states, with 12.3 per cent; the Pacific states, with 2.7 per cent; and the Western states, with 2.2 per cent.

Plate 183 represents the proportion of average number of wage-earners employed in manufactures to total population in 1900, by states, and is of interest in showing the proportion of the population in each state employed in this branch of industry. Rhode Island, with 23.1 per cent, or over one-fifth of its total population engaged in manufactures, is first; Connecticut, with 19.5 per cent, second; Massachusetts, with 17.7 per cent, third; New Hampshire, with 17.1 per cent, fourth; and New Jersey, with 12.8 per cent, fifth. Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maine follow in order, each with over 10 per cent. The remaining states shown on the diagram reported less than 10 per cent of their population employed in manufactures, North Dakota, with less than 1 per cent, having the lowest percentage.

Value of Products.

Diagram 3, Plate 180, shows, by the length of the bars, the value of products at each census from 1850 to 1900, the black portion of the bar representing the cost of materials. The value of products has advanced from $1,019,106,616 in 1850 to $13,039,279,566 in 1900, a proportional increase much less than that shown for capital invested. The greatest increase reported for a single decade was $4,002,858,092, or 74.5 per cent, from 1880 to 1890, the increase from 1890 to 1900 being $3,666,842,283, or 39.1 per cent.

Plate 184 represents the value of products of manufactures, by states and territories, from 1850 to 1900, at each census for which these values could be obtained, arranged in the order of the value of products of the specified states in 1900. New York is first, with $2,175,726,900, over $340,000,000 more than Pennsylvania, the second state in order. The diagram shows very effectively the great increase in nearly every state, from census to census, and the enormous value of the products of New York and Pennsylvania as compared with Utah, South Dakota, North Dakota, and other states.

Plate 185 is a map showing the value of products of manufactures per square mile at the Twelfth Census, prepared by dividing the value of the gross product in each county by its land area. The counties were then grouped according to the value of their products in six divisions. Those counties having products valued at less than $1,000 per square mile were left uncolored, and the counties in the five higher divisions were shaded to agree with the legend. The heaviest shade (v), indicating those counties in which the products of manufactures were $100,000 and over per square mile, is found principally in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, southern New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and marks the regions where manufactures was the most important industry. Shades III and IV, indicating values of products from $10,000 to $25,000 and from $25,000 to $100,000 per square mile, are found principally in West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. The location of an important city in nearly every portion of the country is marked by the dark patch of color representing its manufactures and covering the county in which it is located. As similar maps have not been prepared for previous censuses, it is impossible to compare what might be termed the advance of the frontier line of manufactures, but, as estimated by the movement of the center of manufactures, this line has evidently progressed south and west, since 1850, from its early home in the New England and Middle states. A comparison of this map with Plate 13, representing the density of population per square mile in 1900, brings out the fact that the most densely populated areas show the greatest value of products of manufactures per square mile.

Plate 186 represents the value of products in seventeen states leading in manufactures, from 1870 to 1900, their position, and the changes in rank which have taken place during the different decades. New York has been first since 1870, and Pennsylvania second. Massachusetts, fourth in 1900, was third in 1870 and 1880, but in 1890 was displaced by Illinois, which in 1870 was sixth, advancing to fourth place in 1880 and third in 1890. Ohio, fourth in 1870, was fifth in 1880, which position it retained in 1900. Missouri, fifth in 1870, fell to eighth place in 1880, but advanced to seventh in 1890, which position it still held in 1900. New Jersey, seventh in 1870, advanced to sixth in 1880, and retained this position in 1900. Connecticut, eighth in 1870, advanced to seventh place in 1880, dropped to tenth in 1890, and to eleventh in 1900. The remaining states also show great changes in rank from census to census.

Plate 187 represents, by the black and the white bars, the value of products of manufactures and agriculture per capita of the population in 1900, arranged in the order of the per capita value of products of manufactures, and brings out clearly the relative value of products of these two industries, by states and territories. Rhode Island is first, with the greatest per capita value of manufactures. Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York following in order. It will be noted that generally the state with a large per capita value of manufactures had a small per capita value of agriculture. Only fifteen states and territories show greater per capita values of agriculture than of manufactures.

Plate 188 represents the per capita value of products of manufactures and agriculture for 1890. A comparison of the two diagrams, Plates 187 and 188, shows that each state and territory represented, except two, Massachusetts and Oregon, has increased its per capita value of products of manufactures, and that each state

and territory shown has increased its value per capita of agricultural products.

Plate 191 represents the value of all manufactured products and the proportional value of fourteen specified groups from 1880 to 1900. This diagram is based on the values given in the comparative summary of groups of industries (Twelfth Census, Volume VII, table LVIII, page CXLV). The value of the total products of the fourteen groups is represented by the entire area of the circles, and the proportion in each group by the size of the sectors. The increases for the groups iron and steel and their products, chemicals and allied products, and metals and metal products other than iron and steel, from census to census, are especially noticeable.

Diagram 1, Plate 192, represents, by the black and the white bars, the value of products of manufactures in 1900 and 1890, for fifteen groups of industries, thus comparing graphically the value of products and the increase in each group. Food and kindred products, iron and steel and their products, textiles, and metals and metal products other than iron and steel, especially, show large increases. In total value of products, food and kindred products is first, with $2,277,702,010; iron and steel and their products second, with $1,793,490,908; and textiles third, with $1,637,484,484.

Plate 189 represents the proportion of urban to total products of manufactures, by states and territories, in 1900, and shows that urban manufactures comprised over 90 per cent of the total value of products in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Illinois, Connecticut, and New York, and over 80 per cent in Nebraska, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Kansas, and Colorado. In only fourteen of the states and territories represented was the value of urban products less than 50 per cent of the total.

Diagram 1, Plate 190, represents the value of products of manufactures in the leading manufacturing cities in 1900. The enormous production of New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, as compared with that of the other cities of the United States, is clearly shown, as well as the relative importance of these cities in the value of their manufactured products.

Near large manufacturing cities, but outside of their corporate limits, are located many manufacturing establishments which are practically a continuation of the manufacturing industries of the cities, and in order to give some idea of the amount of manufactures in one hundred counties in which such cities are located, these counties were grouped, and the capital, wages, and value of products from 1860 to 1900 represented by diagram 2, Plate 190. The tremendous increase in capital invested, from $1,715,376,089 in 1880 to $4,214,105,971 in 1890, and to $6,057,636,400 in 1900; and the increase in value of products from $3,578,959,287 in 1880 to $6,399,356,466 in 1890, and to $8,196,331,427 in 1900, are well brought out.

Diagram 3, Plate 190, represents the value of products of urban and rural manufactures, by state groups, for 1900, and shows, first, the great value of products in the Middle and Central states, and second, the large proportion which the urban formed of the total in these states.

Diagram 2, Plate 192, represents the capital, wages, and value of products for urban and rural districts in 1900, and shows graphically the relative importance of urban and rural manufactures, the urban capital being 79.2 per cent of the total, the wages 83.1 per cent, and the value of products 81.1 per cent. Taken collectively, capital, wages, and value of products of urban manufactures were more than four times the rural.

Center of Manufactures.

In order to ascertain the position of the center of manufactures at each census from 1850 to 1900, as shown on Plate 179, the gross value of products was distributed by square degrees, and the remainder of the computations made as in computing the center of population. (For full description of the method of computing the center see page 37.) The center of manufactures, therefore, is really the center of the value of its gross products, and as the value of products is representative of the industry, so the movement of the center of manufactures, during each decade, can be considered as the movement of the entire industry.

Plate 179 is a sketch map on which is indicated, by symbols, the location of the center of manufactures at each census from 1850 to 1900, and the center of population from 1790 to 1900, bringing out clearly the steady westward movement of both manufactures and population.

The center of manufactures in 1850 was in Pennsylvania, 41 miles northwest of Harrisburg, and the center of population at the same census was located 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, in the present state of West Virginia, 240 miles southwest of the center of manufactures. In 1860 the center of population had advanced 81 miles nearly due west, while the center of manufactures had moved in a westerly direction 100 miles. From 1860 to 1870 the center of population moved nearly 42 miles north of west, while the center of manufactures moved slightly west of north 18 miles. From 1870 to 1880 the center of population moved south and west 58 miles, while the center of manufactures moved north and west 30 miles. From 1880 to 1890 the center of population moved slightly north of west 48 miles, while the center of manufactures moved south of west about twice that distance. From 1890 to 1900 the center of population moved almost directly west 14 miles, while the center of manufactures moved in a parallel line nearly 40 miles, or over twice the westward movement of the center of population. In general, the center of manufactures has followed the center of population in its westward movement, but not always along parallel lines, the greatest variations

noted being from 1860 to 1870 and 1870 to 1880. From 1850 to 1860, 1880 to 1890, and 1890 to 1900 the center of manufactures made a greater western advance than the center of population. The total westward movement of the center of manufactures from 1850 to 1900 was 255 miles, and the westward movement of the center of population during the same period 243 miles, indicating that the movements of manufactures and population are closely related.

SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

Plate 193 represents the value of products of certain manufacturing industries at each census, from 1850 to 1900, for which returns were available, arranged in the order of their values in 1900, and shows graphically the increase in each industry during the different decades, displaying a most remarkable growth in every industry represented. The value of iron and steel products advanced from $207,208,696 in 1870 to $804,034,918 in 1900, while slaughtering and meat packing increased $773,580,791 since 1850, when the value of its products was $11,981,642. Lumber and timber products also show a great increase, reporting $60,413,187 in 1850 and $566,832,984 in 1900.

The series of diagrams presented on Plates 198 to 203, inclusive, represent, by the length of the bars, the value of products of the leading manufacturing industries in each state and territory reporting products of considerable value in 1900. These diagrams are supplemented by a series of small maps, or cartograms, Plates 204 to 207, inclusive, showing, by shades of color, in four groups described at the bottom of the plate, the value of products of the most important manufacturing industries per square mile of land area, as reported at the Twelfth Census, thus comparing value of products with area. This method, while not presenting exactly the importance of each industry in each state and territory, is the only practicable means of representing the density of manufactures and the geographical location of the great centers of production.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS.

Plate 194 represents the value of lumber and timber products at each census, from 1850 to 1900, for those states in which the industry was of importance, the states being arranged in the order of the value of products in 1900. The diagram indicates the growth of the industry in each state from census to census, and the great value of production in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, as compared with the other states. It also shows the increase of this industry from 1880 to 1890 in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington, and in Michigan from 1860 to 1890. Michigan's decrease of $28,831,149 in value of products, from 1890 to 1900, almost equaled the gain of $30,672,041 from 1880 to 1890.

Plate 195 shows, by the length of the bars, the value of products in the three branches of the lumber industry—logging camps, sawmills, and planing mills—by states and territories, for 1900. Michigan leads with $20,462,235 in the value of products of logging camps, and with $42,517,495 in sawmills, while New York, with $33,149,801, leads in the value of planing-mill products. Diagram 2 represents for logging camps, sawmills, and planing mills the proportion which the cost of materials bears to the gross product, and the relative value of the gross product of each class.

Plate 196 is a map showing, in shades of color, in four groups, the value of lumber and timber products per square mile of land area in each county, at the Twelfth Census, and may be termed a "deforesting" map of the United States, showing, as it does, where forests have been leveled to produce the 35,000,000 feet of lumber reported in 1900. Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Washington, the leading lumber states, have the largest areas of the heaviest shade. The map also shows that, with the exception of the Pacific states, the principal regions of production were east of the ninety-fifth meridian.

Diagram 1, Plate 202, represents the value of lumber and timber products, by states and territories. Wisconsin is first, with a valuation of $57,634,816; Michigan second, with $54,290,520; Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Washington following in order, with over $30,000,000 each. The Central states reported lumber and timber products with a value of $224,421,780, or 39.6 per cent of the total.

Cartogram 3, Plate 207, shows, in four shades of color, the value of lumber and timber products per square mile in each state and territory, the state being taken as the unit. The heaviest, or fourth shade, indicating a value of products of $1,000 or more per square mile, is found only in Wisconsin and New Hampshire. The entire eastern half of the United States is covered by the third and fourth shades, showing that the principal regions of production, with the exception of Washington and Oregon, were in the East, the production in the arid and semiarid states being very small.

TEXTILES.

Diagram 4, Plate 198, represents the value of products of the textile industry for each state in which it was of importance. Massachusetts, with products valued at $213,612,791, is first; Pennsylvania, with $157,333,201, is second; New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, North Carolina, Maine, and Georgia following in order, each of these states reporting products with a valuation of over $20,000,000. The value of products for each of the remaining states appearing in the diagram was less than $10,000,000. The great importance of the textile industry in the New England and Middle states is shown by the immense value of products reported in

1900 for those divisions. The returns also indicate that this industry has become one of the most prominent in the Southern states.

Cartogram 1, Plate 205, indicates, by shades of color, the value per square mile of textile products in each state and territory. The map shows that the New England states (except Maine and Vermont), Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and South Carolina had the greatest value of products and that the textile industry was practically confined to the region east of the Mississippi river.

COTTON.

Plate 197—cotton production, exports, and consumption from 1850 to 1900—represents, by the total area of the circles, the amount produced at each census, and by the size of the sectors, the proportion exported and the proportion used for northern and southern consumption. The increase in production during each decade, except from 1860 to 1870, and the rapid increase in the amount consumed at home, due principally to the increase in southern consumption, is especially noticeable. Southern consumption increased 168.7 per cent from 1890 to 1900, while northern consumption, during the same period, increased only 9.3 per cent. The falling off in production and consumption of cotton from 1860 to 1870, due to the Civil War, is clearly indicated.

COTTON GOODS.

Diagram 5, Plate 198, represents the value of cotton goods in those states leading in their manufacture. Massachusetts leads with a value of products nearly four times as great as that of South Carolina, the second state in rank. North Carolina, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire follow in the order given, each reporting products of cotton manufactures valued at more than $20,000,000.

Cartogram 2, Plate 205, shows, in four shades of color, the value of products of manufactures of cotton goods per square mile in each state and territory. The heaviest shade, indicating the greatest valuation per square mile, covers New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island only. The next shade, representing a valuation from $100 to $1,000 per square mile, indicates that this industry was also of great importance in the Middle and Southern states.

WOOLEN GOODS, WORSTED GOODS, WOOL HATS, AND SHODDY.

Diagram 1, Plate 199, represents the value of products of the manufacture of woolen goods, worsted goods, wool hats, and shoddy in the states leading in their manufacture, and brings out clearly the great value of wool manufactures of Massachusetts ($73,536,659), Pennsylvania ($50,053,698), and Rhode Island ($39,187,522), as compared with the remaining states. New York, Maine, Connecticut, and New Jersey, in the order named, were the only additional states reporting products valued at more than $12,000,000.

Cartogram 3, Plate 205, presents, in four shades of color, the value per square mile of the products of wool manufactures represented in diagram 1, Plate 199, and shows that the greatest value of products, as compared with area, was in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the remaining New England and Middle states showing smaller values per square mile.

HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.

Diagram 2, Plate 199, represents the value of products of hosiery and knit goods in the principal producing states, New York being first with $35,886,048, and Pennsylvania second with $21,896,063. No other state approached these two in value of products.

Cartogram 5, Plate 205, shows, in shades of color, the value of hosiery and knit goods products per square mile, the entire area of heavy production being confined to the New England and Middle states.

SILK AND SILK GOODS.

Diagram 3, Plate 199, represents the value of products of manufactures of silk and silk goods in the states reporting products valued at more than $400,000. New Jersey is first, with a value of $39,966,662; and Pennsylvania second, with $31,072,926, each of these states having a valuation more than double that of New York ($12,706,246), the next state in rank. The value of products in the four states—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut—formed 89.6 per cent of the total value of silk and silk goods reported in 1900.

Cartogram 4, Plate 205, shows, in shades of color, the value of products of silk and silk goods per square mile, and indicates that the greatest values were in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the value per square mile in the remaining states being very small.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTHING (FACTORY PRODUCT).

Diagram 4, Plate 199, represents the value of men's and women's clothing (factory product) in the states leading in clothing manufacture. The immense value of the product of New York, $233,370,447, as compared with that of other states, is very effectively shown. Illinois with $47,153,491, Pennsylvania with $35,083,623, Ohio with $24,366,595, Maryland with $20,013,401, Massachusetts with $15,032,604, and Missouri with $12,049,989, follow New York in the order named, and were the only states reporting a value of products of more than $10,000,000.

Diagram 5, Plate 199, compares graphically the values of men's and of women's clothing (factory product)

in twenty-two cities, the uncolored bar representing the value of men's clothing and the black bar that of women's, and shows the relative importance of each branch of this industry for the cities specified. The tremendous value of the production of New York, as compared with that of the other cities, is well brought out. The value of women's clothing exceeded that of men's in only two of the cities represented, Cleveland and Newark. In New York they were nearly equal, but in the remaining cities the value of men's clothing largely exceeded that of women's, Rochester, Milwaukee, Utica, Louisville, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and Kansas City, Missouri, reporting little or no manufacture of women's clothing.

Diagram 6, Plate 199, presents, in the same manner as diagram 5, the relative importance of men's and women's clothing (factory product) in the thirteen states leading in their manufacture. The value of manufactures of men's clothing exceeded that of women's in every state represented. A comparison of the two diagrams shows that the principal city in each of these states manufactured nearly the entire product.

Cartogram 6, Plate 205, shows, in shades of color, the value of products per square mile of the manufactures of men's and women's clothing (factory product), and gives a general idea of the geographical location of the centers of production of the clothing industry. Massachusetts, New York, and Maryland show the heaviest production as compared with area; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, with a larger value of products than Massachusetts or Maryland, falling in the next group, owing to their large areas.

FLOURING AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS.

Diagram 1, Plate 200, represents the value of flouring and grist mill products for those states and territories leading in this industry. Minnesota is first, with a valuation of $83,877,709, which is almost double that of the second state, New York ($42,796,340). Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Wisconsin follow closely, each reporting products valued at more than $25,000,000.

Cartogram 1, Plate 204, shows, in shades of color, the value of flouring and grist mill products per square mile. The wide distribution of the heavy shades indicates that this industry was of importance in nearly every state and territory, only eight falling in the lowest group. The greatest values per square mile were found in the New England, Middle, and Central states.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING.

Diagrams 2 and 3, Plate 200, represent the value of products of slaughtering and meat packing in twenty-seven states and thirteen cities, and compare effectively the value of products of each of the thirteen cities with that of the state in which it is located, showing, also, the relative importance of this industry in each city. The value of products reported for Chicago and East St. Louis was 98.7 per cent of the total for the state of Illinois; that of Kansas City, Kansas, was 95.3 per cent of the total for the state of Kansas; and that of South Omaha was 95.2 per cent of the total for the state of Nebraska. The great value of products of Illinois and Chicago, as compared with other states and cities, is clearly presented.

Cartogram 3, Plate 204, shows, in shades of color, the value of slaughtering and meat-packing products per square mile. The darkest shade, indicating the greatest value of products as compared with area, covers the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois, while Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri were thrown into the next lower group by their large areas.

CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK.

Diagram 1, Plate 198, represents the value of products of cheese, butter, and condensed milk in the states leading in this industry. New York is first, with $26,557,888 and Wisconsin second, with $20,120,147. Iowa with $15,846,077, Illinois with $12,879,299, and Pennsylvania with $10,290,006, were the only additional states reporting products valued at more than $10,000,000.

Cartogram 2, Plate 204, shows, by shades of color, the value of products of cheese, butter, and condensed milk per square mile in each state and territory. The heavy shade covering the New England states (except Maine and Rhode Island), New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa indicates that this industry was of importance in these states.

MANUFACTURED ICE.

Diagram 3, Plate 198, represents the value of manufactured ice in the ten states leading in its manufacture. This industry naturally had its inception in the South, but has extended to the North, Pennsylvania reporting in 1900 the greatest value of products, $2,038,504. Texas is second, with $1,184,332; New York third, with $1,051,372; and Illinois fourth, with $990,827. Of the ten leading states only four are in the South.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

Diagram 2, Plate 198, represents the value of alcoholic liquors (distilled, malt, and vinous) in the states leading in their manufacture. New York is first, with products valued at $58,282,253; Illinois second, with $57,955,162, the difference between them being slight. Pennsylvania, with $34,574,158, is third, and far below New York and Illinois in the value of its liquor products. Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin follow in the order named, each reporting liquors valued at more than $22,000,000.

Cartogram 4, Plate 204, shows, by shades of color,

the value per square mile of alcoholic liquor products. The heavy shade, indicating the areas in which the value of products was greatest and the industry most important, covers Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Illinois. New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Kentucky fall in the group with products valued at from $100 to $1,000 per square mile.

IRON AND STEEL.

Diagram 1, Plate 201, represents the value of iron and steel products (blast furnaces, rolling mills, and forges and bloomeries) in the nineteen states leading in this industry. Pennsylvania is first, with products valued at $434,445,200, or 54.0 per cent of the total valuation; Ohio is second, with $138,935,256; and Illinois third, with $60,303,144; the value of products of these three states forming 78.8 per cent of the total. The diagram brings out the great value of products in Pennsylvania as compared with other states.

Cartogram 1, Plate 207, shows, in shades of color, the value of iron and steel products (blast furnaces, rolling mills, and forges and bloomeries) per square mile, and indicates the regions in which this industry was of the greatest importance. The states showing the greatest value of products per square mile are Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, and Illinois. The remaining states in which this industry was important, with products valued at $100 to $1,000 per square mile, are Connecticut, New York, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.

COKE.

Diagram 2, Plate 201, represents the value of products of coke in the eight states leading in its manufacture. The total output of coke at the Twelfth Census was valued at $35,585,445. Pennsylvania, the state leading in its manufacture, reported products valued at $22,282,358, or 62.6 per cent of the total. Alabama, West Virginia, Colorado, Virginia, and Tennessee follow in the order of the value of their products, these states, with Pennsylvania, reporting over 91.6 per cent of the total for the United States.

Cartogram 2, Plate 207, shows, in shades of color, the geographical distribution of this industry. The areas of the darkest shade, indicating the greatest value of products per square mile, $100 to $1,000, are confined to the states of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Colorado are the only remaining states showing coke products valued at more than $10 per square mile.

CLAY PRODUCTS.

Diagram 3, Plate 201, represents the value of clay products (brick, tile, pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay products), by states and territories. The statistics of the Twelfth Census cover all the wares known as clay products—that is, those in which the essential raw material is clay. This industry is an extensive one, products having been reported from nearly every state and territory. Ohio, with products valued at $16,480,812; Pennsylvania, with $14,081,844; New Jersey, with $10,786,673; New York, with $8,073,769; and Illinois, with $7,224,915, were the only states reporting products valued at more than $7,000,000.

Cartogram 5, Plate 204, shows, in shades of color, the geographical distribution of the centers of the manufacture of clay products, the greatest values per square mile being shown in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The wide distribution of the darker shades indicates the extensive character of this industry.

GLASS.

Diagram 4, Plate 201, represents the value of products of glass manufacture, including glass cutting, staining, and ornamenting. The states most prominent in this industry were Pennsylvania, with products valued at $23,274,113; Indiana, with $14,757,883; New York, with $6,316,214; New Jersey, with $5,345,425; Ohio, with $4,789,952; and Illinois, with $3,992,736, these six states reporting more than nine-tenths of the total production.

Cartogram 6, Plate 204, shows, in shades of color, the geographical distribution of the value of products of glass manufacture, the shade indicating the greatest value of products being confined to the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

LEATHER.

Diagram 5, Plate 201, represents the value of products of leather (tanned, curried, and finished) in the states leading in its manufacture. Pennsylvania is first, with a value of products of $55,615,009. Massachusetts, with $26,067,714; New York, with $23,205,991; Wisconsin, with $20,074,373; and New Jersey, with $13,747,155, were the only additional states reporting products valued at more than $12,000,000.

Cartogram 5, Plate 206, shows, in shades of color, the value of leather products per square mile. The darkest shade, indicating the greatest value of products as compared with area, covers Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. This industry was widely extended and was of importance in a number of states of the New England, Middle, and Central divisions, as indicated by the area covered by the heavier shades.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Diagram 6, Plate 201, represents the value of manufactures of boots and shoes (factory product) in certain

states. Massachusetts leads, with products valued at $117,115,243; New York is second, with $25,585,631; New Hampshire third, with $23,405,558; and Ohio fourth, with $17,920,854; Pennsylvania, Maine, Illinois, and Missouri following in the order named, each reporting products valued at more than $10,000,000. The immense value of boots and shoes manufactured in Massachusetts, as compared with other states, is effectively shown.

Cartogram 6, Plate 206, shows, in shades of color, the value of boots and shoes (factory product) per square mile. The darkest shade, indicating the greatest value of products per square mile, covers Massachusetts and New Hampshire only. Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri are in the group having products valued at from $100 to $1,000 per square mile. The value of products, as compared with area, in the South and West was very small.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Diagram 2, Plate 202, represents the value of products of agricultural implements in the states leading in their manufacture. Illinois is first, with products valued at $42,033,796, more than treble those of Ohio ($13,975,268), the second state in point of production. New York, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan follow in order, each reporting products valued at more than $6,000,000. These six states reported in 1900, 86.1 per cent of the total value of products.

Cartogram 4, Plate 207, shows, by shades of color, the value of manufactures of agricultural implements per square mile and marks the regions in which the value of production, as compared with area, was greatest. The industry was most important in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, these being the only states which reported in 1900 products valued at more than $100 per square mile.

CARS (CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS).

Diagram 3, Plate 202, represents the value, by states and territories, of steam and street railroad cars (construction and repairs). Pennsylvania is first, with a product of $63,570,599; Illinois second, with $42,541,876; New York third, with $24,937,964; Indiana fourth, with $19,248,999; and Ohio fifth, with $17,704,588, the value of products for these five states being 51.6 per cent of the total for the United States.

Cartogram 6, Plate 207, shows, in shades of color, the value of products of manufactures of cars per square mile. The darkest shade, indicating the greatest value of products as compared with area, is found only in Pennsylvania and Delaware. The wide distribution of the heavier shades indicates the extent of the industry, only a few Western states and territories showing a production of less than $10 per square mile.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Diagram 4, Plate 202, represents the value of products of the manufactures of carriages and wagons in the states in which this industry was of importance. Ohio leads with products valued at $15,919,173, closely followed by New York, with $13,068,385; Indiana, with $12,742,243; and Michigan, with $11,205,602, the only states reporting products valued at more than $10,000,000.

Cartogram 5, Plate 207, shows, in shades of color, the value of manufactures of carriages and wagons per square mile. The dark shade, indicating the states in which this industry was most prominent, covers the southern New England states, and New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the Lake states.

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

Diagram 1, Plate 203, represents the value of chemicals and allied products in those states reporting products valued at over $200,000. New York leads with $40,998,911; followed by Pennsylvania with $32,154,223; New Jersey with $26,763,856; Ohio with $13,307,431; and Illinois with $12,422,227. These were the only states reporting products valued at over $10,000,000.

Cartogram 2, Plate 206, shows, by shades of color, the value per square mile of chemicals and allied products, and marks, by the darkest shade, the states in which their manufacture was of greatest value as compared with area. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Jersey were the only states showing products valued at $1,000 or more per square mile.

PETROLEUM REFINING.

Diagram 2, Plate 203, represents the value of products of petroleum refining in the five states for which the production was shown separately. Pennsylvania leads with $34,977,706, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and California following in order. The value of products in these five states was $100,906,544, or 81.4 per cent of the total amount reported.

Cartogram 1, Plate 206, shows, in shades of color, the value of products of petroleum refining per square mile. The heavy tints, indicating the regions in which the industry was of greatest importance, cover only four states—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—showing that the principal production was concentrated in a comparatively small area.

PAPER AND WOOD PULP.

Diagram 3, Plate 203, represents the value of products of paper and wood pulp manufactures in the states leading in this industry. The five states reporting products valued at more than $10,000,000 each, were New York, with $26,715,628; Massachusetts, with $22,141,461; Maine, with $13,223,275; Pennsylvania, with $12,267,900; and Wisconsin, with $10,895,576.

Cartogram 3, Plate 206, shows, by shades of color, the value per square mile of paper and wood pulp manufactures, the heavy shades, found principally in the New England, Middle, and Lake states, marking the area in which this industry was of greatest importance.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Diagram 4, Plate 203, represents the value of the combined products of the three classes of printing and publishing—newspapers and periodicals, book and job, and music—for those states and territories reporting products valued at more than $450,000. The five states reporting products valued at more than $20,000,000 were New York ($95,232,051), Illinois ($39,449,032), Pennsylvania ($36,455,629), Massachusetts ($29,372,314), and Ohio ($20,391,868), their combined values forming 63.5 per cent of the amount reported for the United States.

Cartogram 4, Plate 206, shows, by shades of color, the value of products of printing and publishing per square mile, the heaviest shade indicating those states in which the value of products was greatest as compared with area. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York were the only states reporting products valued at $1,000 or more per square mile. The wide distribution of the heavier shades indicates the extent of the industry and shows that it was of great importance in nearly every state and territory, only nine states and territories reporting products valued at less than $10 per square mile.

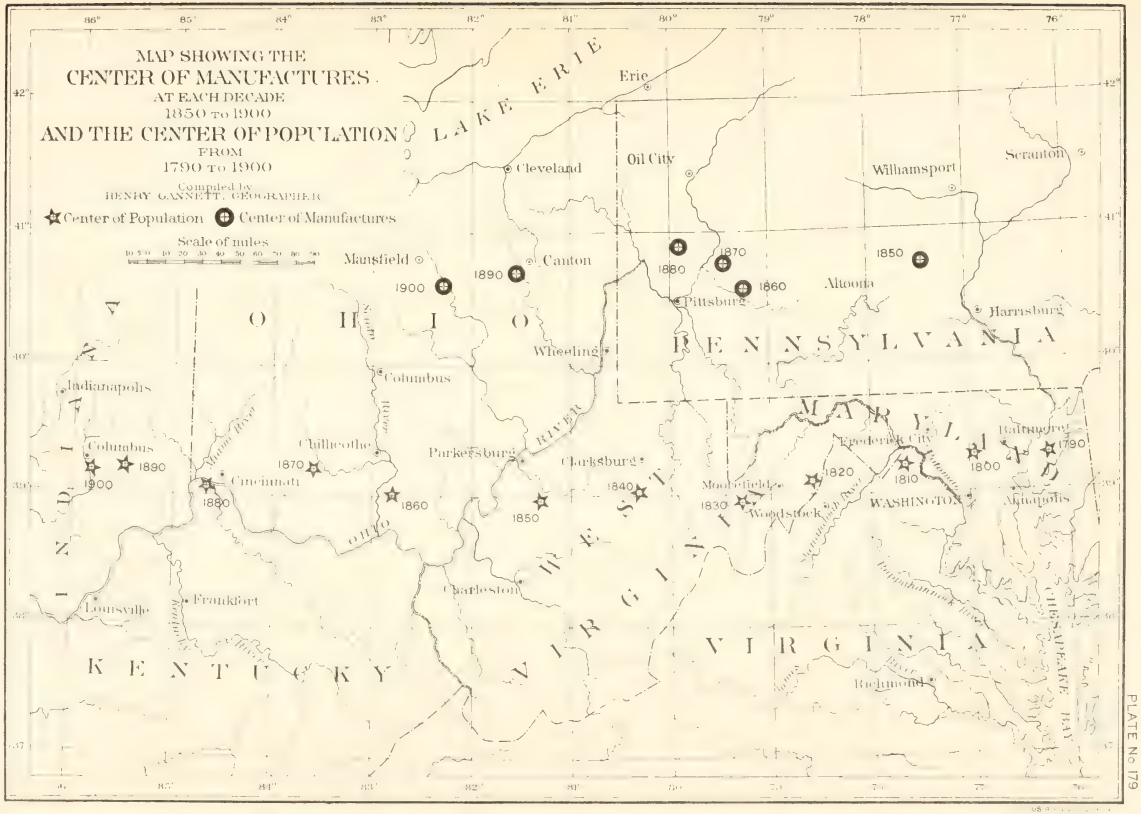
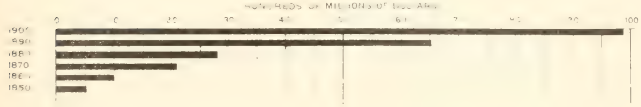
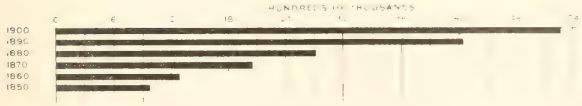

MAP SHOWING THE
CENTER OF MANUFACTURES
AT EACH DECADE
1850 TO 1900
AND THE CENTER OF POPULATION
FROM
1790 TO 1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER
Center of Population
Center of Manufactures
Scale of miles
LAKE ERIE
Erie
Cleveland
Oil City
Williamsport
Scranton
Mansfield
Canton
Pittsburg
Altoona
Harrisburg
Wheeling
Columbus
Indianapolis
Chillicothe
Parkersburg
Clarksburg
Cincinnati
Frankfort
Louisville
Charleston
Frederick City
Baltimore
Woodstock
WASHINGTON
Annapolis
Richmond
OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
INDIANA
WEST VIRGINIA
1790
1800
1810
1820
1830
1840
1850
1860
1870
1880
1890
1900

PLATE No 179

1. CAPITAL INVESTED AT EACH CENSUS: 1850 TO 1900

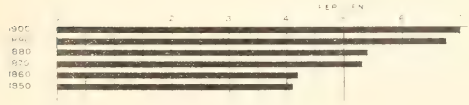


2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES AT EACH CENSUS: 1850 TO 1900

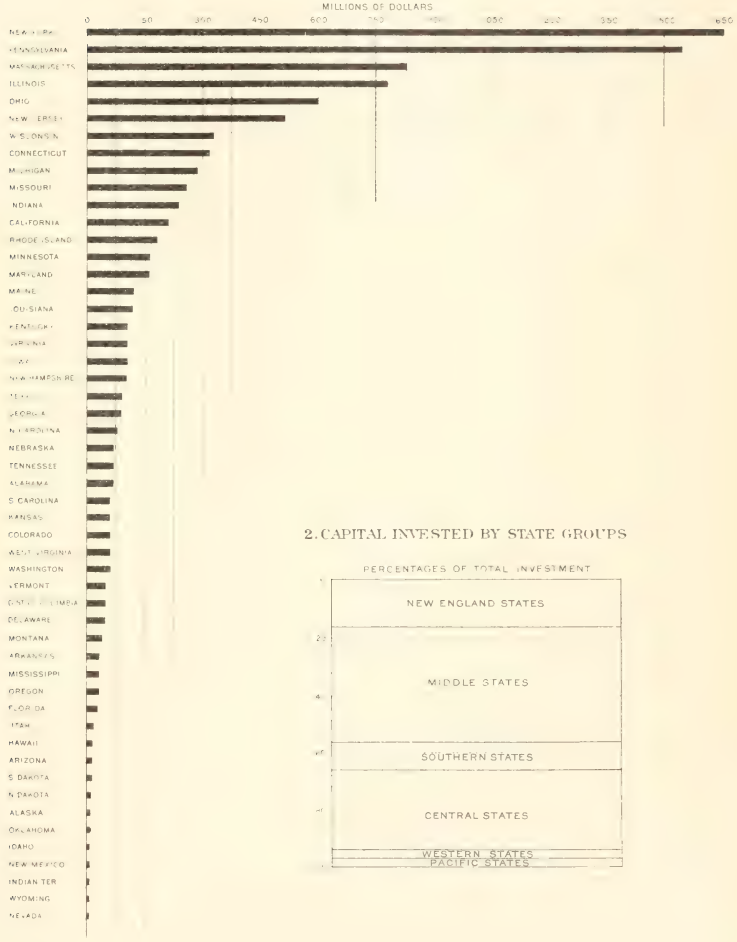


3. VALUE OF PRODUCTS AT EACH CENSUS: 1850 TO 1900

4. PROPORTION OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES TO POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS: 1850 TO 1900

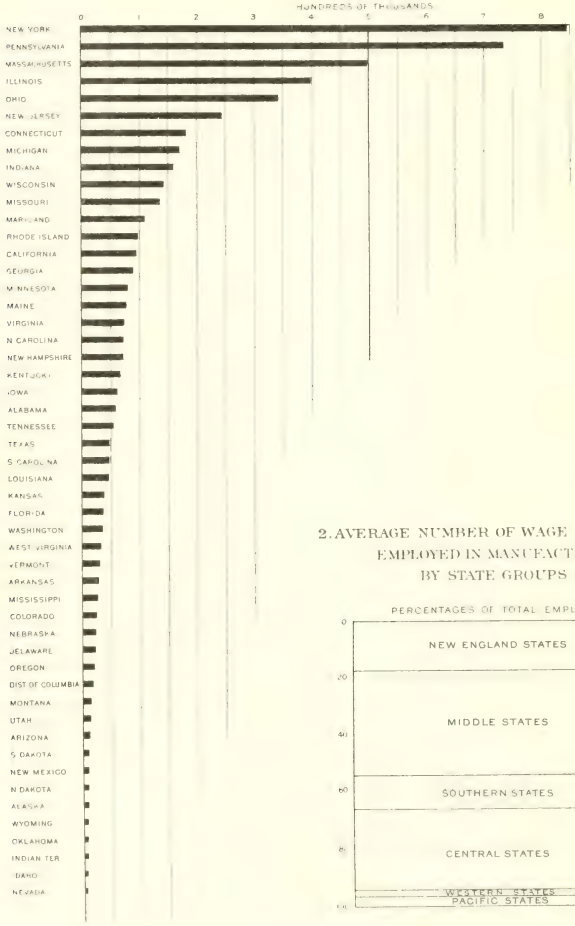


1. CAPITAL INVESTED IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: 1900

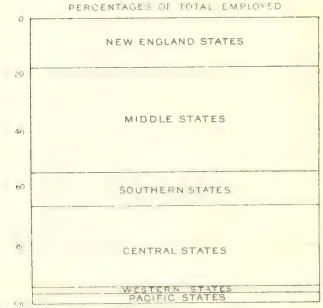


2. CAPITAL INVESTED BY STATE GROUPS

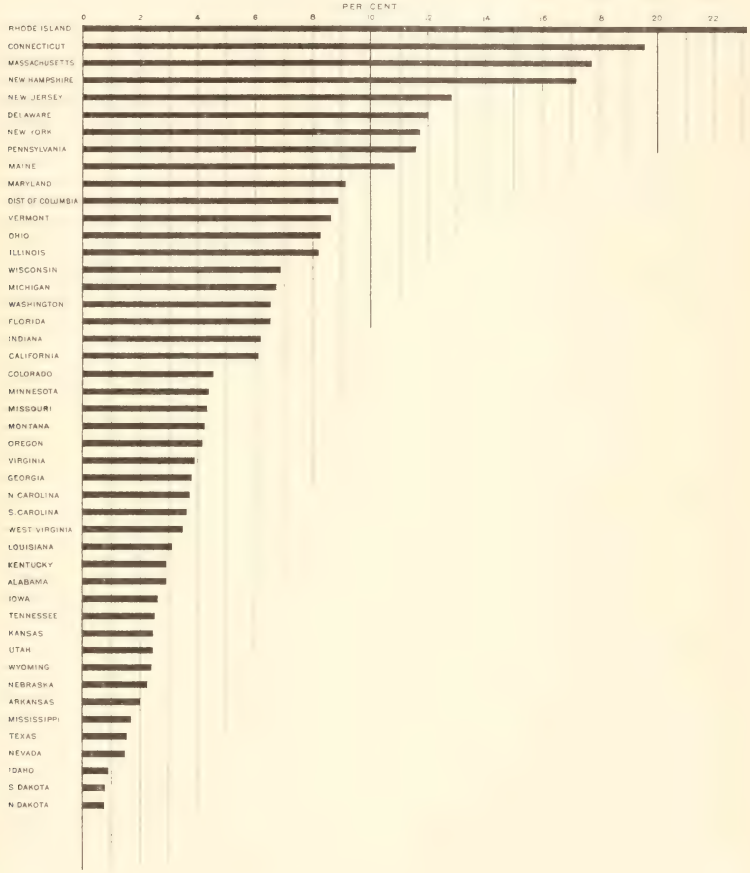
1. AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES: 1900



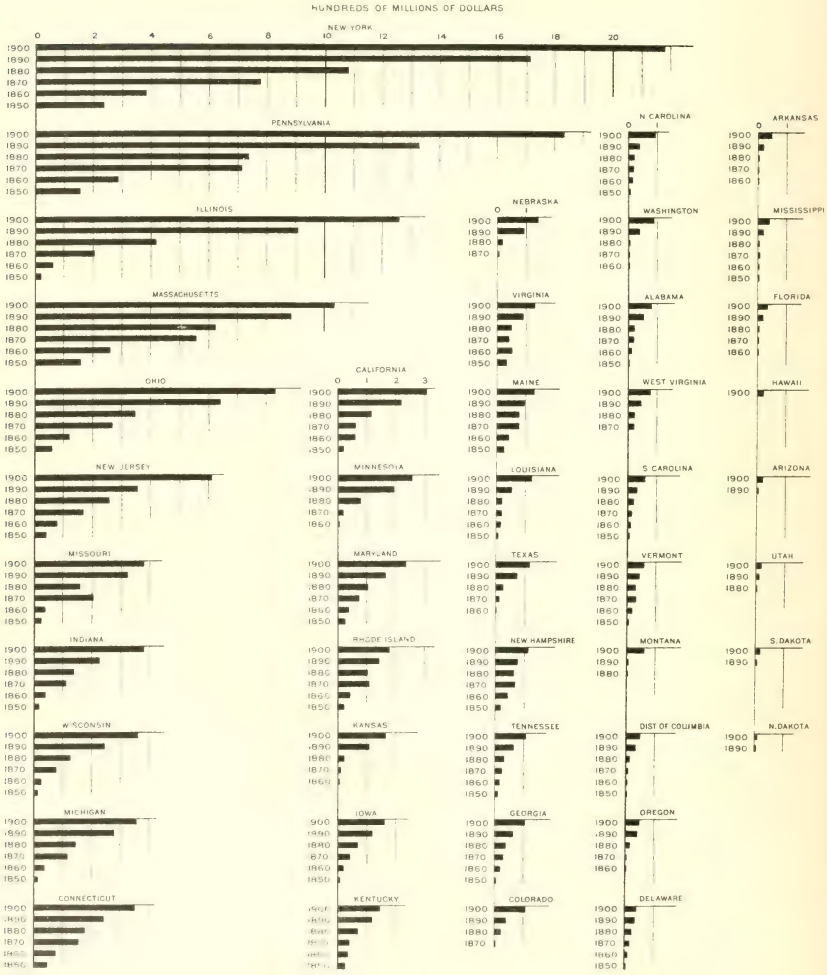
2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES BY STATE GROUPS

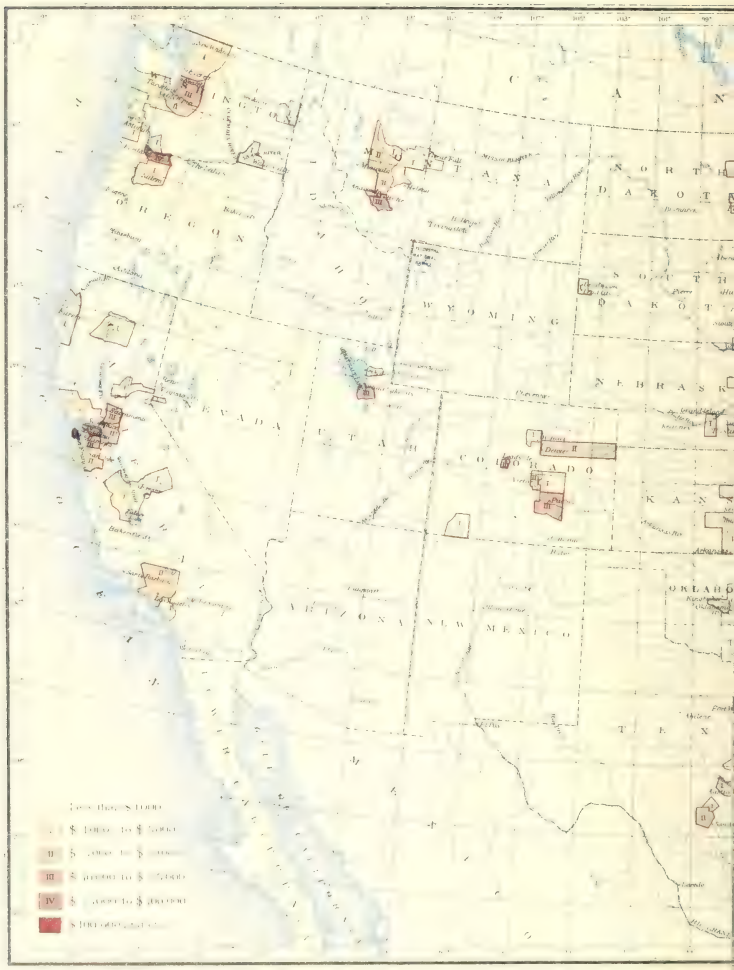


PROPORTION OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES TO TOTAL POPULATION: 1900



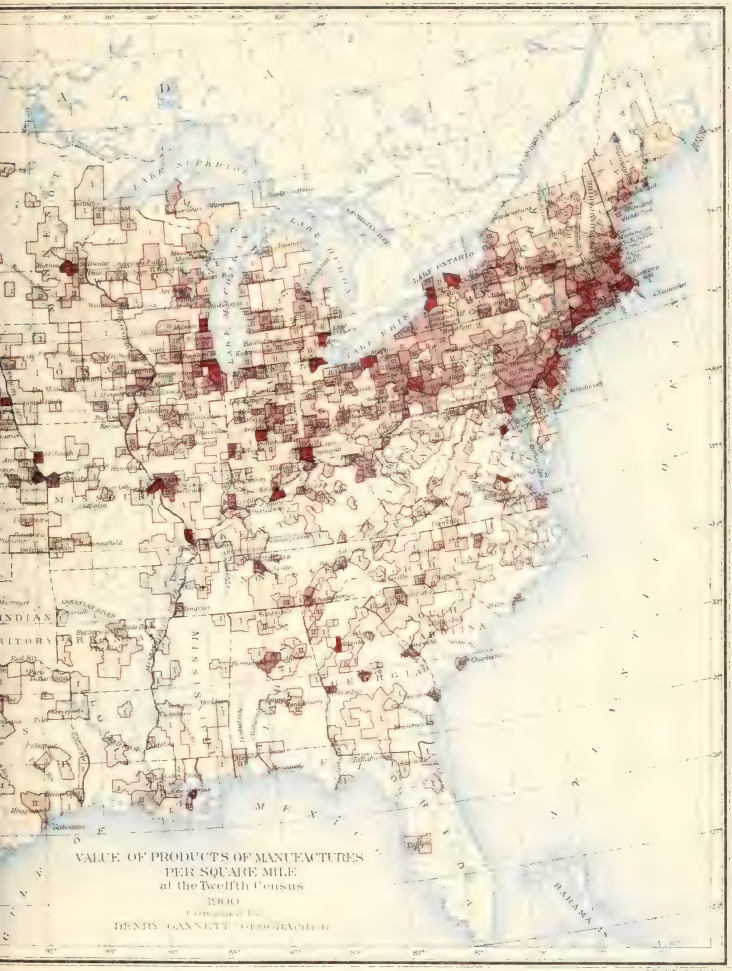
VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES AT EACH CENSUS: 1850 TO 1900





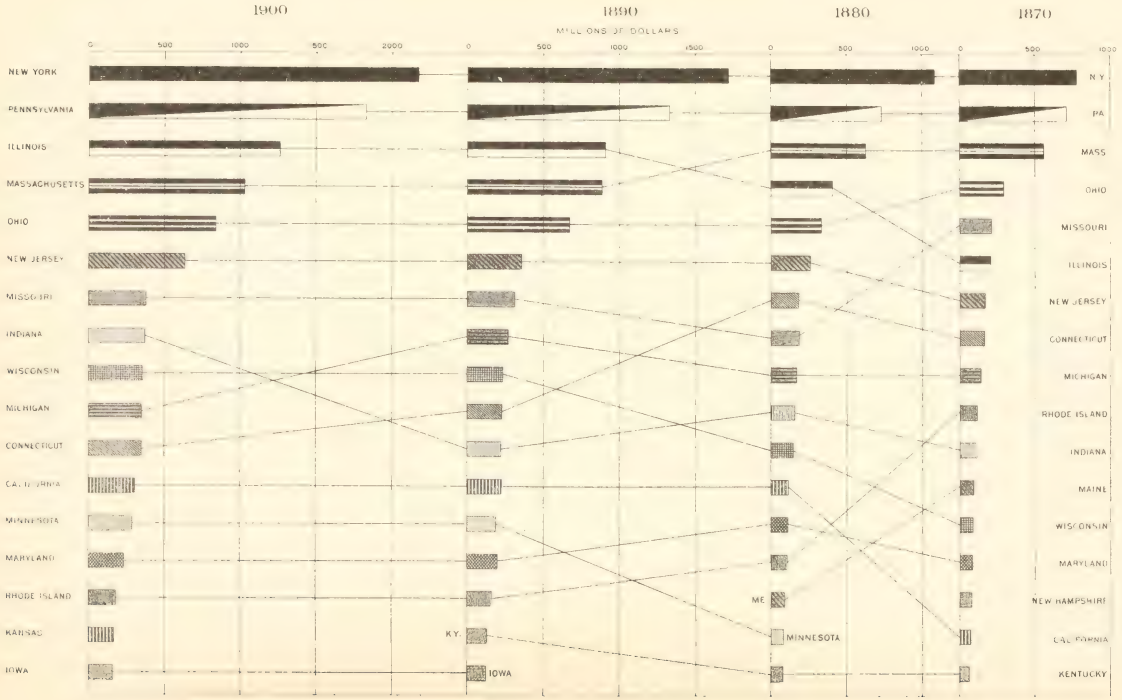
OREGON
NEVADA
UTAH
WYOMING
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS

PLATE No. 185

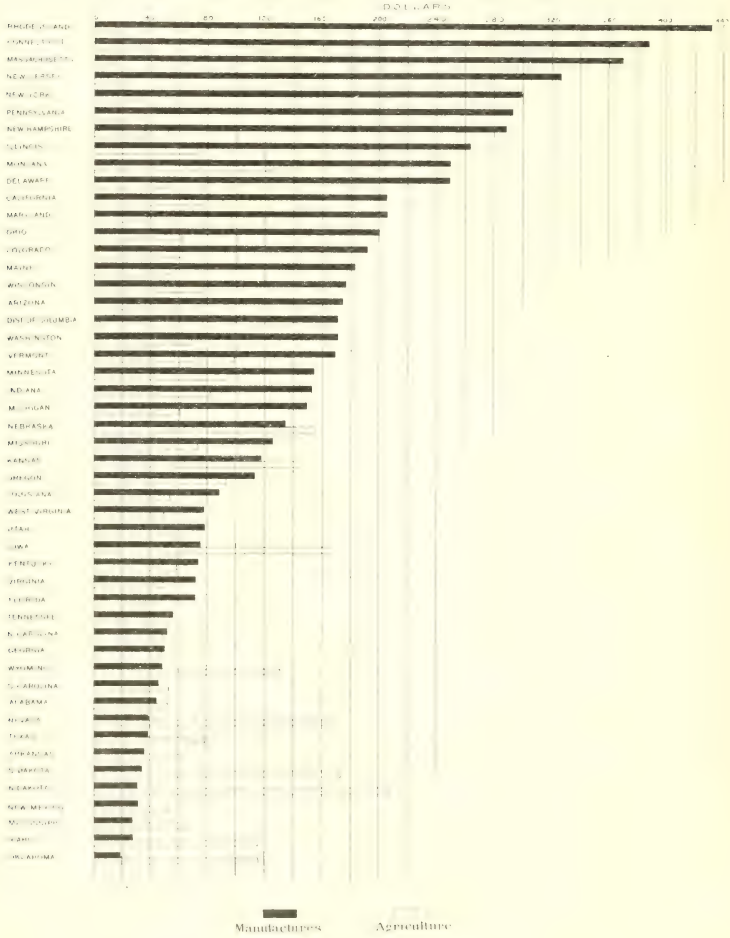


VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900
Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT GEOGRAPHER

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES IN THE SEVENTEEN LEADING STATES: 1870 TO 1900

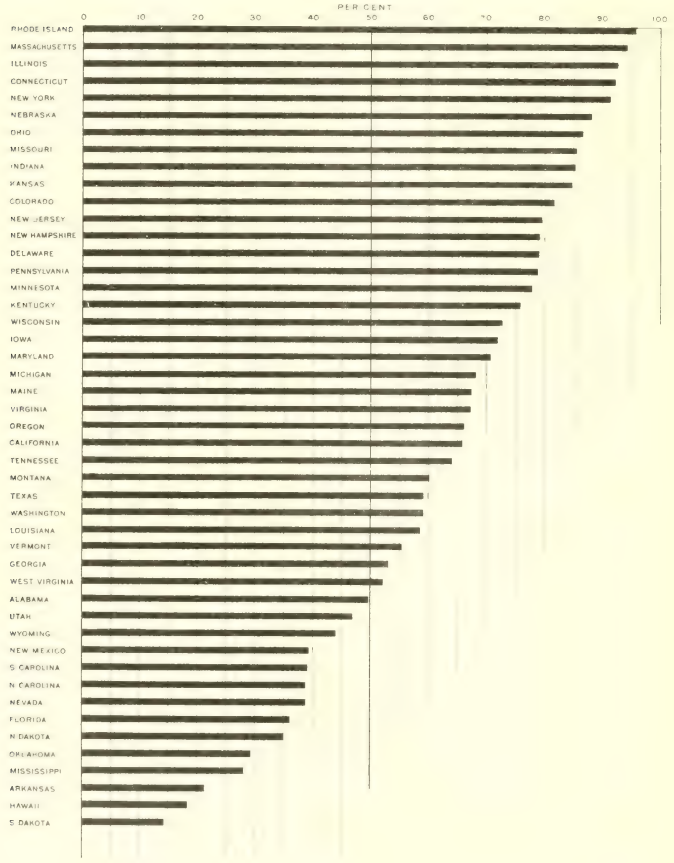


PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE PER CAPITA OF THE POPULATION: 1900

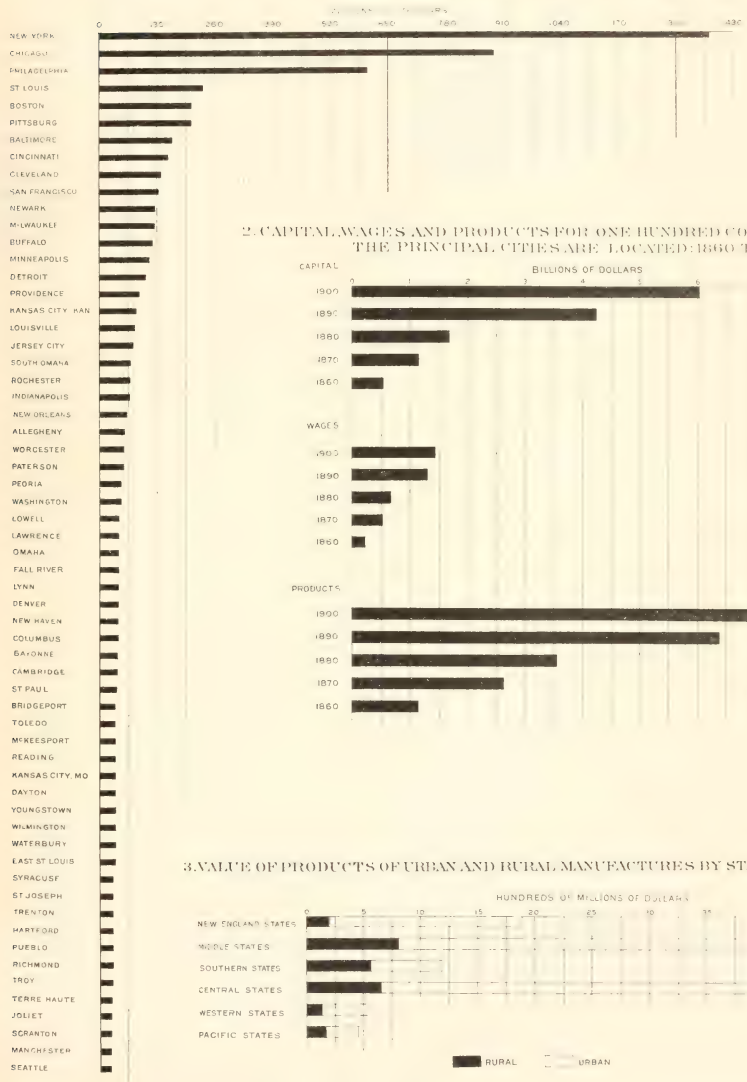


PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE PER CAPITA OF THE POPULATION: 1890

PROPORTION OF URBAN TO TOTAL PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES: 1900

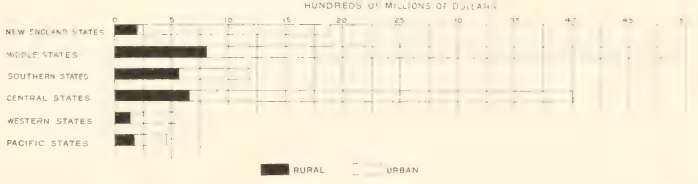


1. VALUE OF PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN MANUFACTURING CITIES: 1900

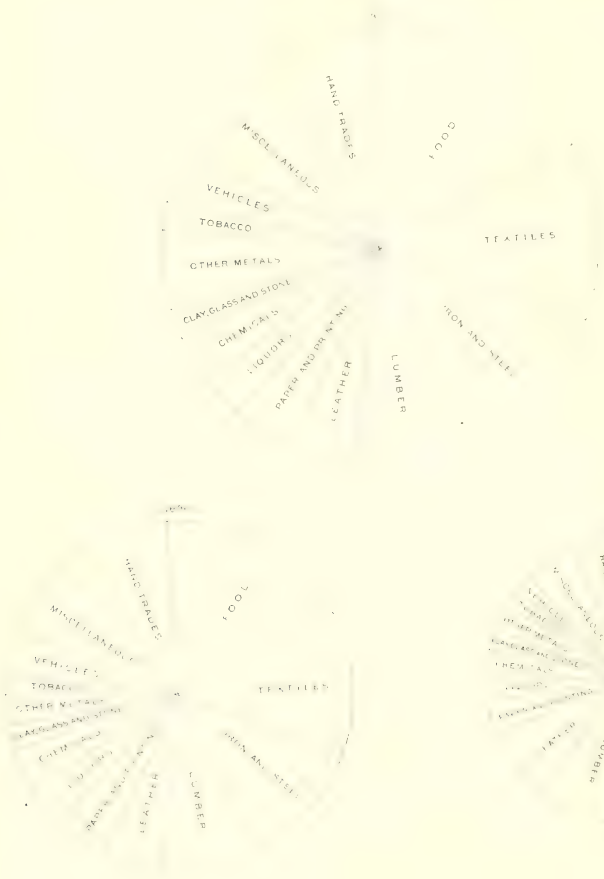


2. CAPITAL, WAGES AND PRODUCTS FOR ONE HUNDRED COUNTIES IN WHICH THE PRINCIPAL CITIES ARE LOCATED: 1860 TO 1900

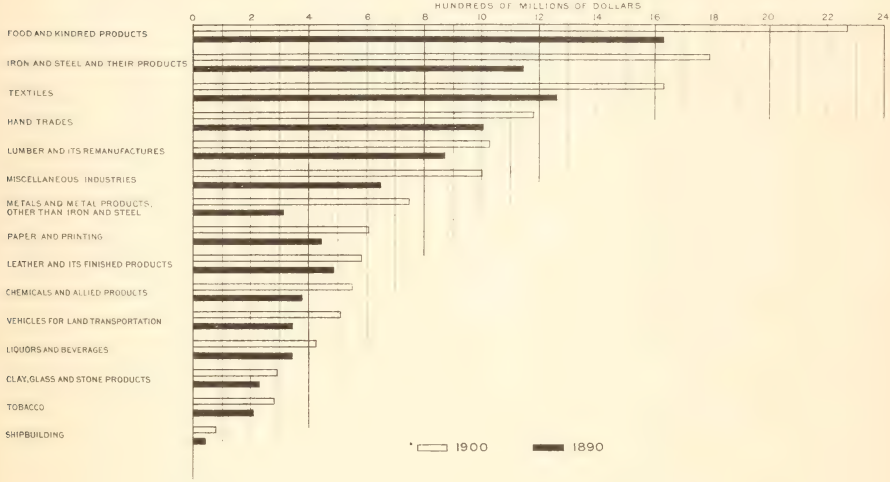
3. VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF URBAN AND RURAL MANUFACTURES BY STATE GROUPS: 1900



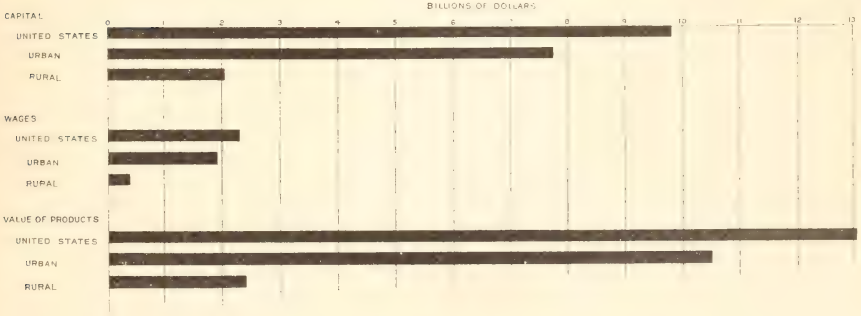
VALUE OF ALL MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, AND PROPORTIONAL VALUE OF EACH GROUP: 1880 TO 1900



1. VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES FOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1900 AND 1890



2. CAPITAL, WAGES, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS: 1900



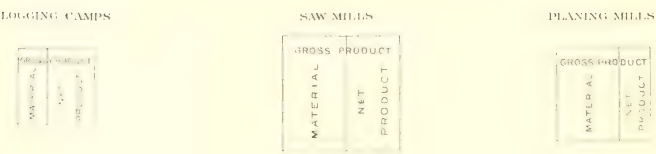
VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF CERTAIN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: 1850–1900

* Rest contains no annual liquor.

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER AT EACH CENSUS IN EACH STATE IN WHICH THIS INDUSTRY IS OF IMPORTANCE: 1850 TO 1900

1. THE LUMBER INDUSTRY AND ITS PRODUCTS: 1900

2. MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS: 1900



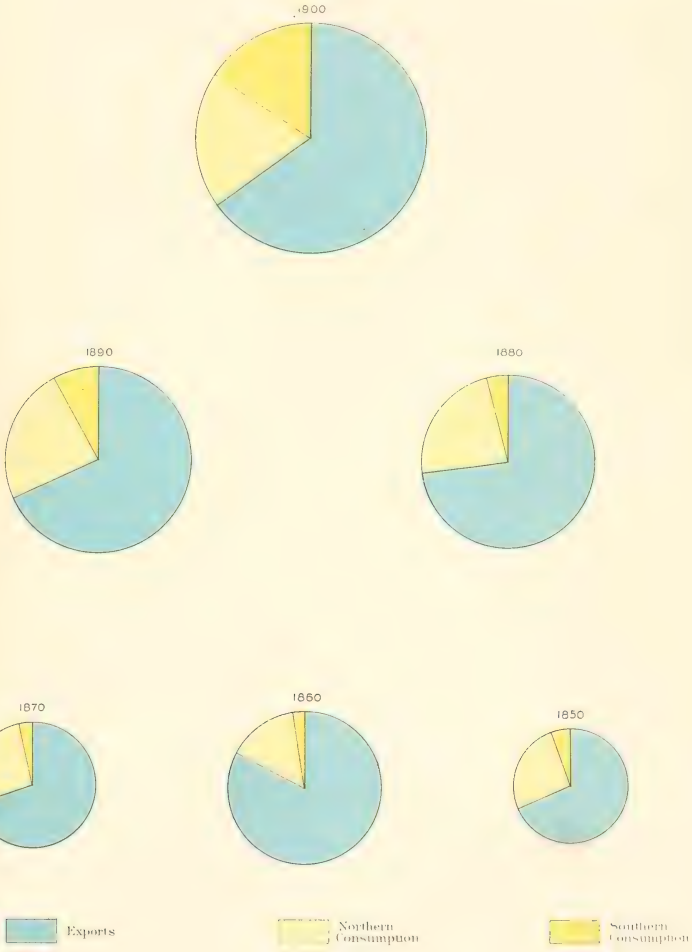
WASHINGTON
OREGON
NEVADA
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
CALIFORNIA
I
II
III

VALUE OF
LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS
PER SQUARE MILE
at the Twelfth Census
1900

Compiled by
HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER

JULIUS BIEN & CO. N.Y.

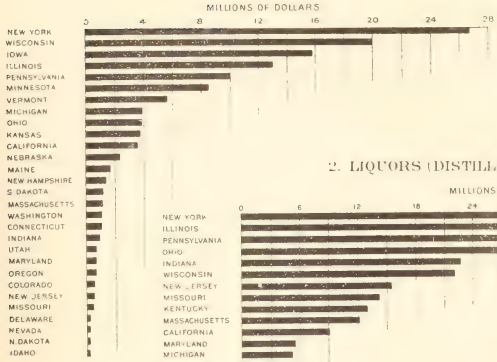
COTTON PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION : 1850 TO 1900



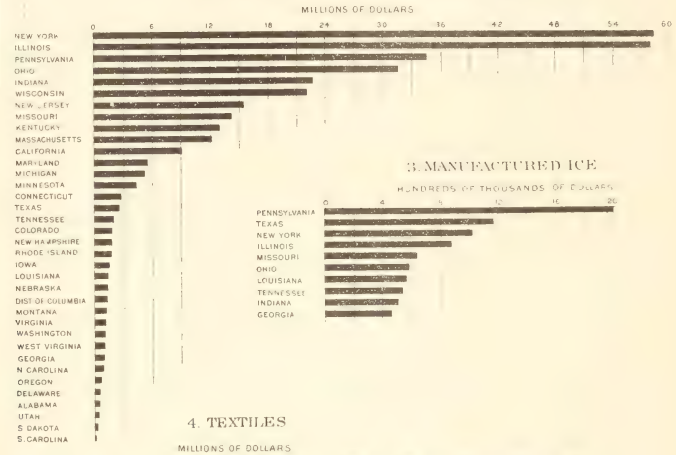
JULIUS BIEN & CO. LITH. N.Y.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES: 1900

1. CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK



2. LIQUORS (DISTILLED, MALT AND VINOUS)



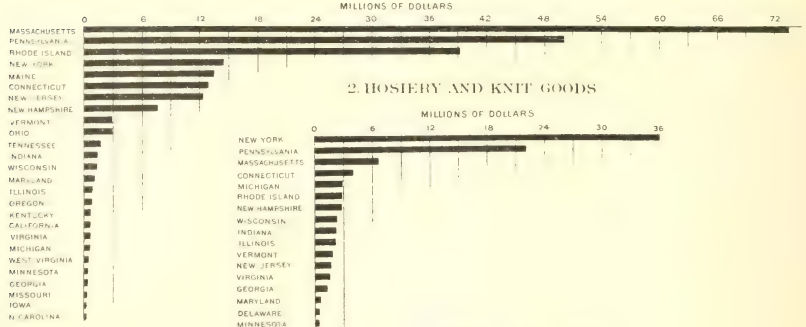
3. MANUFACTURED ICE

4. TEXTILES

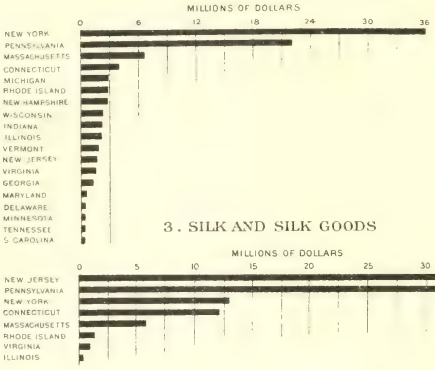
5. COTTON GOODS

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES: 1900

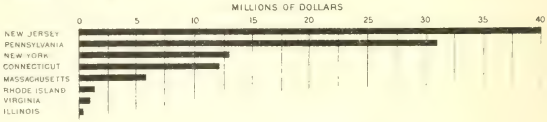
1. WOOLEN GOODS, WORSTED GOODS, WOOL HATS AND SHODDY



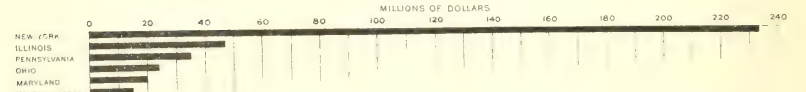
2. HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS



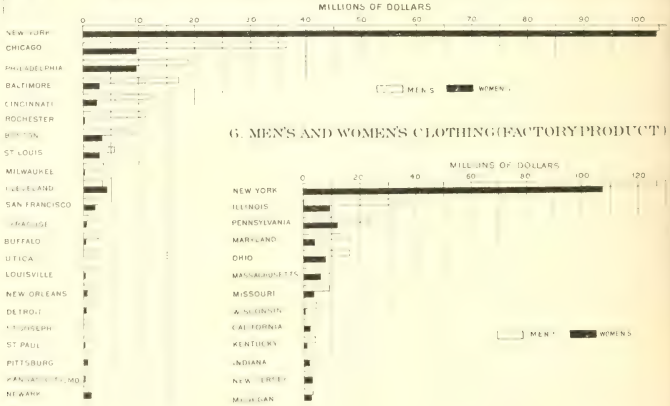
3. SILK AND SILK GOODS



4. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTHING (TOTAL FACTORY PRODUCT)



5. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTHING (FACTORY PRODUCT) FOR 22 CITIES

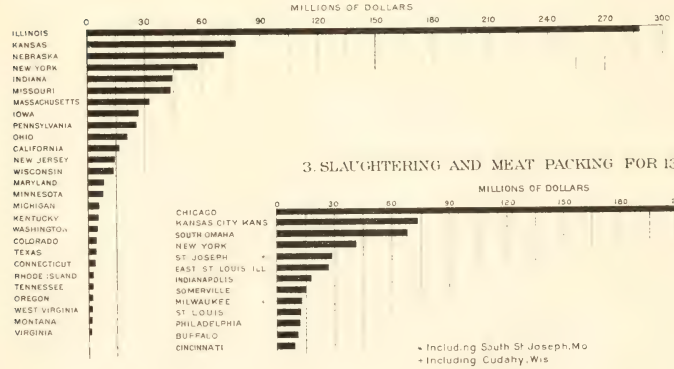


6. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTHING (FACTORY PRODUCT)

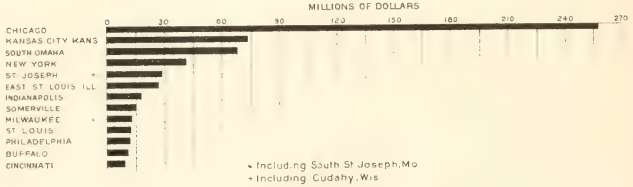
VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES:1900

1. FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS

2. SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING



3. SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING FOR 13 CITIES



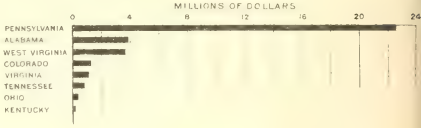
* Including South St. Joseph, Mo
+ Including Cudahy, Wis

JOS. O'BRIEN & CO., N.Y.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES: 1900

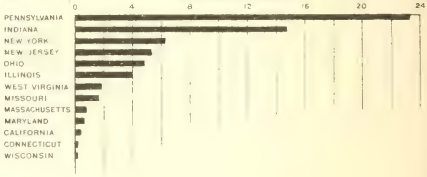
1. IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

2. COKE

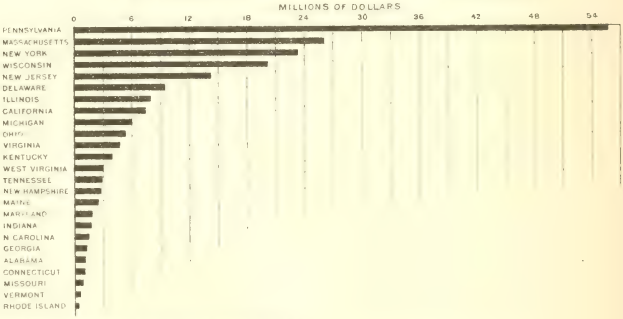


3. CLAY PRODUCTS (BRICK, TILE, POTTERY, ETC.)

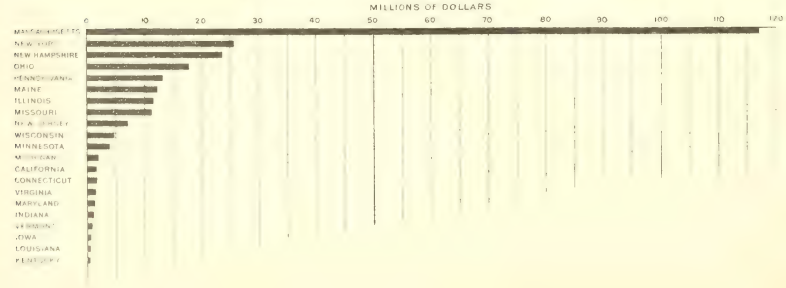
4. GLASS (INCLUDING GLASS CUTTING, STAINING, AND ORNAMENTING)



5. LEATHER (TANNED, CURRIED, AND FINISHED)

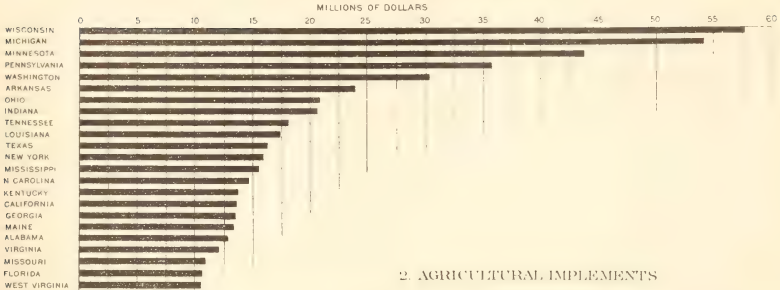


6. BOOTS AND SHOES (FACTORY PRODUCT)



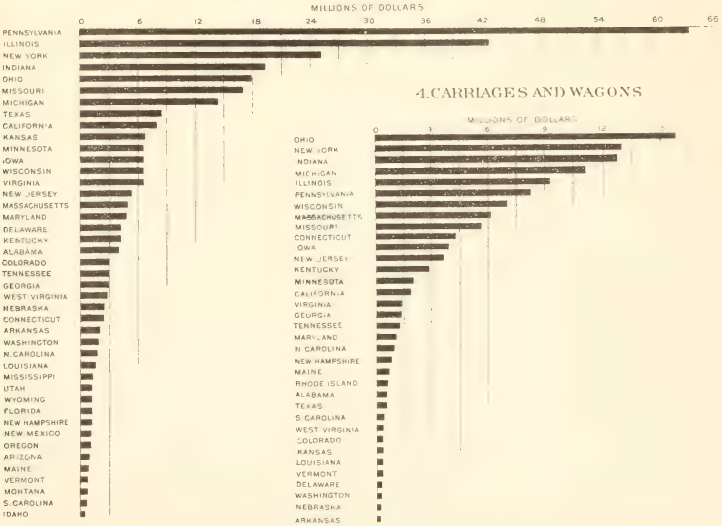
VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES: 1900

1. LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS



2. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

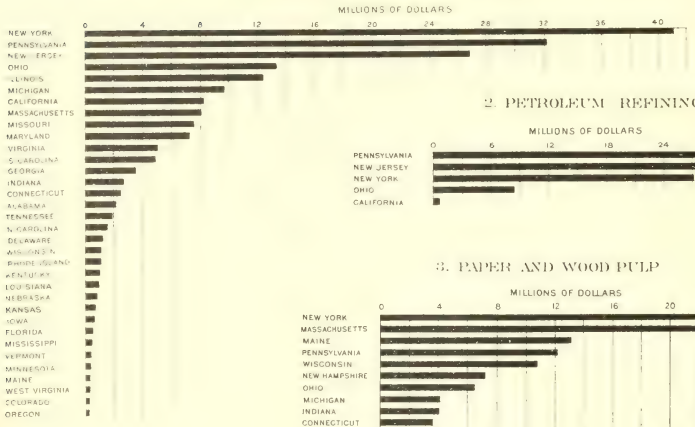
3. CARS (CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS)



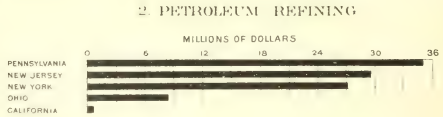
4. CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES: 1900

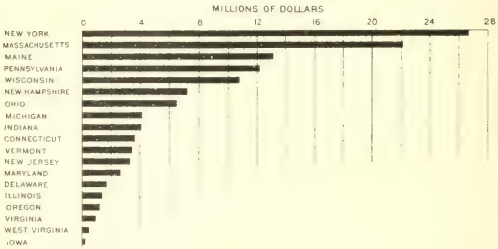
1. CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS



2. PETROLEUM REFINING



3. PAPER AND WOOD PULP

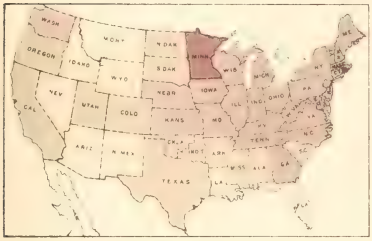


4. PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (BOOK AND JOB, MUSIC AND NEWSPAPERS)

JULIUS BIEN & CO. LITH. N.Y.

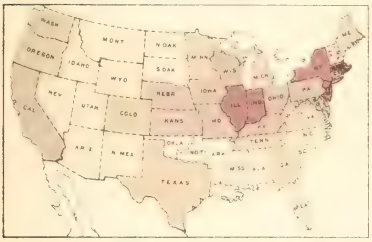
VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES PER SQUARE MILE: 1900

1. FLOUR AND GRIST MILL

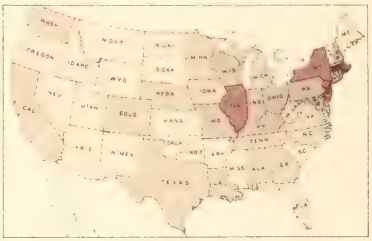


2. CHEESE, BUTTER AND CONDENSED MILK

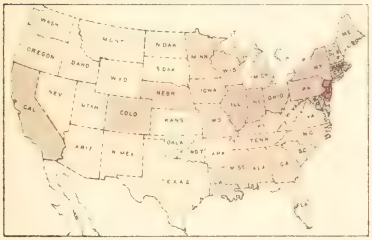
3. SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING



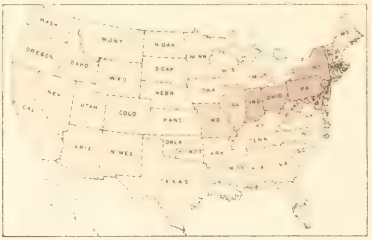
4. LIQUORS: DISTILLED, MALT AND VINOUS



5. CLAY PRODUCTS - BRICK AND TILE, POTTERY ETC



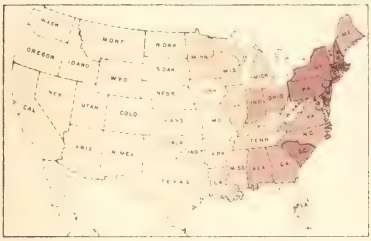
6. GLASS



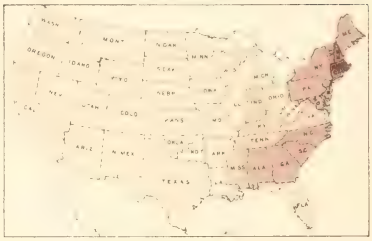
Less than $10 to a square mile | $10 to 100 to a square mile | $100 to 1000 to a square mile | $1000 and over

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES PER SQUARE MILE: 1900

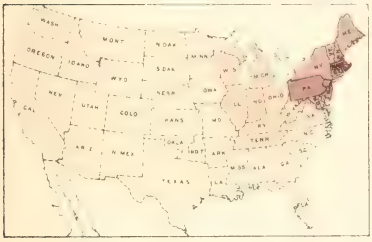
1 TEXTILES



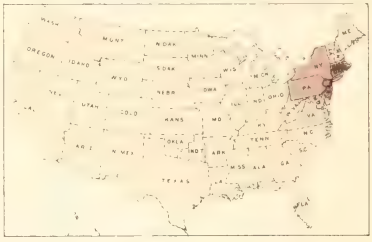
2 COTTON GOODS



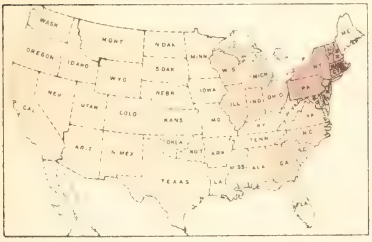
3 WOOL



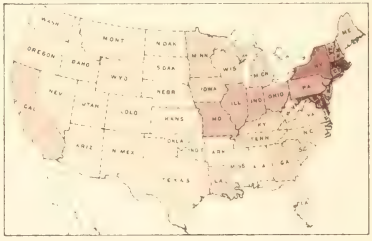
4 SILK AND SILK GOODS



5 HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS



6 MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT



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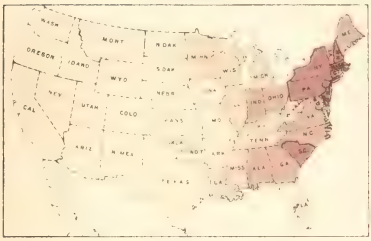
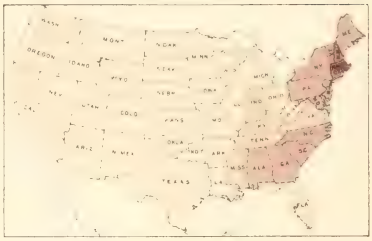
VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES PER SQUARE MILE: 1900

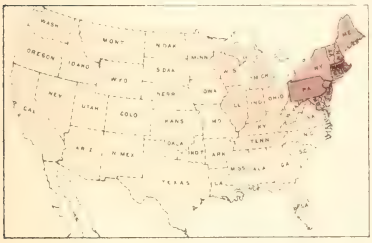
1 TEXTILES



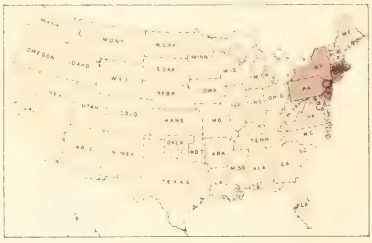
2 COTTON GOODS



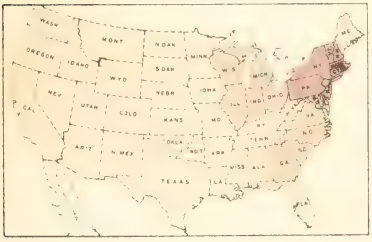
3 WOOL



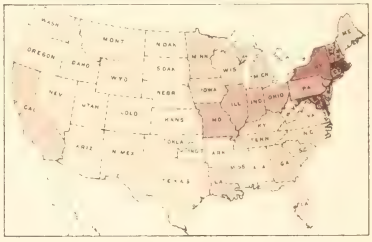
4 SILK AND SILK GOODS



5 HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS



6 MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT



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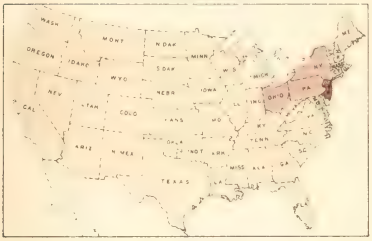
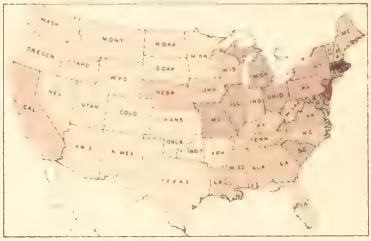
VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES PER SQUARE MILE 1900

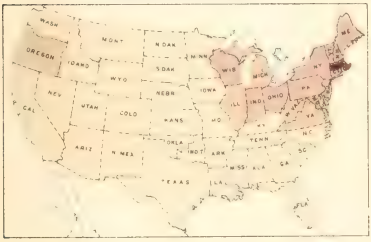
1 PETROLEUM REFINING



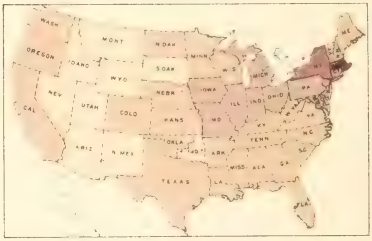
2 CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS



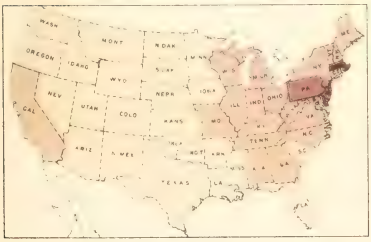
3 PAPER AND WOOD PULP



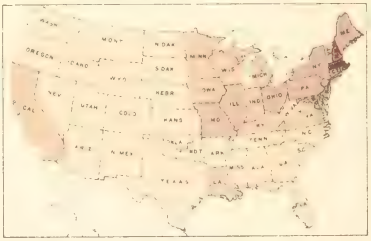
4 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING



5 LEATHER TANNED CURRIED AND FINISHED



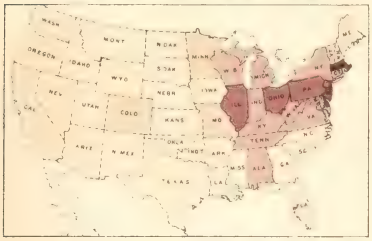
6 BOOTS AND SHOES FACTORY PRODUCTS



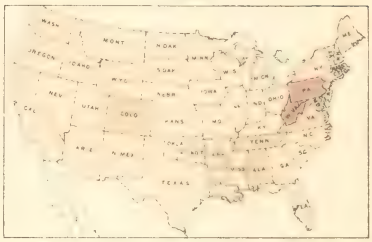
Less than $10 to a square mile $10 to 100 to a square mile $100 to 1000 to a square mile $1000 and over

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES PER SQUARE MILE: 1900

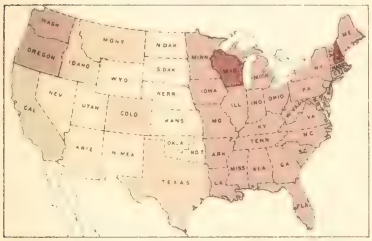
1 IRON AND STEEL (BLAST FURNACES AND ROLLING MILLS)



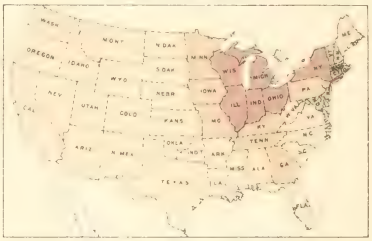
2 COKE



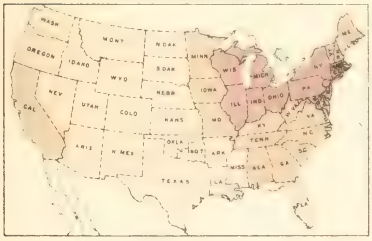
3 LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS



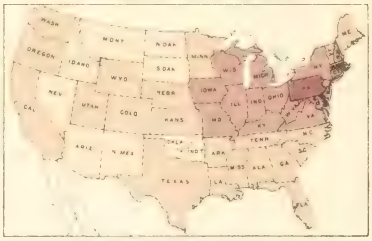
4 AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS



5 CARRIAGES AND WAGONS



6 CARS—CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS



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